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A HISTORY
OF
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LOS ANGELES AND
ENVIRONS

BIOGRAPHICAL

VOLUME III

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
1915

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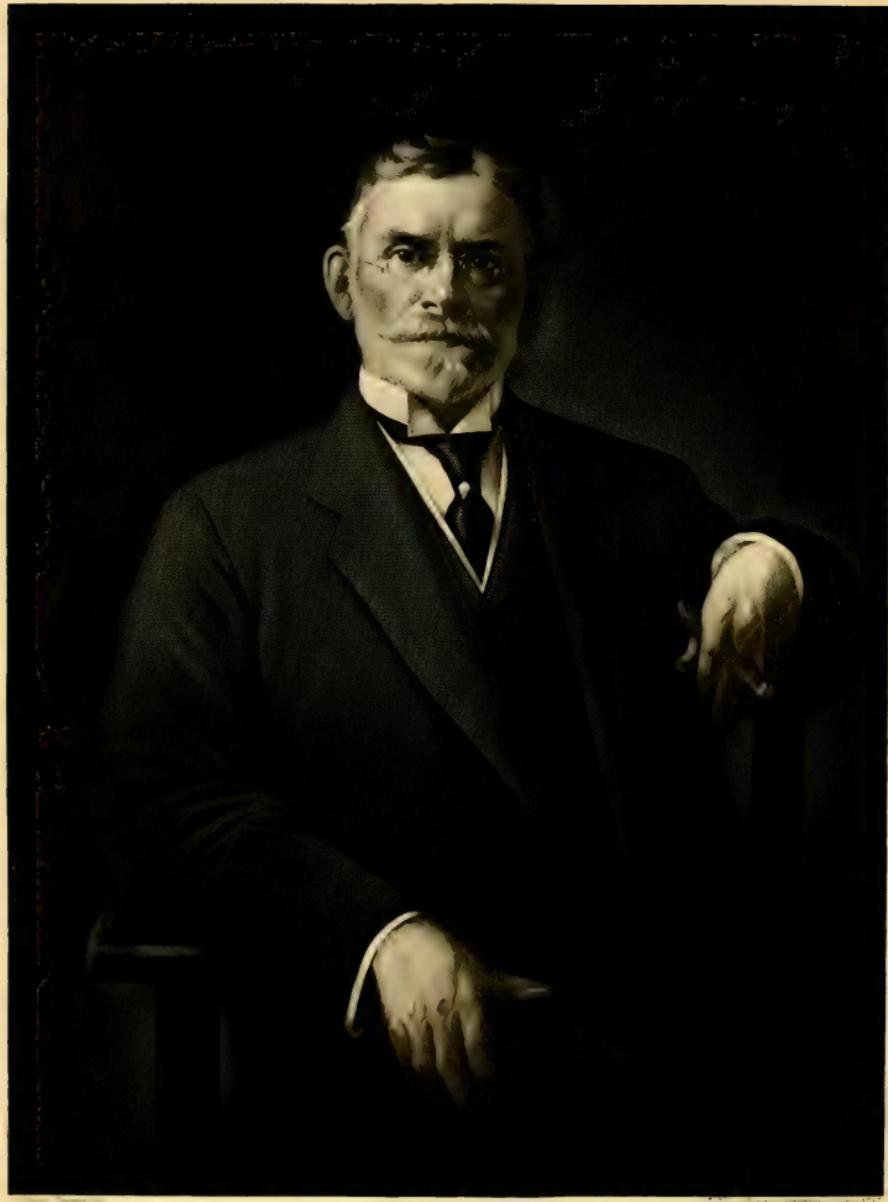
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Wegener, Capt. Gustav P.	347	II	Wood, Preston K.	365	II
Weid, Ivar A.	263	II	Woods, William W.	828	III
			Worden, Perry	599	III
			Workman, William H.	79	II
			Works, John D.	425	II
			Works, Lewis R.	643	III
			Wright, Edward T.	171	II
			Wright, Francis M.	148	II
			Wright, George	273	II
			Young, Robert B.	183	II
			Young, William S.	878	III
			Young Men's Christian Association .	884	III



Homer Laughlin

HOMER LAUGHLIN

HOMER LAUGHLIN. A useful career closed when one of the foremost citizens of Los Angeles answered the last call after a long life that had brought him commercial prominence both in the east and the west. His had been an interesting, eventful existence, whose dawning manhood at the outbreak of the Civil war afforded him an opportunity to serve the Union at the front and whose purposeful energies laid the foundation for solid success in an industry then in the infancy of development in America. While his remarkable progress in business resulted largely from traits developed through self-culture, education and heredity also contributed to his forceful personality. Patriotism had been a leading characteristic of the family from the advent of the immigrating ancestor during the colonial era of our country's history. Steadfastness of purpose made each generation a power in its community and a factor in the growth of the new nation. The genealogical records show that James and Nancy (Johnson) Laughlin were natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania and died respectively in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The next generation was represented by Matthew Laughlin, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., March 31, 1799, and died in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1876, after having engaged for forty-five years as postmaster, miller and merchant at Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiania county. June 19, 1888, twelve years after his demise, there passed from earth his widow, Maria (Moore) Laughlin, who was born in Columbiania county, Ohio, in 1814, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Lyon) Moore, the former born near Belfast, Ireland, the latter a native of Beaver county, Pa. When Ohio was yet known as the Northwestern territory, Mr. Moore was sent by the government to that region to take charge of an engineering corps. Being pleased with the country, he established a permanent home in Columbiania county and there he and his wife reached advanced years in comfort and prosperity.

Born at Little Beaver, Columbiania county, Ohio, March 23, 1843; sent by his parents, Matthew and Maria Laughlin to local schools and

Neville Institute; thus briefly may be summarized the existence of Homer Laughlin up to the time of his enlistment July 12, 1862, as a private in Company A, One Hundred Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. Into the next three years was crowded a lifetime of exciting events. July 7, 1865, he received his final discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, being mustered out as a sergeant. After the close of the war he successively bored twelve wells in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Next going to New York City, he formed a partnership with his brother, Shakespeare, and began to import chinaware from England to be sold in this country. After three years in the metropolis he returned to Ohio and with his brother built the first white-ware pottery in the United States, establishing the plant at East Liverpool. In 1877 he purchased the interest of his brother. The Homer Laughlin China Company developed into the largest concern of its kind in the country. Upon establishing his home in Los Angeles in 1897, he organized a stock company, so that the business might be unaffected by his absence from headquarters. Under his supervision the factory produced a fine quality of ware. Every facility was adopted whereby the grade of the product might be advanced. That the ambitions of the founder and promoter were realized appears from the fact that a diploma and medal were awarded him in 1876 as first prize at the Centennial; in 1879 he received a gold medal at the Cincinnati Exposition, and in 1893 he was awarded three diplomas and a medal at the World's Fair for both plain and decorated chinaware. To attain such perfection demanded of him the utmost concentration of purpose, modernity of equipment and the training of employees to the highest degree of skill in the potter's art. That he should have mastered the business so thoroughly and developed it to such magnitude indicates not only tenacity of purpose, but also marked commercial talent amounting almost to genius.

As president of the United States Potters' Association for many years and as chairman of its executive committee; as a member of the board of managers for more than thirty years (begin-

ning in 1882 and continuing until his death) of the American Protective Tariff League; as an intimate friend of William McKinley, the martyr president, for thirty years; as a member of the Republican Club of New York, the California and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs; and as a member of the Chambers of Commerce of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Hollywood, Mr. Laughlin exerted an influence upon diversified lines of activity and became widely known for civic enterprise and patriotic zeal. Along lines of fraternal association he was particularly interested in the Masonic Order. In company with forty representative Masons in 1871 he became a member of the First Crusaders' party of Knights Templar in Europe, where he was entertained at a succession of forty banquets in England and was made an honorary life member of Garvin Encampment of Glasgow Knights Templar in Scotland.

On a pleasure trip to Los Angeles during 1894 Mr. Laughlin made his first investment in real estate in this city. In 1897 he established his home here, bringing west with him his family, which consisted at that time of his wife, Mrs. Cornelia (Battenberg) Laughlin, and their two children, Homer Laughlin, Jr., and Miss Guendolen Virginia. Another daughter, Nanieta, had passed away at the age of five years. The family home continued to be at the beautiful West Adams street property and in that home the death of Mrs. Laughlin occurred four years prior to the demise of Mr. Laughlin. From the shock of that bereavement he never fully recovered. His last illness of two weeks rendered a surgical operation necessary. Although everything known to medical skill was done in his behalf at the California hospital, he gradually lost in his fight for life and the end came January 13, 1913, as the heart of mid-day was throbbing in the pulses of the city whose progress owed so much to his optimistic faith and large personal investments. In the chosen city of his home there stands on Broadway the Homer Laughlin building, the first fireproof structure erected in Southern California. A few doors to the south stands the Jacoby building, a substantial brick and steel structure which he erected in 1901. In 1905 the annex to the Homer Laughlin building was built, this being the first reinforced concrete building to be erected in California. These business blocks cover a large area and extend through to Hill street, affording the most modern facilities for the large interests of

the mercantile houses of Jacoby Brothers and the Ville de Paris. Both buildings were in advance of the times when built, but the city in its onward march of development has not allowed them to remain sole examples of their class, but has witnessed the erection of a notable succession of substantial fireproof structures, each embodying the most modern features of its type.

JOSEPH SCOTT. In the qualities that enabled Mr. Scott to surmount adversity and attain to eminence among the attorneys of Los Angeles may be discerned the value of ancestral heritage, for eloquence and mental equipment indicate pre-eminent Hibernian characteristics, while rugged integrity and stalwart physique come from paternal Cumberland ancestors forming a line of what is known as Border Scotch. At Penrith, Cumberland, England, he was born July 16, 1867, a son of Joseph and Mary (Donnelly) Scott, natives respectively of England and Wexford, Ireland. The efforts of the son were directed toward mental development rather than manual toil, yet he was encouraged in a devotion to athletics with a view to physical vigor and the preservation of health. The fact that he now accomplishes an enormous amount of law work without physical exhaustion furnishes abundant evidence concerning the value of his athletic course and proves the importance of that phase of educational development. From 1880 until 1888 he attended Ushaw College, Durham, and upon graduating from that institution he matriculated in honors in London University as the gold medalist of his class.

Misfortunes such as come to many newcomers in America, who without friends or money endeavor to rise above obstacles, confronted Mr. Scott upon his arrival in New York City in 1889. Going to Boston he met John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, who gave him letters to newspaper men of that city, but no opening was found. Next he tried letters to New York editors, but with no better luck. The work ceased and the money problem became very serious when he was reduced to \$2. Meanwhile he had applied for the position of senior professor of rhetoric and English literature at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., but, receiving no reply, he turned to manual work. One Tuesday in February, 1890,

he was carrying a hod. On the next Thursday he was instructing the senior class in rhetoric at the institution which had acted favorably upon his application. For three years he remained an instructor in the college, which in 1893 conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and later, in 1914, the degree of LL.D., while the degree of Ph.D. came to him in 1907 from Santa Clara College in California.

He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California during April of 1894, later admitted to the supreme court of the United States and still later (owing to large litigation demanding his presence in Arizona) to the supreme court of that state. As an attorney his rise was almost phenomenal. Soon he became well known to bench and bar. Temperamentally he is well qualified for law work. In the profession he seems well adapted to any department, whether office details, the duties of counselor or the heavy responsibilities of the courtroom. Commenting upon his abilities as an attorney, H. D. Wheeler, a writer of San Francisco, gives this pen picture: "He's the two-fistedest, fightin'st Irishman that ever stepped as a lawyer into a California court. Give a man an average mental equipment and a superb physical make-up; put him through a course of book-learning, hod-carrying, teaching, law-practicing and prominent citizenizing among the real elite of a big city, and when you shoot him out at the other end, it's a bet that you'll find something different. Ever ready to join an issue, he strikes boldly, fearlessly, confidently—his weapon the passionate, compelling eloquence that God gave the Irish." An article by Strickland W. Gillilan, the famous humorist, gives this pen picture of Mr. Scott: "To arrive friendless in a strange land, to fail in finding newspaper employment even though armed with a letter from John Boyle O'Reilly; to reach one's last two-dollar bill and take a job of hod-carrying, and to resign as deputy hodman to accept a position as professor of English and rhetoric in a college—sounds romantic, doesn't it? Sounds as if it were fiction rather than real life. But it isn't and the man who had this career, full of pluck, perseverance and pathos, lives in Los Angeles today. You probably know him. He is a successful lawyer and he is called 'Joe' Scott."

Those who understand the extent of the law practice of Mr. Scott are amazed at the interest with which he enters other lines of activity and

at the leisure he finds for participation in civic affairs. Well rounded abilities and mental alertness adapt him to varied pursuits. So eloquent is he in his defense of the resources of the west, so convincing in his description of opportunities and so firm in his allegiance to his chosen place of residence that he won from President Taft the compliment of being "California's greatest booster." When that executive visited Los Angeles in 1909 Mr. Scott was the principal speaker at the banquet in his honor and during the same year he presided as toastmaster at the banquet given in honor of the admirals and officers of the battleship fleet on its voyage around the world. While officiating as president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1910, Mr. Scott was sent to Washington to act in the interests of San Francisco in its endeavor to secure the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. In recognition of his successful work he was elected honorary vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company. Not only that great enterprise, but in addition all movements for the expansion of the west and particularly for the development of the state receive his cordial support. To such citizens as he may be attributed the remarkable progress made by California in the past and its hopeful outlook upon the future.

The importance of educational work has appealed to Mr. Scott, who as president of the board of education for five years and as a member for a considerably longer period proved most helpful in divorcing the schools from politics and in making efficiency the sole tests for teachers. The City Teachers' Club elected him to honorary membership as a tribute of appreciation concerning the value of his services. In 1911 he was invited to address the general convention of the National Educational Association on the subject of adequate remuneration for teachers. The result of his forceful address was so pronounced that a committee was appointed to determine the best means of promoting the purposes emphasized in his address. Along the line of his profession he is prominently connected with the Los Angeles, California State and American Bar Associations, while diverse interests are indicated by membership in the Archaeological Institute of America, the executive committee of the Southwest Society and the vice-presidency of the Southwest Museum. As a member of the charter revision committee he assisted in framing the present charter. His

marriage took place June 6, 1898, and united him with Miss Bertha Roth of Los Angeles, by whom he has had a family of eight children, namely: Joseph, Jr., Mary, Alfonso, George, Cuthbert, John Patrick, Helen and Josephine. He is a director of the Newman Club, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Los Angeles Athletic, Celtic, California and Sun-set Clubs.

JAMES CALHOUN DRAKE. A wide range of interests and successful endeavor is revealed in a study of the career of James Calhoun Drake, president of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank and the leading factor in the organization of that well-known financial concern. By men familiar with his profound knowledge of the field of finance, accustomed to his quick decisions in banking affairs and accepting his leadership in all problems pertaining to trusts, loans and savings, it is commonly presumed that he has been trained to the banking business from boyhood and that there has been no interruption to his steadfast identification with financial institutions. Such, however, is far from being the case; natural ability as much as experience is responsible for his almost unerring judgment in affairs of a banking character. Much of his life has been given to a pursuit radically distinct from his present business, which dates back to his acceptance in 1896 of a position on the directorate of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. From that date to the present he has continued his association with that popular institution, but in addition thereto he has officiated as president of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank ever since its organization. The high standing of the concern may be attributed largely to his wise leadership and efficient management, supplemented by the efficiency of trained assistants and the co-operation of capable co-workers.

It was not to banking but to naval affairs that the ambitions of James Calhoun Drake turned in the aspiring period of his early youth. A son of Wesley and Martha (Kellum) Drake, he was born at Cincinnati, Washington county, Ark., July 26, 1858, and received an excellent public-school education in his native commonwealth. Having passed the required examination with a high standing he was admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where

he took the regular course of training and was graduated in 1880 at the age of about twenty-two. Immediately after graduation he was assigned to a war vessel that subsequently cruised in all parts of the world. Upon his return to the United States he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Wilcox April 23, 1893, and in 1896 he resigned from the rank of lieutenant in the navy, in order that he might establish a home in Los Angeles. From that time to the present he has devoted himself closely to banking affairs, civic activities and to the directorship in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Southern California Edison Company. Availing himself of the privileges of the California, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, he has held an honored place in the membership of each and has promoted their progressive projects through his tactful, efficient assistance. Indeed it would be difficult to mention any organization for the benefit of the city that has failed of his sympathy or been refused his generous aid, and he easily ranks among the most progressive men in a city whose proud boast is that every citizen is loyal to her welfare and solicitous to promote her permanent growth.

WALTER JONES TRASK. Sturdy New England ancestry, dating back to the seventeenth century, contributed to the late Walter Jones Trask those sterling traits of character which shaped his splendid career. These progenitors were in nearly every case residents of South Jefferson, Lincoln county, Me., where Mr. Trask was born July 6, 1862, son of Kiah B. and Mary Jane (Dunton) Trask. He received his elementary schooling in the public schools of Lincoln county, this being supplemented by a course at Nicholas Latin School of Lewiston, and the Waterville (Me.) Classical Institute. When he completed these studies he went to Boston, took a position in the Waltham Watch factory, and for a year studied law at night. This proved the foundation of a broad legal information, and when at the end of this year he removed to St. Paul, Minn., he entered the office of Judge Stevens, where in a short time he was enabled to take the examination, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar of that state. While practicing in St. Paul Mr. Trask was associated with W. D. War-



George Washington
Patton

ner, one of the leading mercantile lawyers of the state, and then was with Judge John Lovely, the latter an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

In 1890 Mr. Trask came to Los Angeles and became a law clerk in the office of Judge John D. Bicknell, where he so established his record as a trial lawyer that he soon became a member of the firm, which was known first as Bicknell & Trask, later as Bicknell, Gibson & Trask; Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher; Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher, respectively, the last form of business title being retained until his death, which took place May 9, 1911, in Los Angeles.

Mr. Trask was married in St. Paul March 6, 1885, and one daughter, Carolyne, was born to this union. Later, March 19, 1892, he married in Los Angeles Miss Victoria Harrell. Independent in politics, he ever evinced the public-spirited citizen's interest in the common welfare and loyally filled his place as a good citizen. He was president of the Los Angeles Bar Association in 1910, and socially affiliated with the Jonathan, California and Craig Country Clubs.

second Virginia Infantry, serving with distinction in the Civil war, and was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. George Smith II was educated in the Virginia Military Academy, at Lexington, Va., and later studied law in that city. In 1878 he came to California, was admitted to the bar in Los Angeles two years later, and ever since locating in the state has made his home in Los Angeles or San Gabriel. Prominent in his profession for many years, he was acknowledged to be a man of more than ordinary ability and an attorney of great power, and served as district attorney of Los Angeles county in 1884. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has taken an influential part in the affairs of his party in this county.

The marriage of Mr. Patton and Miss Ruth Wilson took place in San Gabriel, December 10, 1884. Mrs. Patton is the daughter of Benjamin D. and Margaret Wilson, her father being one of the first Americans to come to Los Angeles, and for many years was one of the most influential citizens of this part of the state, and an extensive land owner of the county, owning property in various portions, from the mountains to the sea. She bore her husband two children, both of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles county, of which they are natives. Of these, the elder is George Smith Patton III, before mentioned, who graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point with the class of 1909; he is married to Miss Beatrice Ayer, of Boston, Mass. Anne Wilson Patton is unmarried and resides at the family home in San Gabriel.

Mr. Patton claims among other distinguished ancestors, Gen. Hugh Mercer, who commanded the Virginia troops under Washington, and who was killed at Princeton. Both General Mercer and Mildred Washington are characters of national repute and their biographies have been so often recorded that they need no more than a mention here. Mr. Patton has never been engaged in military service himself, but has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his country. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman at the Church of Our Savior at San Gabriel for more than twenty-five years. He is also a charter member of the California Club, in Los Angeles.

GEORGE SMITH PATTON. Tracing his genealogy back in a direct line to before the Revolutionary period in America, and being directly descended from Mildred Washington, an own aunt of George Washington, George Smith Patton claims among his forebears some of the most illustrious of Americans. The male members of the family are especially patriotic and have a strong tendency to the military service of the country, Mr. Patton himself having received a military education, and his only son, George Smith Patton III, being a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and now serving as a lieutenant in the Fifteenth United States Cavalry. Mr. Patton is a lawyer by profession and was for many years a member of the firm of Glassell, Smith & Patton, attorneys at law, in Los Angeles. In 1894 he retired from practice, and has since resided at San Gabriel, where he has a beautiful country home.

Mr. Patton is a native of Virginia, born at Charleston, September 30, 1856, the son of George Smith and Susan Thornton (Glassell) Patton. His father was a colonel in the Twenty-

JAY SPENCE. Cashier, secretary, treasurer and director Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. Residence, No. 445 South Serrano avenue; office, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Born in Chicago, Ill., January 5, 1869; son of James Andrew and Cornelius Ann (Soule) Spence. Married to Estelle Minier in 1895. Educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wis. Messenger German-America Savings Bank, Fond du Lac, Wis., 1882-86; bookkeeper Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville, Mich., 1886-88. Moved to Pomona, Cal., in 1888 and became bookkeeper and teller for First National Bank, which office he held until 1897, when he was appointed assistant cashier; cashier Bank of Oxnard, Oxnard, Cal., 1899-1902; president same, 1902-1905; president Oxnard Savings Bank, Oxnard, Cal., 1904-05; cashier and secretary Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, 1905 to date; secretary Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, 1909-1910; cashier and secretary, 1910 to date. Served as member first board of trustees, Oxnard, Cal., 1903-05; trustee and clerk board of trustees Union High School district, Oxnard, Cal., 1902-05; member Jonathan Club; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Masonic fraternity; Shrine; Automobile Club of Southern California.

URIAH R. BOWERS. The descent of Uriah R. Bowers is from two of the oldest German families of America, coming from German-American pioneer settlers on the mother's side, as well as the father's. The progenitor of the Bowers family in this country was Michael Bowers, who was born in Germany and who came to America in colonial times. The paternal grandfather of Uriah R. Bowers was Jacob R., born at Lancaster, Pa., then called Maryland, near the Mason and Dixon line as established by governmental survey at a later date; he was a Revolutionary soldier, who fought for the cause of independence, and became the father of John Bowers, born in Bedford county, Pa., who learned the carpenter's trade, and later moved West and owned a dry goods and general supply store at Uniontown, Ohio. This John Bowers was married to Barbara Myers, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom Uriah

R., born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on February 5, 1837, was the seventh in number. The father was an ardent supporter of President Andrew Jackson, and even though he met his own financial ruin in the panic following Jackson's annihilation of the old United States Bank, John Bowers yet remained the loyal supporter of President Jackson. He died when his son Uriah was a lad of only fourteen years.

The son learned his first lessons in carpentry from his father and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Andrew Richard, a joiner of note, soon becoming a first-class carpenter. At twenty-three years of age, Uriah R. Bowers enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, soon being detailed to do hospital duty, where he saw much of the wounded and suffering in the Federal military hospitals at Cincinnati, Louisville, Murfreesboro and Nashville for three years, being honorably discharged in 1865, at the close of the war, after which he returned to Ohio for a short time. By his long experience in the hospital service, he had gained considerable knowledge of medicine, and going to Plainfield, Ill., he engaged in the drug business. Returning to Ohio, he remained there eighteen years, where he was a trusted employee of the Aultman & Miller Company, manufacturers of reapers, mowers and threshing machines. In 1883 he moved to Iowa and lived at Le Mars until 1887, when he went to Chicago and remained until July of 1888. At that time he with his family removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and thereafter the family was connected with the paint and varnish business on an extensive scale until recently.

Mr. Bowers' younger son William, who died in 1905, was the real founder of the well-known firm of U. R. Bowers & Sons in Los Angeles. Soon after coming to this city in 1888, the son William engaged as a clerk for Mr. Blackburn, who conducted a retail paint store at No. 418 South Spring street, Los Angeles. When Mr. Blackburn decided to sell out his business, young Bowers prevailed upon his father to furnish the money to purchase the business, which he did, and the business was continued under the name of U. R. Bowers & Sons at the same address for several years. At first small, the business prospered and expanded, largely by reason of the ability and energy of the two sons of Mr. Bowers, until they established a paint manufactory, with

wholesale and jobbing departments, and ran a big business at their new address, Nos. 942 and 944 South Main street. On January 1, 1909, Mr. Bowers sold to his elder son his interest in the large wholesale and retail paint store and paint manufacturing business, and retired from business, the son continuing the same until April, 1914, when he sold out to W. P. Fuller & Co., and is now engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles.

The first marriage of Uriah R. Bowers took place in the latter part of the year 1865, uniting him with Alma J. Clay, to whom he had been engaged while a soldier, and their two sons were born at Akron, Ohio, namely, Harry Clay Bowers, now a real estate man of Los Angeles, and William H. Bowers, who died in 1905, leaving a wife but no children and having been the real founder of the large paint company known as U. R. Bowers & Sons. The death of Mr. Bowers' first wife occurred in 1894, she being then fifty-four years old, and in 1901 he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Ralston, daughter of James Ralston, she being a native of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Bowers is now seventy-eight years old, well known and highly respected in the city of Los Angeles, where he has built several fine residences and has for ten years lived retired from active business life. He has built a commodious residence at No. 1708 South Wall street, where he and his wife reside, their home being cheerful and well ordered, one of its greatest treasures being his grandmother's Bible, a large book printed in Germany in 1720 in the German type.

Mr. Bowers has lived a clean, active and useful life, is a strict Presbyterian and a consistent Christian, and throws his influence on the side of right and of good government. He is an enthusiast for Southern California and Los Angeles, and active in the councils of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, of which he is an elder.

Younger, William, who was also a member of the said firm, having died in Los Angeles in 1905. The education of Mr. Bowers was received at the public schools of Akron, Ohio, and Le Mars, Iowa, where he graduated in 1886. Coming to Los Angeles in 1888, he worked for two years as a drug clerk, and later, with his father and brother as partners, started in the paint business at No. 418 South Spring street, where they had bought out the business of J. M. Blackburn, with whom the brother William had been employed. The business, though a small one at that time, developed into a large wholesale and retail paint and varnish business under the name of U. R. Bowers & Sons. This company was the first to manufacture paint in Southern California, establishing that branch of the business in 1898. On January 1, 1909, the father sold out his interest therein to the son, who then organized the Western Paint Grinding Company, merging it with the former company in 1911, also becoming president of the Bowers Sign Company, outdoor advertisers who handled bulletin painting and bill posting. In April, 1914, Mr. Bowers sold out the paint business to W. P. Fuller & Co., and in November of that year disposed of the advertising business to T. H. B. Varney. He has since devoted himself to the real estate business in Los Angeles, under the firm name of Horton & Bowers, with offices at No. 640 I. N. Van Nuys building.

By his marriage in 1896, Mr. Bowers was united with Miss Mattie Davis, and they have one child, Harry Bowers. Mr. Bowers is connected with various clubs and associations in Los Angeles, of both business and social interest, among them being the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association and the Los Angeles Athletic and Auto Clubs.

Our country has no more loyal citizens and supporters than those of foreign birth or parentage, and it is gratifying to note, even in early days, the loyalty displayed by the sons of other lands who had made their homes in America. Thus it has been with the Bowers family, whose earliest representative in this country was Michael Bowers, a native of Germany, who came to America in its colonial days. Jacob R. Bowers, the great-grandfather of Harry Clay Bowers, was born in a section of the state of Pennsylvania then called Maryland, near the Mason and Dixon line as it was later established, and became a Revolu-

HARRY CLAY BOWERS. The son of the well-known Uriah R. Bowers, a business man of Los Angeles, Harry Clay Bowers was for many years a member of the large paint and varnish company known as the U. R. Bowers & Sons Company. Born at Akron, Ohio, July 16, 1867, Harry Clay Bowers was one of two sons, the

tionary soldier fighting for the cause of independence. At the time of the Civil war, Uriah R. Bowers, at the age of twenty-three years, enlisted in the army, and was detailed to hospital work, where for three years he rendered valuable service, being honorably discharged at the close of the war, and the interest which he and his sons have displayed in the advancement of Southern California and the welfare and progress of the city of Los Angeles, where they have chosen to make their home, has rendered them valued and respected citizens of this western metropolis.

CHARLES L. BISBEE. As the senior member of the well-known firm of Bisbee & Fishburn, manufacturers of sash and doors and other interior house and store furnishings, C. L. Bisbee is one of the best known lumber men in Southern California, having been variously associated with this industry in this part of the state since 1887, when he first came to the Pacific coast, locating in San Diego. During the almost thirty years that have intervened since that time he has been associated with the lumber business in one capacity or another, either in Los Angeles, where he has resided for many years, or in San Diego. All his life Mr. Bisbee has been identified with the lumber interests of the country, either here or in his native state of Iowa, and is thoroughly conversant with all its details. In his own independent venture he has been particularly successful, and today he ranks high among both wholesale and retail men, as well as with the builders and contractors, with whom he is constantly in contact, being acknowledged to be a man of more than ordinary integrity and business standing.

Mr. Bisbee was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in August, 1863, son of the late C. P. and Frances Bisbee. His father was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worthington, July, 1837, and receiving his education in his native city. He engaged in the grocery business there until his removal to Iowa, where he continued that business until 1868. He then removed to Lee county, Ill., where he engaged in farming near Mendota until 1870, when he went back to Keokuk, Iowa, and again engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. Eventually he disposed of his interests to accept the position of city weigher, which he filled until 1887. At that time he deter-

mined to come west and accepted a position with the San Diego Lumber Company as foreman, remaining as such until 1895, when he resigned to become yard man for the West Coast Lumber Company, with headquarters at San Diego, later being with the Benson Lumber Company in the same capacity. In 1911 he resigned his position with the Benson Lumber Company and came to Los Angeles to make his home, living here in quiet retirement until his death, February 26, 1915, at the home of his son.

C. L. Bisbee passed his boyhood days in Keokuk, attending the public and high schools there until he was sixteen years of age, when he became bookkeeper for the Evans & Sheppard Lumber Company of that place, remaining with them in this capacity for some eight years, or until 1887, when with the family he removed to San Diego, Cal. Here he accepted a position as order clerk with the San Diego Lumber Company, of which his father was foreman, remaining with them until 1890, when he accepted a similar position with the West Coast Lumber Company, also of San Diego, serving there until 1892. He then came to Los Angeles and engaged as bookkeeper with the H. Raphael Company, manufacturers of sash and doors, for a year, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the California Door Company, later becoming their assistant manager, which responsible position he held for fourteen years. During this long term of faithful service Mr. Bisbee did much for the general welfare of the company, and also established for himself an enviable reputation for straightforward business methods, making as well many warm personal friends. When he severed his connection with the California Door Company it was to engage in business for himself in the manufacture of sash and doors, as the Bisbee-Fishburn Company, in which undertaking he has been very successful. The business is well known through the channels of the trade in Los Angeles and vicinity, and the personality of Mr. Bisbee and his high standing among his associates and business acquaintances at once placed the new firm on an established footing with the public generally.

Aside from his business associations Mr. Bisbee is well known in social circles throughout the city, and is everywhere highly regarded. He is a member of the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. In politics he is a Repub-



R.S. Garrett

lican and a strong party man. Throughout the years of his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Bisbee has been identified with various movements for the betterment of the city, socially, politically and educationally. Together with his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a regular attendant upon its services. The marriage of Mr. Bisbee occurred in San Diego, in December, 1906, uniting him with Miss Margaret Fishburn, a native of Joliet, Ill., but a resident of San Diego. Mrs. Bisbee is also well and favorably known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

ROBERT L. GARRETT. Although a native of Arkansas, Robert L. Garrett was one of the early pioneers of Los Angeles county, having crossed the plains from Texas in an early day, when he was still a young man. For many years he resided in Wilmington, and in 1885 he came to Los Angeles and opened an undertaking establishment, which he conducted until his death in 1905, and which still bears his name, being now conducted by his wife and two of his sons. During his twenty or more years of residence in Los Angeles Mr. Garrett was closely associated with the affairs of the city, and formed a wide circle of admiring friends, by whom he is still remembered with kindly affection.

Born near Hot Springs, Ark., March 10, 1844, the son of Robert and Hanna M. Garrett, both of whom are now deceased, R. L. Garrett was taken to Texas by his parents when he was a lad of ten years. His primary education was received in the public schools of Arkansas and later he took a course in the schools of Texas. After leaving school he worked for a short time, and then determined to come to California. With his mother and three sisters he joined a party that was about to set out to cross the plains to California, and made the perilous journey in the old "prairie schooners" of that day. The Indians along the route were very hostile and made much trouble for the travelers, and this condition, taken in conjunction with the dangers from the thirsts of the desert, made the trip an exceedingly hazardous one.

On arriving in Los Angeles Mr. Garrett went at once to Wilmington, where he se-

cured employment with General Banning, an association that continued for a long period. From then until 1885 he was engaged in the contracting business for himself at Wilmington, meeting with much success. At that time (1885) he removed to Los Angeles and entered the undertaking business under the firm name of Garrett & Neitzke, the partnership continuing for two years, when Neitzke sold his interest and the firm of Garrett & Sampson then carried on the business for a period of five years. From that time until his death Mr. Garrett conducted the business independently under the name of Robert L. Garrett, and since his death, in 1905, the business has been continued as the Robert L. Garrett Company, with Mrs. Garrett as president and two of the sons as officers.

Aside from his business associations Mr. Garrett was widely and favorably known. He was prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Foresters, and of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and also a member of the local Pioneer Association. In politics Mr. Garrett was a Democrat, a well-informed man and an independent thinker, but was never closely allied with the affairs of his party, although at all times deeply interested in all questions which involved the civic welfare.

The marriage of Mr. Garrett occurred in Wilmington, June 1, 1871, uniting him with Miss Sarah E. McBride, the daughter of John and Jane McBride, and a native of New York. She is the mother of three children, all sons, and all well and favorably known in Los Angeles, where they have grown to manhood. They are Dr. E. H. Garrett, a prominent surgeon, who married Josephine Eberle; Banning C. Garrett, married to Evelyn McKenzie; and Robert B. Garrett, who married Bertha Rich. The two sons last mentioned are members of the firm of Robert L. Garrett Company.

MRS. R. L. CRAIG (Nancy Tuttle Craig). No phase of development in the twentieth century has been more significant, important, or interesting, than the growing ascendancy of women in commercial and educational activities. The west, with its greater freedom from conventional

form and ceremony, offers a field of triumph for the growth of women in business and in the professions.

Perhaps no woman's experience in the west has been more noteworthy than that of Nancy Tuttle Craig. Her husband, R. L. Craig, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, in 1888 founded the wholesale grocery business which bears his name. His sudden demise made it necessary that Mrs. Craig take her place at the head of the corporation, and though inexperienced in the business world, through patient and conscientious application, she has not only succeeded in maintaining the business, but has been gratified from year to year to witness its steady growth. She has the honor of being the only woman member of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, in which she takes an active part and a keen interest.

Descended from English and Scotch ancestry, though perhaps of the fifth generation in America, Mrs. Craig is essentially a western woman, having moved with her parents, Owen and Mary E. (Burns) Tuttle, from Van Buren county, Iowa, to Santa Cruz county, Cal., in the year 1873. She was educated in the public schools of Watsonville, Cal., and in the State Normal School of San Jose, Cal., where she was graduated in the year 1885. She immediately entered the profession of teaching, and modestly claims a modicum of success, and a great love for the educational work. Her marriage terminated her experience as a teacher, but her interest in school work never waned, and notwithstanding her heavy responsibilities as president of R. L. Craig & Company, she consented to become a candidate for membership on the Board of Education in 1911, and was twice elected to this office by her fellow townsmen with a handsome majority.

The welfare of the children in the public schools has been Mrs. Craig's first concern as a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, while her educational qualifications, combined with her business experience, have fitted her to serve intelligently and helpfully on the various committees.

REV. JOSEPH SARSFIELD GLASS. Represented in the life of Rev. Joseph Sarsfield Glass, pastor of St. Vincent's Catholic church, Los Angeles, Cal., are many years of faithful and enthusiastic study along the lines of religious

thought and the traditions of the Catholic church, whereby he has become one of the leaders in his faith, as well as a prominent educator in Southern California. The birth of Dr. Glass took place in Bushnell, Ill., March 13, 1874, his parents being James and Mary Edith (Kelly) Glass. He received his early education in the parochial schools of Sedalia, Mo., and in 1887 entered St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, where he studied four years, after which he continued his education at St. Mary's Apostolic College of Perryville, Mo. From there he entered the Novitiate of the Congregation of the Mission in 1891, later taking a course in philosophy and theology at St. Mary's Seminary in Perry county, Mo. On August 15, 1897, he was ordained a priest by the bishop of St. Vincent's church, Los Angeles. Still continuing his studies along his chosen line, Dr. Glass went to Rome, where, in the religious and historic atmosphere of that ancient city, he pursued his researches in philosophy and theology, attending the University of the Propaganda and being graduated from the University of the Minerva with the degree of D.D. in 1899.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Glass at once commenced teaching, making a specialty of dogmatic theology at St. Mary's Seminary at Perryville during the term of 1899 and 1900, teaching moral theology at the same institution the following year, and holding the office of Director of Seminarians. At the time of his appointment to the presidency of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, in June, 1901, he at the same time became pastor of St. Vincent's church in the same city, both of which offices he continues to fill at the present time.

Dr. Glass stands high educationally in the West, and is well known as a writer on religious and educational topics. The standard of St. Vincent's College, since he became its president, has risen to an unprecedented degree, Dr. Glass having inaugurated therein a full university course with branches in both civil and mechanical engineering, with the result that the attendance has increased wonderfully and the college today holds its own among the most distinguished institutions of the kind in the West. Since June, 1911, when the college was taken over by the Jesuits, Father Glass has continued to exercise his influence for the further development of its interests. He takes a practical interest in the concerns of the various organizations in which he holds membership, they

being of religious and educational, as well as social and fraternal character. Among the societies with which he is connected may be mentioned Bishop Conaty's Diocesan Council, the Alumni Society of St. Vincent's College, of which he is honorary president, the Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he is chaplain, and the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library. His social and fraternal societies are the University Club, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Young Men's Institute, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Knights of Columbus.

In May, 1915, Father Glass was appointed by the Pope in Rome to the high office of Bishop of Salt Lake, to succeed the late Bishop Laurence Scanlan. This elevation comes as a tribute to the splendid work Father Glass has accomplished for the Catholic Church in Los Angeles. The diocese over which he will preside includes all of Utah and a portion of Nevada.

WARREN E. ROLLINS. It seems appropriate that Southern California should be chosen by many artists for their home when one considers the beauty of the everchanging mountains and cloud effects, the foothills, valleys, deserts, cliffs and ocean, the blossoming trees and roadsides, and the interesting adobe ruins of the vanished Spanish era. There is Monterey, where artists come to sketch the quaint streets and adobe walls and red tile roofs; and there is Carmel-by-the-Sea, a veritable artists' colony, situated in a little grove above the beach and white sand dunes and blue bay. Mr. Rollins, a painter of the West, of Indian life and the desert, has chosen as his home the little old Spanish town of San Gabriel in the fruitful valley of that name, beside the Sierra Madre mountains; and amid the orange groves with their golden-fruited trees, and in the sleepy little town with its severe old mission building, its crumbling adobe houses, and its dusty roads where lie the lace-like shadows of the soft-foliaged pepper trees, even those who are not artists can appreciate the charm of that place. Mr. Rollins' paintings, which have been exhibited in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego and Los Angeles, and of which there is a fine collection on exhibition at the Panama-California Exposition

at San Diego, deal principally with Indian life and the desert in the Southwest, many of his subjects being taken from the Indians of Arizona, with which country he is very familiar, he having traveled all over that state and spent much time among the native Indians there.

As a schoolboy in Nevada, where he was born August 8, 1861, in Carson City, Mr. Rollins showed much interest in drawing, and his father, wishing to encourage his talent, sent him to San Francisco to study art, where he became a student in the San Francisco School of Design, and during the years of his student life he had the satisfaction of winning several gold medals. Later he was elected assistant director in the same school where he had studied, and for a number of years taught drawing and painting in that institution, going East at a later date to study painting in Boston and New York. For some time he had studios in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., and upon coming to Southern California in 1910 established his home and studio in San Gabriel, not far from the old Spanish mission. Mr. Rollins is a man who has met with much success in his chosen line of work, and his pictures are to be seen in many of the finest homes in Los Angeles as well as in San Francisco and Oakland. He is a member of numerous art clubs in different cities, among them being the Southern California Art Club in Los Angeles, the San Francisco Art Association, San Francisco; the Nile Club and the Lyre, Palette and Pen Club of Oakland, as well as various associations in Arizona where he has spent many years.

Mr. Rollins was united in marriage in Visalia, Cal., April 21, 1887, with Miss Berdella R. Bracken, a native of Missouri, and they have two daughters, Ramona (Mrs. Ralph Wylie) and Ruth Girham Rollins, the former recognized as a leading soprano singer and the latter a promising student of Shakespearean drama.

ARTHUR S. BENT. The eldest son of Henry Kirke White Bent, Arthur S. Bent was born in Downieville, Cal., April 25, 1863. He is the senior member of the firm of Bent Brothers, engineering contractors. His business life has been devoted to engineering contracting, chiefly in the line of concrete construction throughout the west and Mexico, with branch offices in Colorado,

Arizona and Washington. His specialty has been hydro-electric projects, dams, reservoirs, concrete pipe lines and large irrigation systems, with a department devoted to concrete and macadam road building.

In 1888 Mr. Bent married Miss Eliza J. McKee of Dallas, Tex., and they are the parents of two children, Ellen and Crawford H. Among his social and occupative connections may be mentioned membership in the Jonathan and Gamut Clubs, the Municipal League, of which he is a director; the Engineers and Architects' Association, of which he is vice-president; the American Society of Engineering Contractors, of which he is a director; the National Cement Users' Association, the Southwest Museum Association and the National Geographic Society.

ALONZO B. CASS. Since his advent into the commercial life of Los Angeles something more than twenty-five years ago, Alonzo B. Cass has been a central figure around which large and important enterprises have revolved, and his influence on municipal and business affairs in the city of his adoption cannot be overestimated. He has constantly conducted an independent business of his own, but at the same time he has also been a prominent factor in the establishment of prosperous undertakings of a varied nature, including banks, telephone companies (he is now president of two of the largest telephone companies on the coast), real estate development projects, and similar enterprises. In addition to all this he has taken an active part in municipal affairs, having served as president of several of the most efficient organizations for good government and the promotion of the commercial interests of the city, and has been prominently associated with the Young Men's Christian Association and other welfare and uplift movements. His undertakings have prospered and have thus wrought much good both to himself and his associates, and today he is classed foremost in the ranks of the men who have done most for the progress and up-building of Los Angeles.

Mr. Cass is a native of New York state, born at Albion, July 4, 1856, and being a true Fourth-of-July son in the strength and devotion of his patriotism. He is the son of P. C. and Amanda M. (Herrick) Cass, who were well known in

their section of New York state. The young Alonzo passed his boyhood days in Albion, receiving his education there, first in the public schools, and later at Albion Academy. His first business venture was in 1879, when he went to Ash Grove, Mo., and opened a general merchandise store under the firm name of Green & Cass. At the end of the year he engaged in a similar enterprise at Muskogee, Okla., remaining here from 1880 to 1887. During the first year of this undertaking two brothers were associated with him (Frank H., and B. H. Cass), but for the remainder of the time he operated independently. The enterprise prospered greatly, and branch stores were opened at Atoka, Okla., in 1883, at South Canadian, Okla., in 1884, and at McAlester, Okla., in 1887. Mr. Cass was also interested in the drug business and a member of the drug firm of Gavigan & Cass, at Muskogee.

The lure of the California country had for many years been a magnet which was steadily drawing Mr. Cass toward his final determination to come to the coast, and in 1888 he disposed of his extensive interests in the several Oklahoma cities and together with his brother, B. H. Cass, who had first been associated with him in his enterprises, he came to Los Angeles. Here they engaged in the hardware business under the name of the Cass Bros. Stove Company until 1890. From then until 1893 the firm was known as Crandall & Cass; from 1893 to 1896 it was the Cass & Smurr Stove Company, and from then until the present time as the Cass-Smurr-Darnerel Company. This business has been a growing one, and its scope and patronage have steadily increased since its organization by Mr. Cass.

While his personal ventures have absorbed much of the time and attention of Mr. Cass there have been a multitude of other interests which have laid their claim to his co-operation and support. He was one of the original founders of the Central Bank, now the Security National Bank, and has from its organization been one of the directors. Probably the undertaking that has given him the greatest prominence among financiers, however, has been his association with the telephone interests of the coast. In 1906 he was elected president of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in 1910 elected president of the Bay Cities Home Telephone Company of San Francisco. In both of these organizations he is a leading spirit and a heavy stock-



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holder, and their present financial standing is largely due to his capable management of their affairs. Mr. Cass is vice-president of the Cass-Smurr-Damerel Company also.

Aside from his heavy business responsibilities, Mr. Cass has always found time and strength and energy to devote to the welfare of his home city, and he has given freely of his best efforts to further the municipal and educational, social and moral life of Los Angeles. He was president of the local Chamber of Commerce in 1901, and served as first vice-president of the Municipal League. For four years he was a member of the board of trustees for the state normal school located here, and is now vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose work he is practically and intensely interested. In the social organizations of the city he is both prominent and popular, favorite clubs being the California, Jonathan and Sunset Clubs, while he gives much time and effort to the work of the Federation of City Clubs.

The marriage of Mr. Cass and Miss Emily F. Tufts occurred June 21, 1885, at Muskogee, Okla. Of this union eight children were born, Frank T., Philip, Louis, Donald, Quincy, Emily, Harold and Alonzo B., Jr. The first Mrs. Cass died many years ago, and the second marriage of Mr. Cass took place in Los Angeles, August 23, 1909, with Mrs. Martha T. Muir. The second Mrs. Cass was the mother of three children by her first marriage, John, William and Robert. These three sons have been legally adopted by Mr. Cass since his marriage and are being educated as his own children.

The real estate and other business investments of Mr. Cass have been made with such good judgment that they have made more than the customary increase in value, and his holdings are at present of great valuation, and with the growth and future development of the city are certain to continue to increase in value and worth.

ten, Andrew Mullen, a stranger even then might have predicted a bright future for a lad so quick in perception, so intelligent in thought and so favored with sterling qualities of mind, yet perhaps few would have prognosticated that for the child in the lowly home fortune waited to bestow gifts rare and precious and greatly to be desired. A forceful intellect found avenues of development and growth notwithstanding the handicap of privation. The coming of the family to America when he was quite small (he was born in county Mayo October 4, 1832) proved a distinct forward step, as it gave him the advantage of an American training and an early experience in the commercial lines of enterprise that have made our country great. Having endowed him with the Celtic temperament and favored him with an American training, destiny still further assisted him by implanting within his mind a powerful commercial instinct, a pronounced business ability, which during early life he developed by practical experience in mercantile pursuits. Self-reliance, always a most conspicuous trait in his character, impelled him to embark in a wholesale woolen business in Milwaukee, Wis., when his capital was so small that his chief asset was the confidence of bankers and business men. In due time he removed his headquarters to Chicago and there with a brother he engaged in the importing of woolens. Through energy and capability he rose to substantial prominence among leaders in commerce and finance, and nothing less serious than the failure of his health would have impelled him to sever connections so congenial and profitable. Seeking the climate of Los Angeles from considerations of health alone, he soon regained his former strength and then associated himself with the upbuilding of what he believed would become ultimately the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

ANDREW MULLEN. Many years ago there might have been seen in a humble Irish home in county Mayo, and later in a more substantial American home at Albany, N. Y., a family of ten sons, who supplemented the Celtic temperament with American enterprise. Concerning the next to the youngest of the

From the incorporation of the Mullen-Bluett Clothing Company in 1890 until the death of Mr. Mullen March 4, 1899, he remained its president and was to be found each day at his business headquarters, on the corner of First and Spring streets. Other large business enterprises claimed his attention and enlisted his co-operation. Not only was he an organizer and promoter of the California Clay

Manufacturing Company, but in addition he continued to be a member of its directorate until his death. As an organizer and director he also was associated with the Columbia Trust Company and Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles. Believing that the welfare of the city would be promoted by a Chamber of Commerce, he worked tirelessly for such an organization and when it had been organized he officiated as treasurer for some years. Governor Markham chose him as a member of the board of trustees of the Whittier state school and later he was elected president of the board. This service was distinctly non-partisan, for he was a Democrat politically, while the administration was Republican. His choice for the responsible position was primarily a recognition of his executive ability and exceptional business qualifications.

The marriage of Mr. Mullen was solemnized in Brooklyn, N. Y., and united him with Miss Mary Teresa Deane, who was born in county Galway, daughter of Hon. Edward Deane, for years a prominent jurist in that part of Ireland. Eight children were born of their union. Only three are now living: Edward Francis, No. 4927 Rosewood avenue; Miss Marie Rose Mullen; and Mrs. George Allan Hancock, No. 3189 Wilshire boulevard, all of Los Angeles.

SUMNER J. QUINT, M. D. Descended from the old New England family of Wentworths, the first member of which came from England early in the seventeenth century, and from other ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary war, Dr. Sumner J. Quint, now of Los Angeles, was born in Lawrence, Mass., April 28, 1872, the son of Charles M. and Maria (Burroughs) Quint. The early education of Dr. Quint was received in the high school at Sanford, Me., and at the Y. M. C. A. night school at Portsmouth, N. H. From 1893 to 1895 he also attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and removing to Pomona, Cal., in 1895 he entered Pomona College and in the following year commenced his course at the College of Medicine of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Quint became an interne in the California Hospital of Los Angeles, where he remained until 1900, at which time he became associated with the United States Marine Hospital, and in 1901 received the appointment to the office of assistant health officer of Los Angeles, which position he held until 1905. In that year he became junior chief police surgeon of Los Angeles, being appointed soon after to the post of senior chief police surgeon, in which position he made a remarkable record, it being due to his influence that the receiving hospital was separated from the police station and a new building erected for it. He resigned the post of chief surgeon in 1910, after about five years of important and successful work, and accepted the position of chief surgeon of the French Hospital of Los Angeles, also acting as medical examiner for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company of New York and for the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California. During his university career he held the office of official druggist of the college and in 1901 was appointed instructor in materia medica, which position he resigned in 1907 to accept the post of instructor in surgery. He is still regarded as one of the most valuable members of the faculty of the University of California, with which college the medical college of the University of Southern California has been united.

Dr. Quint has been a prolific writer on surgery for the Los Angeles County Medical Society and his opinions on medical matters stand high in this state, he being a charter member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society as well as a member of a number of other medical societies, namely: the American Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of California and the Alumni Association of the University of Southern California. During his college days he became a member of Nu Sigma Nu and Theta Nu Epsilon and has later become a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arch Masons (thirty-second degree) and the Mystic Shrine. His love of outdoor sports has led him to join the Automobile Club of Southern California and the American Automobile Association, and his social clubs include the University, Union League, Knickerbocker, Pomona College and San Gabriel Country Clubs. At the Los

Angeles aviation meets and at many of the automobile races he has been chief surgeon and is also connected with the Red Cross and numerous charitable organizations.

The marriage of Dr. Quint in Los Angeles, June 11, 1902, united him with Miss Stella Margaret Wilson, and they are the parents of two children, George Waldo and Sumner Wilson Quint.

ARTHUR F. MORLAN. As secretary, general manager and a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Los Angeles, which position he has held since 1913, Arthur F. Morlan occupies a high place in the confidence and esteem of the leading business men of this city. For many years he was associated with the abstract business in Los Angeles, first being identified with the Los Angeles Abstract Company as a searcher of records, and later, when that company merged with the Title Insurance and Trust Company, Mr. Morlan served in various capacities, rising eventually to the position of manager of the searching department, in which capacity he was occupied when he resigned, February 15, 1913, to accept his present position with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The reputation which Mr. Morlan has builded for himself during the long years of his residence in the City of the Angels is one of which he may justly be proud, and which gives him an enviable position among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Morlan is a native of Ohio, born in Salem, April 10, 1861, the son of N. A. and Emily F. Morlan. He attended the public and high schools of his native state until he was sixteen years of age, and then worked at the plumbing trade in Buffalo, N. Y., for two years, after which he became salesman for a wholesale grocery firm. This he followed for two years and then engaged in the retail grocery business for himself for a year, selling at the end of that time, and for three years engaging with Watts & Curtin, private detectives. He then came to Los Angeles and assumed the management of the retail grocery interests of George W. Kenyon, continuing in this capacity until 1888, when he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., and two years later entered the employ of the Buffalo Hammer Company as superintendent of their factory. It was in 1890 that Mr. Morlan returned to Los Angeles to make his per-

manent home here, having since that time resided continuously in this city. He at once entered the service of the Los Angeles Abstract Company as searcher of records, remaining in this same capacity when this company merged with the Title Insurance and Trust Company, from which he resigned in 1913 to accept his present position as secretary and general manager of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which he is also one of the directors.

Mr. Morlan is well known throughout the city in a social and fraternal way, quite apart from his business associations. He is a member of a number of exclusive social organizations, including the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Country Club, also a member of the California Society Sons of the Revolution, and in his political affiliations is a Republican, although he has never been especially active in the affairs of his party. His marriage occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, 1887, uniting him with Miss Margaret W. Nicholls, of that city. Of their union has been born one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Stanley A. Visel, of Los Angeles.

HARVEY H. COX. Few men were better known in the real estate circles of the city of Los Angeles than the late Harvey H. Cox, who for more than twenty years had been interested in the progress and upbuilding of the city. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., March 30, 1867, the son of Edward E. and Mary Elizabeth (Smock) Cox. The latter came from an old New York family, and one-third of the estate of Trinity Church in that city belonged to the family. Harvey H. was educated in the public schools of Lafayette, and soon after he had completed the high school course he came to Los Angeles and became identified with the firm of A. Hamburger & Sons as manager of their shoe department. He soon became interested in real estate enterprises and after several years secured a position with Althouse Bros., remaining in their employ for almost twelve years. During this time he had saved some money and had become familiar with values, and foreseeing the great possibilities of the city, with a partner, E. F. Koster, he embarked in the real estate business under the firm name of Koster & Cox, being connected with the office of W. I. Hollingsworth, an association that

continued until the death of Mr. Cox. During the many years he was in the real estate business he put through many very important deals and he was always interested in every movement that had for its ultimate object the furthering of the best interests of the city and its people, and gave of his time and means toward worthy measures. He was a Republican in politics and was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, having served five years as chief ranger of Court Morris Vineyard No. 152, of Los Angeles. On account of his cheery nature and jovial disposition he was known among his associates as "Happy Harvey."

Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Reese, daughter of George W. and Elenor (Horton) Reese, the latter of London, England. The ceremony was celebrated October 30, 1888, in Los Angeles. Mr. Reese was a prominent citizen of St. Paul, Minn., serving as city treasurer for a number of years, and also followed the contracting business in that city for twenty-five years. Two children were born of the union of Harvey H. Cox and his wife: Charlotte May, now the wife of James Donahue, and Shirley, attending school in this city.

Mr. Cox had never known what it was to be ill, and when the last sickness came upon him he made light of it to his friends, and always had a cheery smile and joyful greeting for all. His wife and daughter had planned a trip to Alaska for a two months' stay and had reached their destination when Mrs. Cox felt uneasy about her husband's condition, he having been taken ill in the meantime, and immediately returned to his bedside and was with him at the end. Shortly before his death he was converted to the Catholic faith. At the passing of Harvey Cox Los Angeles lost one of her best and foremost citizens and his family a loving husband and father.

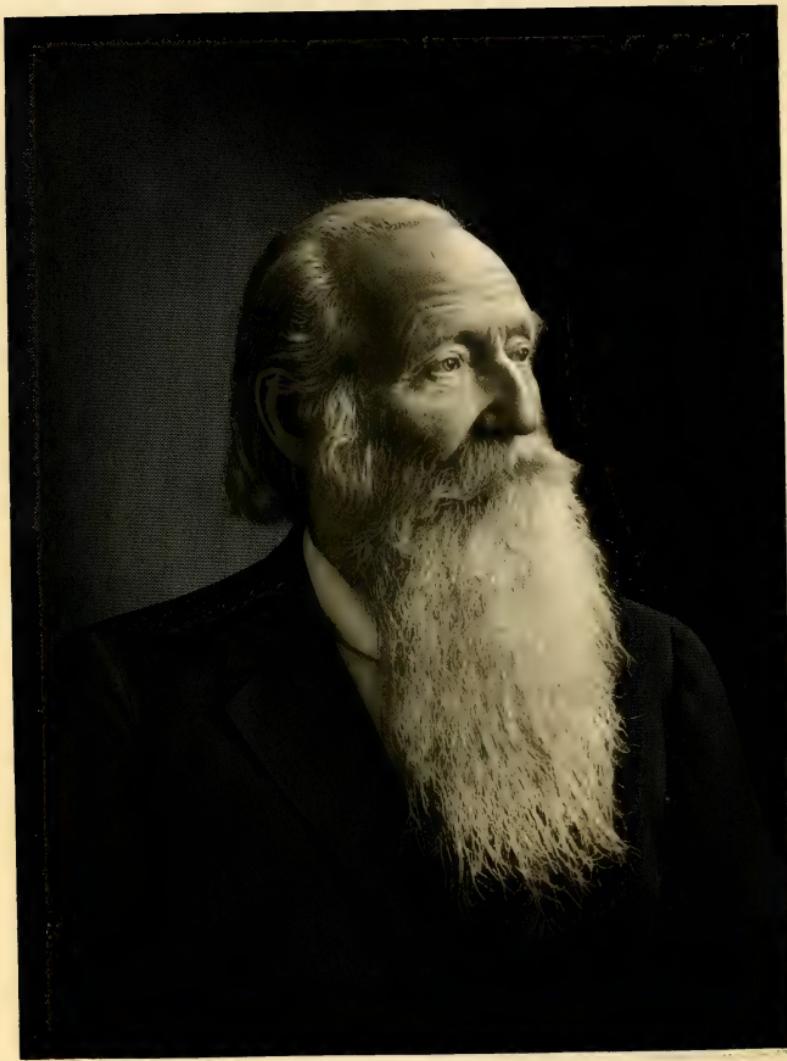
E. ROGER STEARNS. There is scarcely a business at the present time which is attracting to itself men of greater ability and commercial strength than is the automobile business in its several departments. The opportunities offered are such as to give wide scope for the exercise of many faculties and men of the highest type are engaging both in the manufacturing and selling end of the enterprise. One such who was for a

number of years a well-known and influential citizen of Los Angeles was E. Roger Stearns, who was for the last few years of his life vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Kissel Kar Company, whose headquarters are in this city. Previous to that he had been associated with several different automobile companies, both here and in the east, and was known as one of the best informed and most thoroughly reliable automobile men in the west. He was active in all lines of interest to motorists, and his death, which occurred July 29, 1913, was a severe loss to the industry on the coast and especially in Los Angeles.

Mr. Stearns was a native of Massachusetts, born in Newton, June 25, 1883, the son of Walter H. and Jessie L. (Bowker) Stearns, both well known in Newton and Boston, the father being engaged in the automobile business in the latter city for many years. The son received his education in the public schools of Boston and after completing his schooling began working for his father, learning all the details of the business in which he afterward proved such an important factor. After a year spent in the business with his father in New York City he later became associated with the Ford people, taking charge of their business, which was then located in the basement of Wanamaker's store. Six months later he opened the Ford agency on Broadway in New York and sold cars for them for three years, when he went to Buffalo and took charge of their branch there, meeting with splendid success during the year that he filled that position.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Stearns came from Buffalo to Los Angeles as manager of the Ford agency here. At that time the company handling the Ford cars here was known as the Standard Motor Car Company, and they also handled the Baker Electric. Later they relinquished the Ford agency and took up the Stoddard-Dayton with the Baker Electric. Six months after Mr. Stearns took over the management of the Ford concern they took the agency for the Kissel Kar and the name was changed to the Pacific Kissel Kar Company, of which he was elected vice-president and general manager, and continued as such until the time of his death.

Aside from his sterling business qualities, Mr. Stearns was in the broadest sense of the word a citizen of worth and was popular with a wide circle of friends. He was especially interested in



J. M. Peebles, M.D.

all questions of value to the motorist and for some time was president of the Automobile Dealers' Association of Southern California. He was also a member of the Athletic Club and of the Jonathan Club, was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Al Malaikah Shrine of Los Angeles.

The marriage of Mr. Stearns took place in New York City, March 22, 1903, uniting him with Madeline E. Gerhardt, a native of that city and the daughter of Jacob and Louise (Hubert) Gerhardt. She is the mother of two children, a daughter, Madeline, aged nine years, and a son, E. Roger, Jr., aged five. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Stearns has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, where she is widely known in social circles and a general favorite with many friends.

JAMES MARTIN PEEBLES, M. D., M. A., Ph. D. The ancestry of this remarkable man is as interesting and unusual as his life itself. Since the fourteenth century the Peebles clan has been identified with Scottish history. Those who wore the colors of the clan made their rallying place at Peebles castle on the Tweed. Sir Walter Scott depicts Earl John Peebles as a doughty warrior, while Burns, the favorite poet of Dr. Peebles, alludes in musical terms to the brave clan of Peebleshire. It was in the ancient town of Peebles in the shire of the same name that the first records of the family history emerge from traditional lore into authenticity and that the members received titles making them eligible to seats in the national parliament. There is reason to believe that, prior to recorded history and even as far back as the era of Julius Caesar, the family had its habitat in Italy. The name (from the Roman, meaning "mingling of the bloods") was a prophecy of the restless activity of the family, which in every generation has given to the world a large number of independent thinkers, social reformers and revolutionary leaders.

As early as 1718 some who bore the name crossed the ocean to the Massachusetts colony and under Rev. Mr. Abercrombie bore a part in establishing a settlement at Pelham. Later generations became identified with Vermont, where, at Whitingham, Windham county, March 23, 1822, James Martin Peebles was born into the home of James and Nancy (Brown)

Peebles. That same village was the birthplace of Brigham Young, for years the president of the Mormon church. The Peebles home at Whitingham was a log cabin, wherein the mother of seven children did all of her housework, spun the flax for the household linen and helped raise the flocks from whose backs the wool was clipped that with her own hands she made into cloth, then cut and sewed into garments for the entire family. At night the only light was the glow of candles dipped by her own hands. When the children were ill the only medicine used came from her herbs, drying in bunches over the fireplace, where also hung strings of red peppers and dried apples as well as ears of corn for seed and (most important of all) the old flint-lock rifle of Revolutionary fame, with the powder horn. The mother was a woman of noble character and stern but kindly temperament, rearing her five sons and two daughters to be obedient, industrious and honest, teaching them less by precept than by the example of her own blameless life. Her children never saw her with idle hands. Although she lived to be eighty-eight, to the last she was capable and energetic; her only day of rest was on Sunday, when with a rose in her hand she went to church and led the choir. With the aid of her little tuning fork and her own excellent ear for music, she led in the singing of the great old hymns of faith and worship. In the neighborhood Aunt Nancy (for by that title she was lovingly called) was summoned to the bedside of the suffering and to aid in the last offices for the dead. In sickness her herbs were administered with judgment, but even more helpful was the power of her capable assistance and personal sympathy. Her husband, a farmer and for some years a captain of militia in the southern division of Vermont, held several town offices and was liked as an honest and good-natured man, but, lacking in judgment, at last his land slipped away from him. The mother and the growing children made another home and eventually became independent under their own roostree. While aiding them to escape from poverty the mother taught her children to be self-reliant, ambitious and purposeful in life, and as she had been an excellent disciplinarian as a schoolteacher in her girlhood days, so also she was most efficient in the rearing of her own children. Much of

their later success they owed to her stern but affectionate upbringing and to the inculcation of sound moral tenets in their character. It was her desire that they should early learn the Bible and, with them at her side, she daily read from her large black-letter Scriptures, following text after text with her first finger, while reading aloud the words of wisdom.

When scarcely more than ten years of age Dr. Peebles began to attend anti-slavery meetings, where he formed the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, later an intimate friend and co-worker. It was during the '30s indeed that he began to form positive convictions concerning the abolition of slavery and from these opinions he never wavered, even when they brought him the most intense criticism and personal danger. Advancing mentally far more rapidly than others of his age, he was able to teach school with success at the age of sixteen. The schools of that period were quite dissimilar from those of the present era. Each morning it was the custom to devote considerable time to the mending of the quills used for pens. The standard text-books were Daboll's arithmetic, Gould-Browne's grammar and Greenleaf's speller. Many of the pupils were older and larger than the teacher, who conquered usually by kindness instead of the ferule and won the ardent friendship of the young people in his charge. The money earned by teaching was utilized in the advancement of his own studies and after studying in a select school at Binghamton, N. Y., and in Oxford Academy in the same state, he entered the Universalist ministry at the age of twenty. The decision to enter the ministry of a denomination alien to the orthodox faith of that day came about through a number of circumstances, chief among these being the death and funeral of his chum, Jerry Brown, a youth of excellent character and irreproachable conduct, but not identified with any church. The preacher delivered a terrifying sermon that so wrought upon the heart of the bereaved and anguished mother that she suddenly shrieked out, "Will I never see my darling boy again?" "Perhaps, for a few minutes only, on the day of judgment," thundered forth the elder from the pulpit, "but then you will go one way and Jerry another, for the boy is eternally damned because he died without religion!" On hearing these dread-

ful words the poor mother lost her mind and never regained her senses to the day of her death, some years afterward.

The first sermon of the young Universalist preacher was delivered at McLean, N. Y., and he held pastorates at Kelloggsville, Elmira, Oswego and other points. Adopting as his motto, "The world is my parish and truth my authority," and taking as his creed the phrase "Freedom of thought is the birthright of the soul," he became one of the leaders in the religious, temperance, anti-slavery, suffrage and social reformations that began to sweep over the land and that brought him into intimate friendship with Theodore Parker, Phillips, Foster, Rev. Samuel J. May, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, John Brown, Dr. Chapin, Horace Mann and Thomas K. Beecher, a half-brother of Henry Ward Beecher. While T. K. Beecher was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elmira, N. Y., he became much attracted by the profound mind of Dr. Peebles, then pastor of the Universalist Church in the same city, while the latter in turn appreciated the great-hearted charity of the other minister and his progressive spirit in fitting up an institutional church with library, gymnasium, free baths and meals, as well as a free employment bureau that found work for the temporary recipients of its benefactions. These reformers in religion, education and anti-slavery were far from popular in their day, but their unconquerable determination and invincible force of character were largely effective in changing the history of our nation. Of them all Dr. Peebles most resembled Theodore Parker in type of mind and clearness of thought. The two were intellectual brothers, alike in their desire to serve humanity. In later years Dr. Peebles, during one of his five trips around the world, made a special trip to the grave of his one-time co-worker and breathed a prayer over the reformer's last resting place, in Florence, not far from the broad smooth stone marked, "E. B. B.," the tomb of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

When filling a pastorate at Baltimore Dr. Peebles took such a pronounced stand against slavery that the enmity of slave-holders was aroused, placing his life in danger and making his tenure of service brief. There followed a ministry of seven years in Battle Creek, Mich., where he had as parishioners meeting in Stew-

art's hall a goodly number of Quakers, Universalists, dissenters and freethinkers, people who were earnestly seeking the truth, although not in sympathy with old-fashioned orthodoxy. Among the members of the congregation was Sojourner Truth, for forty years a slave. Others were scarcely less interesting. While most earnestly seeking the truth, the congregation labored unweariedly to relieve suffering, satisfy the needs of the hungry and ameliorate the condition of the destitute in the community. Meanwhile Dr. Peebles was becoming known to people of every creed and every political faith throughout the United States. Such was his prominence that in 1868 he was chosen a member of the Northwest congressional Indian peace commission and became consul at Trebizond, Turkey, Asia, in 1869. While in that leading commercial city of Asiatic Turkey he went without fear to comfort wretched human beings dying of the plague. There he tried to teach, as he has indeed in every part of the world, the truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, the unerring justice of "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," that all divine punishments are reformatory, and that ultimately, through the Christ principle of love and wisdom, all human beings will be restored to final harmony and happiness. Before such a broad view of religion the narrowness of sectarianism must fall, according to the opinion of many scholars, and it has been his privilege to see, in his own experiences, the casting off by Americans of the worn-out shells of theology in the effort to bring greater religious and social equality. Still larger changes await the religious history of future generations.

Receiving the degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery in 1876, the degree of M. A. from the same institution in 1877 and the degree of Ph.D. from the Medical University of Chicago in 1882, Dr. Peebles for a time had charge of a medical ward in the Philadelphia city hospital and in 1881 accepted a professorship in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1886 he represented the United States Arbitration League at the International Peace Commission of Europe, held in Paris. During 1852 he had married at Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Miss Mary Mahala Conkey, who was a

daughter of Thomas H. Conkey and a teacher in the Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute. The family home was maintained at San Diego from 1892 to 1896, the Doctor meanwhile conducting a sanitarium besides acting as president of the Los Angeles College of Science. In 1896 he removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where he became editor and proprietor of the *Temple of Health and Psychic Review* and the *Better Life*, both monthlies, with a combined circulation of almost sixty thousand. Having been the editor of several newspapers and magazines, his literary work has naturally been extensive. While his newspaper contributions run in the thousands, his pamphlets and larger volumes, reproduced in many countries, number about forty. His most popular works are: *The Seers of the Ages* (1861), twenty editions; *Immortality and our Future Homes* (1880), fifteen editions; *Five Journeys Around the World*, *Demonism of the Ages*, *Spirit Mates*, *Death Defeated*, or the *Psychic Secret of How to Keep Young*, *Ninety Years Young and Healthy*—*How and Why*, *Buddhism and Christianity*, *The Pathway of the Human Spirit*, *Compulsory Vaccination a Curse and Menace to Health and Personal Liberty*, and *The Christ Question Settled*, a symposium to which he largely contributed in connection with Rabbi I. M. Wise, Robert G. Ingersoll and Prof. J. R. Buchanan. Biographies of Dr. Peebles by Rev. J. O. Barrett and Prof. E. Whipple were published in Boston in 1871 and in Battle Creek in 1901, besides an interesting character sketch that contained the ideas and observations of John Hubert Greusel, in his biographical portraits of leaders whose creative work has made for national progress.

To recount in full the activities of Dr. Peebles would be to dwell upon the progress made by the United States for more than half a century. It has not been enough for him to witness marvelous transformations; by virtue of his great mental energy he had to assist in such progressive enterprises. More than fifty years ago he visited California, where he pleaded for temperance and better ways of living among the raw, rough mining men. The distinction of helping to create the Independent Order of Good Templars and of serving as its first right worthy grand chaplain belongs to Dr. Peebles, who also was early connected

with the Free Masons, Sons of Temperance and other fraternal or progressive movements. He is a fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, the Psychological Association of London and the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Naples; member of the International Climatic Association, American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the Victoria Institute and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. His friends have been leaders in many lines of thought in all parts of the world, including Brigham Young of the Mormon Church; Elder Frederick Evans, the Shaker, of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.; Lord Lytton; Hamilton Fish; Bishop Chalmers; Mrs. Max Mueller; Professor De Morgan; Baron Guldenstubb; "Brick" Pomeroy, the noted journalist; Joshua Giddings; William Tebbs and Dr. W. Scott Tebbs; Colonel Ingersoll, whom he worsted in an argument on the question of religion; Victor Hugo, who sat at his side in a psychic seance in Paris and shed tears of joy upon receiving a spirit message from his son; Rabbi Wise, president of the Cincinnati Hebrew College, who considered with him in correspondence certain difficult phases of the Talmud; Walt Whitman, with whom he often read poems and discussed the great things of life; Dr. Chapin, the silver-tongued anti-slavery orator; the "gray eagle of oratory", Col. E. D. Baker, the Oregon patriot; and Thomas Starr King, with whom he tented side by side during vacations on the New England coast.

As an accomplished debater through scores of debates with prominent lecturers, Dr. Peebles has waged a relentless war with pen and tongue upon the curses of vaccination and vivisection. A large volume is devoted to this work. The effects of his early fighting is bearing much fruit in his later days.

The investigations of Dr. Peebles into different religions and particularly into psychic phenomena brought him into contact with many of the most notable scientists and thinkers of the world. Through his studies he became a master in psychic research along with such men as Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, Lombroso and Professor James. The results of his studies appear in his large book which contains, among other records, extracts from the thoughts of the greatest minds from Socrates to Tolstoi. The

whole forms a gigantic index to expressions of belief in psychical phenomena. In the course of his travels in different parts of the world Dr. Peebles has been a witness to unusual psychical researches, such as those begun in Australia by Hon. T. W. Stanford, brother of the late Senator Leland Stanford and a man noted for his interest in science. Among other scientists he was intimate with Professor Hare of the Pennsylvania University, Judge Edmonds of the New York supreme court, Garibaldi's chaplain in Naples, John Bright of England, Sir Henry Holland, Gerald Massey and Chevalier James Smith of Melbourne. In Ceylon he came in contact with the ancestral Ved-dahs. In Egypt he studied the arts of the magicians. In Asia he interviewed Mohammedan hermits and studied with Megettuwatte, the Buddhist reformer who held the famous debate in Ceylon with Rev. D. de Silva, a Christian missionary. He visited the ruins of Sarnath near Benares, where Gautama Buddha delivered his first public address after entering his Nirvanic condition. At Calcutta he met Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, the noted educator and editor, and lectured often in the palace while the guest of the Maharajah of Tagore. It was his privilege to study the forms of worship accepted by the Brahmans in India, the Buddhists in Ceylon, the Parsees in Bombay and the Mohammedans in Asia and Africa; to witness the burning of the dead by the Hindus and the praying of the Persians in their fire-temples. The study of humanity always has been of the deepest interest to him and particularly has he been interested in the religions of various races. Studying all creeds and venerating the martyrs of all faiths, he still insists that the final authority upon religious questions must be within the conscious spirit of each person.

From the years of his early service as a Universalist minister dates the first interest of Dr. Peebles in psychic research, a movement begun by the Davenport brothers, the Fox sisters and Andrew Jackson Davis. Everywhere men were inquiring in new directions for old truths, but the orthodox churches opposed all investigations of psychic phenomena as tampering with the very laws of Nature. Deciding to trace the pathway of the spirit to the spiritual world, Dr. Peebles devoted his active life



Somerset

largely to psychic research and many of his expositions long antedated similar achievements on the part of W. T. Stead, whose life was lost with the Titanic. With William James, Sir Oliver Lodge, Count Tolstoi and Victor Hugo he holds that man has many powers not charted in the science of the day; that there is a life beyond the grave; that it is possible to know the life beyond the grave; that the dead do return, as in the days of Christ; and that life itself is at once pre-existent and perpetual. With Victor Hugo he believes: "When I go down to the grave I can say like many others, I have finished my day's work; but I cannot say I have finished my life. My day will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind-alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight and it opens on the dawn." With that same great author he believes that those who pass over still remain with us. "They are in a world of light, but they as tender witnesses hover about our world of darkness. Though invisible to some, they are not absent. Sweet is their presence; holy is their converse with us."

At present, Dr. Peebles, though quite near the century mark, is vigorous and healthy, with the full possession of all his faculties. In fact he believes that sickness is a bad habit and that dying early is a worse one. He has been a rigid vegetarian for sixty years, avoiding tobacco, liquors and stimulants of all kinds. He now writes for over thirty magazines in this and foreign countries, keeps up an extensive correspondence all over the world and discourses learnedly, logically and with much enthusiasm before large audiences upon hygiene, philosophy and religion. His favorite pastime is digging around the rose trees that literally cover his bungalow home. His constant companion and associate is Robert Peebles Sudall, whom he met in Glasgow, Scotland, and upon whom he intends to leave the mantle of his future work.

Choosing Los Angeles as possessing the most equitable and health-giving climate in the world, Dr. Peebles has permanently resided at 5719 Fayette street for many years and intends to spend the rest of his days in this "City of the Angels." He says "There is nothing like the turning, whirling grindstone of toil to put an edge on the steel of humanity. Laziness I abhor

and consider industry the best stuff for the making of saints. Personally I am too busy to think about dying—there is too much fuss made about it. I expect to work on the morning of my departure and sleep into the better land of immortality at sunset of the same evening. With the poet I can say:

"Up and away like the dew of the morning,
That soars from the earth to its home in the sun,

So let me steal away gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done"

JOHN DRAKE MERCEREAU. Descended on his father's side from a historic New York family who landed at Staten Island and were identified with its progress from the first, and on his mother's side the descendant of an old Scotch family, John Drake Mercereau, late of Los Angeles, the organizer of and the president of the Mercereau Bridge and Construction Company until his death October 25, 1912, was born at Union, N. Y., November 6, 1862, the son of Joshua (2d) and Julia (La Monte) Mercereau, and was educated in Kingston Seminary at Wilkesbarre, Pa. His first employment was with the Paterson Bridge Company, at Paterson, N. J., as assistant superintendent, where he remained for eight years, following which he was a few years associated in the leaf tobacco business with his brother, Henry C. Mercereau, at Waverly, N. Y.

On first coming to Los Angeles, in 1887, he invested his money in oil and land here, with the intention of retiring from active business life, but lost heavily with the sudden decline of prosperity here soon after his arrival. He then went into the bridge contracting business, which he later incorporated under the name of the Mercereau Bridge and Construction Company, and in this business he continued until the time of his death. For several years he carried on his business personally, but later, when it had attained large proportions, he incorporated the business and took in as partners men who had assisted him in early years when the business was in the making. He was also the owner of shares in several important companies and a man of wealth. The marriage of Mr. Mercereau occurred October 12, 1871, uniting him with Geraldine Wagner, the

daughter of Adam, a Pennsylvania farmer, and May (Bailey) Wagner, a native of the state of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Mercereau became the parents of three children, namely, Julia L., now Mrs. F. Irwin Herron; Clara M., now the wife of Robert Swigart; and Agnes, who is deceased. Mr. Mercereau's religious affiliations were with the Christian Science Church. As a man he was an inspiration to everyone with whom he came in contact, either in business or in social matters, and was a tower of strength in his adopted city. He was unostentatious in his tastes and manner and was beloved by all who knew him. The social clubs with which he was connected were the California, the Jonathan and the San Gabriel Country Clubs, while fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine.

became chief engineer and general manager of the California Mining and Reduction Company, continuing in this capacity until the following year. At that time he removed to San Bernardino, Cal., engaging there as assistant chief engineer of the Santa Fe Railroad until his resignation in 1888 to enter into the private practice of civil, hydraulic and hydro-electrical engineering in the early development of irrigation and hydro-electrical enterprises. In 1900 he removed to Los Angeles and has been engaged in the same line of work in this city ever since.

Mr. Koebig has taken a great interest in and is very active in the City Planning Association, of which he is chairman of the advisory board and executive committee. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, and is vice-president of the Engineers' and Architects' Association, and holds membership in a number of prominent clubs, namely, the California, University, Los Angeles County and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, his interest in his native land and her sons being evidenced by the fact that he is the president of the "Deutsche Club," and president and organizer of the German, Austrian and Hungarian Relief Society. In politics Mr. Koebig upholds the interests of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Koebig to Helena Marie Kieffer occurred in Metz, Germany, January 31, 1880, and by her he is the father of three children, namely: Dr. Walter C. Koebig, of Riverbank, Cal.; Adolph H. Koebig, Jr., a partner of his father in the firm of Koebig & Koebig, Engineers; and Curt J. Koebig, employed with the Security National Bank of Los Angeles.

ADOLPH H. KOEBIG, SR. One of the well-known citizens of Southern California, and a man of much influence in public affairs, Adolph H. Koebig, Sr., a native of Germany, has become an important and active citizen of the country which he has made his new home. Mr. Koebig was born in Prussia, May 17, 1852, the son of Christian and Julia Koebig, both of whom died in their native country. He received his education in Germany, attending the public schools and gymnasium, from which he was graduated in 1869, and serving seven years in the army before completing his education at the University of Karlsruhe and the University of Berlin, from which last he was graduated in 1877 from a course in civil engineering. This profession he practiced for the German government until 1880, when he made his first trip to the United States, coming first to New York and thence to Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining until 1882. Removing to Denver, Colo., he was assistant engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad until 1883, when he returned to Germany for a nine months' stay in his native land.

In 1884 Mr. Koebig returned to the United States, this time to make his permanent home here, and settled first in Milwaukee, Wis., where he acted as general manager of a large manufacturing company during the illness of the general manager until the autumn of 1884. In that year he came to the Mojave desert in California, and

JESSE FONDA MILLSPAUGH. The president of the Los Angeles State Normal School was born in Battle Creek, Mich., June 18, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Decker) Millspaugh. The ambition to obtain a thorough education inspired his efforts from an early age. Determination of character and devotion to study brought their merited results. During 1875 he was graduated from the high school of Ann Arbor, Mich., and four years later he received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan at the conclusion of the regular classical

course, the degree of A. M. being granted by his alma mater in 1904. A resolution formed in youth took him to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which in 1883 he received the degree of M. D., without, however, any subsequent identification with the medical profession. Destiny turned his efforts into the educational field, for which he was admirably qualified by temperament and intellectual preparation. As early as 1879 he had engaged as principal of the high school of Frankfort, Ind., and his resignation two years later, in order that he might complete his medical course, was received with regret by associates in that small but cultured city. A larger field of service was offered to him in connection with the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute of Salt Lake, Utah, with which he became connected as an instructor in 1883 and as superintendent in 1885. In that city in 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clark Parsons, by whom he has two children, Winfred and Helen.

An opportunity to organize and develop the public school system of Salt Lake City led Dr. Millsbaugh to resign as superintendent of the institute and accept the superintendency of the city schools, a position that he filled for eight years with such tact, skill, wise judgment and keen intelligence that the work was upon a substantial and permanent footing prior to his resignation. In leaving Salt Lake City it was for the purpose of entering a field of even higher service and larger usefulness. The attention of the trustees of the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona having been attracted to his signal success as an educator, he was invited to fill the chair of president in that institution and his acceptance marked the beginning of a new era in that school, with which he was connected as its chief executive from 1898 until his removal to California in 1904. In each instance of change of position there was the same thought of enlarged service and a broader sphere of usefulness, and this hope directed him in accepting the invitation to serve as president of the California State Normal School at Los Angeles. Undoubtedly many of his friends feel that his greatest life's work has been accomplished in Los Angeles. From the first the school has shown the results of his wise leadership and splendid educational ideals. The reputation of the school increased so rapidly that soon it outgrew the large building in which from

the first it had been housed. It became necessary to limit the attendance. Students applied for admission many terms before it was possible to accept them. This directed the thoughts of all interested parties toward larger quarters, where a more thorough work could be accomplished and a greater number of students admitted to the benefits of the institution.

The first public ceremonial in connection with the reconstruction of the school on its new campus on Vermont avenue, Los Angeles, was celebrated November 18, 1913, in the laying of the corner-stone of the group at the entrance of the administration building. The ten buildings exhibit an architecture reminiscent of Northern Italy and are artistically arranged on the campus of twenty-five acres. The block of ground, rectangular in shape, is surrounded by four streets, with a frontage of over twelve hundred feet on Vermont avenue and eight hundred feet on Monroe street. Heliotrope drive forms the western boundary and Willowbrook avenue lies on the north. The auditorium seats over sixteen hundred persons. Every equipment is provided that will aid the students in their task of preparation for life's duties. The remarks of President Millsbaugh on the day of the first public ceremonial indicate the thought in his mind and the ambition in his heart relative to the new institution, and we quote a few sentences to impress upon the reader that thought and that ambition: "The corner-stone laid that day thirty-two years ago is not the real corner-stone. That material structure has been but the tenement in which has dwelt the living, growing structure, which is the true cornerstone. The school feels no special pride in its size. It does not boast that the classes of the past few years have been the largest that have gone out from any normal school in America. Of all the satisfaction we feel today the greatest comes from the knowledge that we shall all have, in a measure we never realized before, the opportunity to develop a higher manhood and womanhood."

During his residence in Utah, President Millsbaugh served as a member of the State Board of Education from 1896 to 1898, and from the time of his arrival in California up to the present time he has been connected with the State Board of Education, a wise contributor to its important work in the educational field. From 1899 to 1904 he was a member of the Minnesota State Library Board and from 1895 to 1908 he served on the

National Council of Education, being its secretary in 1902-04. For years he has been associated with the National Educational Association. Numerous addresses on educational subjects and many papers in school journals have brought him into national prominence in his profession. In religion he is of the Congregational faith. The California Academy of Science has had the benefit of his intelligent co-operation and he has been further allied with the University Club, the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon, as well as other organizations social, fraternal and professional in purpose.

WILLIAM E. OLIVER. From a boy of twelve years selling newspapers, William E. Oliver has risen by his own merit and endeavor to his present office of vice-president of the Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., of which he has been a director since its organization, and since the year 1912 has been active in that company as appraiser and in looking after the real estate interests of the bank.

Born in New York city, in February, 1859. Mr. Oliver is the son of Percy and Jane Oliver, and until the age of twelve years attended the public schools and out of school hours he sold newspapers. Subsequently he was cash boy in a large department store for two years and later was clerk in a grocery and provision house. After coming to Los Angeles he was employed as a general delivery clerk in the postoffice, where he was promoted to the position of clerk in the register division and later was superintendent of that department, an office which he resigned in 1891 to enter the stationery business with a Mr. Gardner under the firm name of Gardner & Oliver, which later became the Oliver & Haines Company. After acting as president of the firm for some time Mr. Oliver sold his interest in the business in 1911 and for the two years following was retired from active business life. Fraternally Mr. Oliver is a Mason, a member of Golden West Commandery, and a Shriner, and socially is a member of the Jonathan Club of this city. For one term he served as Normal school trustee, and in his political interests is allied with the Republican party.

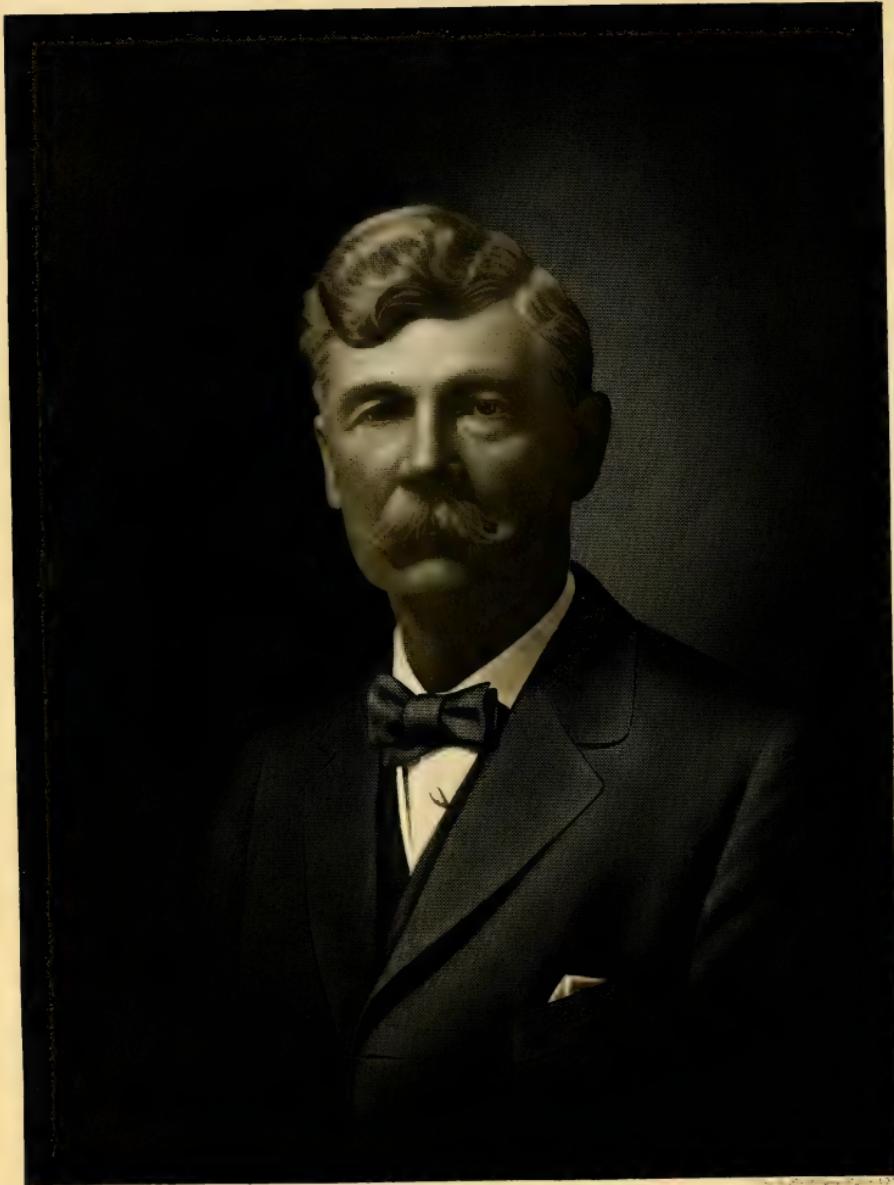
Mr. Oliver is married and has a family of three children: William E., Jr., aged fourteen; Jane, aged eight; and Gordon, five years old.

OSCAR EUGENE FARISH. The descendant of a splendid old Southern family, whose fortunes had waxed and waned in the Carolinas for generations, Oscar Eugene Farish came first to Los Angeles in 1895 and has since that time been vitally associated with the affairs of the city and an important factor in all matters of municipal interest. He is a man of wide interests and splendid judgment and is thoroughly in sympathy with all movements which stand for the forward movement of the city and its general progression and upbuilding. He has acquired large financial interests which he has administered in such a manner as to greatly increase their value, and now owns some of the most valuable real estate in and near the city.

Mr. Farish is a native of North Carolina, born in Chatham county, July 20, 1868, the son of John W. and Mary Ann (Harris) Farish, his birth occurring on the old family plantation, scene of the family activities for many years. While he was still a child, however, his father determined to seek to improve the family fortunes in the west, and removed to Arkansas, where Oscar received his education in the public schools, later entering the service of the Southern Express Company. Rising rapidly in the confidence of the company, he was advanced to positions of trust and responsibility at Little Rock, Ark.; Lynchburg, Roanoke and Norfolk, Va.; Memphis, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn.; and Ocala, Fla.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Farish came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home, and where his extensive interests now center. For two years after coming to this city he held a position of trust with the Los Angeles Electric Company, but at that time the possibilities in the real estate business so appealed to him, that he resigned his position with the electric company and opened an office of his own, specializing in real estate and oil interests. In 1902 he formed a co-partnership with W. W. Mines, under the firm name of Mines & Farish, conducting a general real estate and rental business. This arrangement continued until April, 1912, when Mr. Farish organized the California Realty Corporation, of which he was elected president and in which capacity he still serves.

The striking business ability of Mr. Farish and his keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Los Angeles have made his services on various committees and civic commissions much in de-



J. W. Kellerman.

mand, and he has thus been associated with several movements whose results have been marked and of more than ordinary importance. Probably the most prominent of these was the consolidation committee of fifteen under whose guidance Los Angeles, Wilmington and San Pedro became the seaport of Los Angeles. He was also for a number of years president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and was vice-president for one term of the State Realty Federation. Another public service rendered by Mr. Farish was in the city council, of which body he was a member during 1903-04. He is also a member of the California Club, Federation Club, City Club, Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Mines. Fraternal organizations have always claimed their share of the ability and time of this energetic man, and he is associated with several of the prominent local orders, in whose councils he stands high. Among these are the Masons (he having taken the thirty-second degree), Knights of Pythias, Foresters and Fraternal Brotherhood.

The marriage of Mr. Farish took place in Pasadena, December 4, 1895, uniting him with Miss Alice Aspinall Grindrod. They are the parents of two daughters, Muriel Estelle and Gwendolen.

J. M. KELLERMAN. The oil industry has been a profitable one to many a man in Southern California, and the tall derricks and clumsy machinery which detract from the beauty of the green fields and vacant lots have brought wealth to many of California's adopted sons. Such a one is J. M. Kellerman, who was born in western Pennsylvania, January 29, 1860, the son of Joseph Kellerman, now deceased, and Mary A. (Ginter) Kellerman. He was educated in the schools of that state, and until 1881 was employed in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, leaving there for Wyoming in 1881, and about the middle of January, 1882, coming to Los Angeles. For three years he worked for the Pacific Coast Oil Company at Pico Canyon, Newhall, Cal., going thence to Trinity county, Cal., where he engaged in mining for a year. He was then attracted to the southernmost part of the state, locating for a time at San Diego and Coronado Beach, where he was engaged in sinking a well for water for the Coronado Beach Company. On his return to Los An-

geles he re-entered the oil industry, contracting for Stewart & Hardison, and drilling for oil. Of late years he has retired from active business life, being now free to enjoy the genial and health-giving climate of his adopted home. Fraternally he is a member of the P. B. O. Elks No. 99.

The wife of Mr. Kellerman was Maud Wilson, the daughter of John W. and Virginia (Butler) Wilson.

FRED HATHAWAY BIXBY. Born of pioneer parents, Fred Hathaway Bixby is a native of Wilmington, Cal., where he first saw the light of day April 20, 1875. His father, John W. Bixby, came to Southern California in an early day and through management and pertinacity of purpose won for himself and his descendants a competence as well as a name and place among the men who made the western commonwealth. For more complete details concerning John W. Bixby's life, refer to his personal biography, which appears in Volume II.

Fred Hathaway Bixby was reared in his native county, receiving his early education in the public schools of Long Beach and Los Angeles, at the age of fourteen years entering the Belmont Military School of San Mateo county, Cal. Finally matriculating in the University of California at Berkeley, he graduated therefrom in 1898 with the degree of Ph. B. Returning to Southern California, he then assumed the management of the home ranch as well as property owned by his father in the Santa Ana canyon, and since that date has engaged extensively in stock-raising and general farming pursuits. On the home place there are approximately thirty-seven hundred acres all farmed to alfalfa, hay, grain, sugar beets, celery and other vegetables. In his stock-raising he breeds Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and draught horses, Governor, at the head of his stud, having been imported from England. This beautiful bay, which weighs two thousand pounds, was purchased from George E. Brown, importer. Among his other fine horses are Charlemagne and Louis, a Tennessee jack. Mr. Bixby has ably demonstrated his ability in this line and occupies a high place among the western breeders of fine stock.

Systematic in all his details, Mr. Bixby has constantly added to his equipment until he has every

facility for carrying on his business, all arrangements being made for convenience and excellence in every department on the ranch. His place is one of the most beautiful in this section, the buildings being located on the heights overlooking the mountains, valley and sea, an ideal spot for a home, the land extending six miles along the coast and being in itself a small principality. The old adobe house that was built over one hundred years ago with walls from three and a half to four feet in thickness, has been improved and modernized and yet retains the appearance and necessarily its historical interest that clings to the days when the Spanish dons reigned supreme. The other buildings of the ranch are large and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the owner. Besides managing this property since January, 1907, Mr. Bixby has operated the ranch in the Santa Ana canyon in partnership with his sister, and is also manager of the I. W. Hellman ranch of eight thousand acres, this ranch lying back of Seal Beach and north of Westminster and farmed mostly to sugar beets. He also owns the Rancho El Cajon at Point Concepcion, a ranch of five thousand acres, most of which is grazing land. Here is where he breeds his thoroughbred cattle and heavy horses. He is also vice-president and manager of the El Nacimiento Rancho Company at San Miguel, San Luis Obispo county. This ranch has approximately thirty-six thousand acres, of which about five thousand acres are annually planted to wheat and the balance used for cattle, horse and hog pasture. Mr. Bixby is president of the Los Angeles Warehouse Company and director of the Enterprise Construction Company, Alamitos Land Company, the National Bank of Long Beach and Hotel Virginia, Long Beach. He also owns a half interest in the Three Bar Ranch Company at Roosevelt, Ariz., this being purely a cattle-raising proposition.

In Berkeley, Cal., August 31, 1898, Mr. Bixby was united in marriage with Miss Florence Elizabeth Green, of that city, and born of this union are five children, namely: Katharine, Florence Elizabeth, Deborah, John Hathaway and Frederick H. Mr. Bixby is a member of Delta-Kappa Epsilon and the Skull and Keys Society; socially he holds a high place among the rising young men of Southern California, appreciated alike for his business ability and the integrity and fairness which have characterized his business career.

EMMA R. NEIDIG. For many years prominently associated with the fraternal life of California, Mrs. Emma R. Neidig made a unique departure from all precedent when she was elected in March, 1914, as supreme president of the Fraternal Brotherhood, a beneficial and fraternal organization whose national home is in Los Angeles. This is the first time in the history of fraternal organizations that a woman has been elected to the head of an order which admits both men and women to membership, and in making her campaign Mrs. Neidig blazed the way along a pioneer trail. The membership of the order is about equally divided, and Mrs. Neidig's majority was sufficiently large to give evidence that she had received the support of a large percentage of men, men who appreciated her worth and ability and whose desire for the well being of the organization caused them to give her their endorsement. Mrs. Neidig was elevated to the position of supreme president from that of vice-president, which she had held since 1898, succeeding in the supreme office the late James A. Foshay, who was one of the organizers of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Other fraternal offices of importance which have been held by this capable woman are those of state commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, for California, 1894 to 1897; and supreme lieutenant commander, L. O. T. M. O. W., 1895 to 1897.

Mrs. Neidig, who in her girlhood was Miss Emma Rice, is a native of New York state, born at Havana, July 4, 1852. She is the daughter of Jonas Allen Rice, the son of a Revolutionary drummer boy, and Charlotte E. Chapin, a native of New York state and granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Neidig received her education in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa, graduating in the commercial course in the class of 1867, and later taking Normal School training. She early determined to make teaching her life work, and was first engaged in country schools, later securing a position as primary teacher in graded schools and eventually becoming principal of the Bancroft school at Omaha, Neb. After coming to Los Angeles she became clerk to the superintendent of schools, which position she occupied for some time with great success.

In her political views Mrs. Neidig is a Republican and takes an active interest in all that con-

cerns the public welfare, being especially keen on all local matters. Her great work, however, is now along fraternal lines, and since the organization of the Fraternal Brotherhood she has been one of the most ardent workers in the field and much of the present success of the order is due to her untiring labor, capable management and skillful judgment. She is a woman of much personal charm, and is regarded by her friends and acquaintances as one of the truest types of American womanhood, comprising, as she does, all the pleasing personal attractiveness of the woman of the old school, and at the same time giving evidence of the business ability, poise and clear-headedness of the modern woman. Under her management the affairs of the Fraternal Brotherhood are in a very flourishing condition.

JOSEPH GREENBAUM. The development of an artistic atmosphere marks the outgrowth of Los Angeles from provincial narrowness into cosmopolitan breadth of vision. Distinctively contributory to such advancement has been the work of a number of local artists, foremost among whom ranks Joseph Greenbaum, a genius in portraiture possessing the advantage of professional originality promoted through study under the famous masters of Europe and exhibiting at his studio in Blanchard hall specimens of his talent that augur well for the future of art in Southern California. While attaining his greatest fame in portrait work he has been successful in many lines of effort, as indicated by his original paintings of Arizona and New Mexico desert landscapes and the important pictures, *Les Bretonnes*, *La Priere* and *Catalina* (called the Enchanted Isle), the last-named winning the gold medal at the Exposition in Seattle. Others of his paintings have been hung on the walls of the Salon in Paris and received favorable mention in various exhibitions in Munich and other cities.

Born in New York City, November 17, 1864, a son of Herman and Rosalie (Caufmann) Greenbaum, and primarily educated in the public schools of the eastern metropolis, Mr. Greenbaum was a high school student in San Francisco and has considered California his home since early youth, although the study of his art has taken him

to Europe for long periods of interesting and profitable professional activity. His was the privilege of studying in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich, under Carl Marr; at Julian's in Paris under Lefebre and Robert-Fleury; also under Professor Humbert Lindenschmidt and H. Zugel, the famous animal painter, with these gifted men developing the talent which had received initial instruction in the Hopkins Institute of San Francisco. On returning to the United States he took up the painting of portraits in San Francisco, where he spent two and one-half years of active professional labor. It was not, however, his temperament to be satisfied with anything short of the best, and we find him going back to Paris to resume his studies under the foremost portrait artists of that great center. Four years of marked progress accentuated his second association with the French capital, whence he returned to San Francisco to resume his chosen theme of portraiture. Among the best specimens of his work of that period were the portraits of Mrs. F. Kohl and Mrs. Frank Deering. After the great fire in San Francisco he gave up his studio in that city and came to Los Angeles, where he maintains a studio in Blanchard hall and where he has painted portraits of Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. William E. Dunn, Mrs. Maurice Albee, Prof. C. F. Holder, Phil Stanton, "Lucky" Baldwin, General Otis and Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand. Conspicuous among his recent successes is a life-size painting of Mrs. Anita Baldwin-McClaughray standing by the side of her favorite horse. This and indeed all of the portraits of the artist reveal a facile technique and harmonious coloring. In each he has given of his best, so that the character of the sitter is revealed in its strength of expression or gentleness of charm. A touch absolutely sure and a scheme of color always effective mark him the master of his art. So intense has been his devotion to his chosen life work that he has had neither leisure nor inclination for social functions or public activities, although popular in the Gamut and University clubs, of both of which he is a prominent member. In an exceptional degree his art is his life and no happier hours come to him than those in which dreams of beauty or faces of power are reproduced on canvas in all of their original strength of expression and beauty of technique.

GEORGE W. E. GRIFFITH. A man of first-class judgment in regard to financial matters, and though of advanced age, yet enjoying sound health in body and mind, and still active in business affairs, George W. E. Griffith, the manager of the Highland Park Investment Company, organized by him, is held in high esteem at Highland Park, Cal., and indeed everywhere that he has transacted business.

Born near La Fayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind., December 22, 1833, Mr. Griffith is the son of James Griffith, a native of New York state, a Whig, and a minister of the United Brethren Church, which vocation he followed during his entire life. The mother was Nancy Hunt, also a native of the state of New York, and of her family of three sons and five daughters, George W. E. Griffith was the third youngest. The Griffith family in this country originated with three brothers of the name, who came from England in 1675, and settled on the Susquehanna river in Maryland. Until the age of fifteen years Mr. Griffith lived in Indiana, growing up with strong anti-slavery sentiments, and receiving his early education in the public schools, but at the age of sixteen he became a student at Mount Pleasant College, Westmoreland county, Pa., where his brother, William R. Griffith, was a professor, and it was in that county that the younger brother met and married his bride, Miss Priscilla Horbach. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Griffith went to Kansas, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin county, which he improved, building upon it his home. He lived in Franklin county five years, and was its county clerk and recorder at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and was also elected to the legislature of the state. Mr. Griffith has lived a very strenuous life, having been in the midst of the Kansas troubles, residing at Lawrence, Kans., at the time of Quantrell's raid, when his house and store were burned, and having been personally acquainted with John Brown, though unable to take the fanatical views of that leader. During the war he served under Captain Shore in the Home Guards for local defense, and in 1863 moved to Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in the hardware business. Later, about 1870, he entered the banking business there, in which line he met with phenomenal success, organizing and being connected with several large banks in the cities of Lawrence, Kans., Portland, Ore., and

Seattle, Wash., before coming to Los Angeles, Cal., in which city also he has become well known in financial circles. He was cashier of the Second National Bank and later organized and became president of the Merchants' National Bank. The time of his residence in Denver was between the years 1890 and 1896, where he aided in organizing the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company, a Kansas Institution with an office in Denver, being also the organizer of the Seattle National Bank in Seattle in 1890, and of the United States National Bank at Portland, Ore. After coming to Highland Park, Cal., in 1900, Mr. Griffith organized the South Pasadena Bank and later the Bank of Highland Park, as well as the Highland Park Investment Company, to which most of his business affairs are at present confined, and before the settlement of the town he bought and platted ten acres of land where Highland Park is now situated. In his political preferences he is a Republican and believes that the doctrine of protection is a sound doctrine for America.

Mr. Griffith has brought up a family of four children, three of whom are now living, of whom he is justly proud. His wife's death occurred in California, September 26, 1914. Their eldest son also is deceased, Charles E. Griffith, a graduate of Princeton University, his death having occurred in Panama, where he took the yellow fever; his daughter Helen, who survives him, being the wife of Dr. Alderson, of Highland Park. The three living children of Mr. Griffith are: Mary, who keeps house for her father at Highland Park and is the widow of Robert M. Osmond and mother of one daughter, Edith, a teacher at the State University of Illinois, at Urbana; Alida, the widow of Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, a Presbyterian minister, and the mother of three children, Reuben, Robert and Ruth, who is a student at Stanford University, the family making their home in Los Angeles; and George W. Griffith, who resides near Frenchtown, N. J., and is engaged in business in New York City.

JOHN B. MONLUX. There is no more important work in any city than that entailed by the supervision and direction of its educational system, and none whose influence on the future welfare of a municipality is more strongly felt. In this respect Los Angeles stands pre-eminently



T. C. Giffon.

above all other western cities, leading the educational procession west of the Mississippi by a splendid advance. It is also a noteworthy fact that even the cities of the far east have made careful studies of the conditions in this city and have pronounced some of the progressive methods here in force of sufficient worth to incorporate them in their city educational systems, while there is no particular in which Los Angeles need feel ashamed. The men and women who have been instrumental in placing Los Angeles in this honored position should, and do, receive the grateful acknowledgment of their service from an appreciative public, for it is one of the many attractions of the city that the educational advantages here afforded are second to none.

Prominent among the educators of the city, and one who has contributed his full share toward the attainment of the present high standards, is John B. Monlux, deputy superintendent of public schools in the city since 1903, and for a number of years previous a member of the teaching force of Los Angeles.

Mr. Monlux is a native of Ohio, and was born at North Salem, July 18, 1855, the son of Samuel and Agnes (Clark) Monlux. The boyhood days of the future educator were spent in his native village, where he received his early education. Later he attended the University of Iowa, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. He had specialized in educational work and immediately commenced his chosen work, having been engaged in teaching while he was preparing for his Master's degree. From 1879 to 1881 Mr. Monlux was principal of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) high school, and from 1881 to 1885 he acted as superintendent of schools in Fairchild, Iowa. That year he responded to a call from Hastings, Neb., where he served as superintendent of the city schools from 1885 to 1892. In 1894 he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since been located.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Monlux became actively identified with the educational life of the city, with which he has been connected since that time. For the first two years he served as a teacher in the grammar schools, and in 1896 was made principal of the Twenty-eighth street school, in which capacity he remained until 1903, when he was elected to his present position of deputy city superintendent. In this capacity he has been

in close and constant contact with the educational work of the grammar schools and high schools of Los Angeles, where his splendid ability has been of great benefit to the city. He is progressive and broadminded and his interest in the children of the city is the strongest motive in his life and work. He is a general favorite with the teaching force and is active in all the affairs of the teachers, both educationally and socially.

The marriage of Mr. Monlux occurred in 1888, at Hastings, Neb., when he was united with Miss Matilda Elizabeth Creeth, who is also well known in Los Angeles, where she possesses a wide circle of friends. Mr. Monlux and wife are both members of the Congregational Church and are communicants at the First Congregational Church.

THOMAS EDWARD GIBBON, who arrived in Los Angeles from Little Rock, Ark., on July 17, 1888, has acquired a prominent place among the lawyers of the city. He was born in Prairie county, Ark., May 28, 1860, the son of William R. and Mary Jane (Wylie) Gibbon, and was educated largely by study at home because of the lack of educational facilities in the South immediately after the close of the Civil war. His father, a native of Brunswick county, Va., was born March 19, 1832; received his education at the Virginia Military Institute and in the medical department of the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in the year 1855. He afterward practiced medicine in La Grange, Tenn., for two years and then removed to Prairie county Ark., where, with the exception of four years during the war, when his family resided in Texas, and he served in the Confederate army, he continued to reside until the time of his death in 1891. In addition to practicing his profession he was a planter, and the owner of a plantation in Arkansas previous to and after the war.

The son, Thomas Edward Gibbon, an only child, after about a year at private school, entered Austin Academy at Austin, Ark., remaining for a few months, and later taught a primary department and took some special studies in the high school at Loneoak, Ark. With this exception, his education was obtained by home study. Leaving school at the age of nineteen he taught summer terms of a public school in the neighborhood in which he was residing for two years and also

took charge of his father's plantation during that time. On January 3, 1883, he entered what was called the Little Rock Law Class, at Little Rock, an organization of young men who were desirous of studying law and were unable to defray the expense of a college course. He there took up the study of the law, with the result that on the 22nd day of May of that year he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, and the District and Federal Courts of that state. The Federal District Court was at that time presided over by Judge Henry C. Caldwell, who was one of Mr. Gibbon's preceptors as a law student and who later became the very well known Judge of the Eighth United States Circuit Court and after his retirement became a citizen of the city of Los Angeles. After Mr. Gibbon received his license to practice law he went back to his old home and taught a three months' summer school, and returned to Little Rock in the autumn of 1883 and there began the practice of his profession. In the autumn of 1884 he was elected to the lower house in the legislature of Arkansas and served in that body during the term of 1884-5. He continued practicing his profession in Little Rock until 1888, when he removed to Los Angeles for his health and upon its restoration took up the practice of his profession in this city, where he has continued to reside to the present time.

Aside from the legal profession, Mr. Gibbon has been active in many other lines during his residence in California, always having at heart the welfare and advancement of his adopted home. In 1891 he organized the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company for a group of St. Louis capitalists, of which company he was, until its absorption by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, the vice-president and general counsel. This company purchased the lines of railway extending from Los Angeles to Glendale and Los Angeles to Pasadena and built a line of road between Los Angeles and San Pedro harbor. During his connection with the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company Mr. Gibbon for a number of years devoted a great deal of time and effort to securing the establishment and development by the United States Government of the deep water harbor at San Pedro. After that harbor became an assured fact and work was begun by the government upon it, Mr. Gibbon interested Senator

William A. Clark of Montana, in the enterprise of building a railway from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, and for Senator Clark and his associates in January, 1901, organized the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway Company, of which he became one of the vice-presidents and general counsel, which position he held for several years until the completion of the line to Salt Lake. His labors in connection with the development of this railroad had impaired his health to such an extent that he resigned his position with the Salt Lake company and spent some time traveling for the restoration of his health.

In the autumn of 1907 Mr. Gibbon and his associates purchased the Los Angeles Daily Herald and for three years he was the president of the Herald Publishing Company and the managing editor of that paper. During the years 1898 and 1899 Mr. Gibbon was a member of the police commission of the city of Los Angeles and while holding that office he, with the Hon. M. P. Snyder, mayor, originated the rule limiting the number of saloons in the city of Los Angeles to two hundred and refusing to issue or renew any saloon licenses outside of the policed area of the city. This rule has since become a regulation of the city charter of the city of Los Angeles and the effect of this extreme limitation on the number of retail licenses in the city has been one of the features of the Los Angeles city government which has very generally attracted attention throughout the United States.

When the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the city of Los Angeles was organized, Mr. Gibbon, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, was appointed by the mayor a member of that body, of which he later became president, and with which he was connected for about four years. While a member of the commission Mr. Gibbon proposed and had adopted a resolution requesting the city counsel of the city of Los Angeles to bring action for the recovery of the tide lands surrounding a considerable portion of San Pedro harbor and as a result of this the city has since acquired title to several hundred acres of property around the harbor valued at many millions of dollars. During his connection with the harbor commission Mr. Gibbon was also instrumental in having Mr. Goodrich, the well-known harbor engineer of New York, employed for the purpose of making a comprehensive scheme for the development and improvement of

Los Angeles harbor, which scheme is at the present time being carried out by the city in its harbor improvements. As a result of a report made to the board of harbor commissioners by Mr. Gibbon upon a municipal terminal railroad system, and later by direction of the board of harbor commissioners, presented to the city council, Bion J. Arnold, the well-known municipal transportation expert of the city of Chicago, was employed by the city to make a complete scheme for a municipal terminal railroad system for serving the harbor and city.

Mr. Gibbon is a member of the National Geographic Society, The American Academy of Political and Social Science, The American Association for Labor Legislation, The National Child Labor Committee, The National Municipal League, The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, and the Jonathan, University, Bolsa Chico Gun, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, City, Federation and Economic Clubs of the city of Los Angeles. In his political affiliations he is independent in municipal and state, and Democratic in national politics, and his religious association is with the Methodist church.

At Little Rock, Ark., December 9, 1891, Mr. Gibbon was united in marriage with Ellen Rose, the daughter of Judge U. M. Rose, and they became the parents of two sons, William Rose, a student in Cornell University, and Thomas Edward, Jr., a high school student. The death of Mrs. Gibbon on Monday, March 29, 1915, after a brief illness, was a great shock to family and friends. She was a woman of splendid traits of character, and was known to her friends for her devotion to her home and family and to good works. Funeral services were held at the family residence, No. 2272 Harvard boulevard, and the body was laid to rest in Hollywood cemetery.

W. LEWIS BELL. Although born in London, England, December 4, 1859, the son of Alexander D. (who was one of the pioneer newspaper men in San Francisco, being at one time editor of the Bulletin of that city) and Elizabeth (Dovey) Bell, W. Lewis Bell, now the president of the Fulton Engine Works of Los Angeles, Cal., may almost be called a "native son" of this state, having come to San Francisco with his parents in 1868 at the early age of eight years

and received his education at public and private schools of that city until the age of seventeen years. Upon leaving school Mr. Bell turned his attention to the business world, serving as an apprentice with the Pacific Iron Works, at the same time receiving a technical education for his life work by attending the Vander Nailed School of Engineering at night until 1882. After the completion of his engineering course Mr. Bell was construction engineer for the Pacific Rolling Mills for a period of eighteen months, being then employed for seven years by the Dow Pumping Engine Company as designer. Coming to Los Angeles he engaged as manager for the Fulton Engine Works of this city, in which capacity he served until 1914, when he was elected president of the company. This firm had been started in 1887 by A. J. McCone, James Chapman and Levi Booth at the corner of Main and Alameda streets and employed twelve men, in 1890 removing to a new location at the corner of Chavez and Queirolo streets, at which time Mr. Chapman sold his interest in the company to Mr. McCone, who in 1891 also bought out Mr. Booth. Mr. Bell going into the business with Mr. McCone, the firm was thereafter known as McCone & Bell until in 1893 it was changed to the Fulton Engine Works, the former filling the office of president until the year 1895, when J. P. McAllister became president and Mr. McCone vice-president. About 1901 the company enlarged their plant and moved to their present location, facing North Main street at the junction of Alhambra avenue. Upon the death of Mr. McAllister in June, 1914, Mr. Bell became president of the company, Mr. McCone continuing as vice-president, with F. A. McAllister as secretary and manager. The company manufactures a general line of hoisting machinery, derricks, mining machinery, as well as taking miscellaneous contract machinery work, and from a small concern at first employing twelve men it has grown to a large company with one hundred and twenty-five men in its employ.

In April, 1883, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Maud Walker in San Francisco, and they are the parents of two sons, Adrian B., a draftsman with the Fulton Engine Works, and Laurence L., who is engaged in farming in the Imperial Valley, Cal. Mr. Bell is a member of the Union League Club and the Knights of Pythias, and in his political preferences he is a Republican.

CHARLES G. GREENE. For many years a prominent citizen of Los Angeles city and county, and for the greater part of his residence here having been engaged in railroad associations and in banking enterprises of a prominent character, Charles G. Greene is now devoting his time to the care and management of his private interests, being interested in real estate throughout the city and county, and also in local bonds and securities. He is acknowledged to be one of the leading men of the city, and his influence has always been exerted on the side of progress and for the up-building of the country along sane and permanent lines. His connections with the banking business of the county have placed him in close touch with the financial affairs of the country, and his judgment has always been acknowledged to be especially sound and reliable.

Mr. Greene is a native of Vermont, having been born at Wells River, October 4, 1868, the son of Charles G. and Anna N. Greene. He received his education in Concord, N. H., attending the public and high schools and graduating from the latter in 1886. After this he entered the employ of the Concord Railroad as a messenger in the freight department, from which position he rose rapidly, until at the time of his resignation, in 1895, he was filling the responsible position of secretary to the president of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, afterwards a part of the Boston-Maine Railroad system. He then accepted a position as assistant traveling auditor for the Maine Central Railroad, with headquarters at Portland, Me., continuing there only six months, however, when he returned to Concord, N. H., and engaged with the Durgin Manufacturing Company as cashier and bookkeeper. Three years later he resigned this position to come to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. Fortune favored him here, in that he readily found employment, being made chief clerk for Chief Engineer Harry Howgood, of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, serving in this capacity for two years. It was at the termination of this service that he entered upon his splendid career in the banking business, being first with the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank in the trust department. In December, 1906, he resigned this position to engage with the Adams-Phillips Company as a bond salesman, continuing this association until October, 1907, when he resigned to become vice-

president of the First National Bank of Long Beach. Upon resigning that office in 1909 he assumed the duties of cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, filling this position until 1911, at which time he was appointed bank examiner of California. Three months later he resigned to assume the vice-presidency of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank and served in that capacity until 1913. Mr. Greene is now engaged in the bond business, under the firm name of Frank L. Miller & Co., handling only securities of a reliable character.

Mr. Greene has taken an active part in the financial affairs of the Southland, and has done much for the welfare of his city and county. In social and fraternal circles he is well known, being a member of the Jonathan and the Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, and Southern California Lodge, F. & A. M., while in his political views he is a stanch Republican of the old school.

Mr. Greene was twice married, the first time to Miss Elizabeth A. Fletcher, at Concord, N. H., in 1891; his second marriage, in May, 1905, was to Miss Grace R. Hersee, of this city. There have been born two children, one of each marriage, both well and favorably known in this city, where they are receiving their education. The elder, Marion S., is now a student at the University of Southern California, while the younger, Carroll H., is attending a private school. Mr. Greene and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

OWEN E. ELFTMAN. The birthplace of Owen E. Elftman, a prominent rancher and farmer of Los Angeles county, was Winona, Minn., where he was born May 2, 1871. When he was three years old he came with his parents to California in 1874, the family settling on Banning street, Los Angeles, where the father worked in one of the first lumber yards for some time, removing later to Clearwater Canyon, where the father took up a claim, paying \$175 for one hundred and sixty acres of land. Here he raised barley for several years, the first barley planted in that district.

Young Elftman attended school until seventeen years of age. Then, in 1888, he left school and immediately began farming on the Dominguez ranch, near Compton, but lost his first crop by the winter floods. Not discouraged, however, by



Theodore A. Marvenan

this calamity, he planted one hundred and sixty acres of corn on the western end of the same ranch, where he raised two fine crops, and for the next twelve years farmed one thousand acres of rented land on the mesa on Dominguez hill, where he raised wheat and barley with much profit. The Dominguez ranch is one of the old estates which date back to the days in California before the coming of the "gringo." This property originally comprised ten and one-half leagues of land in Los Angeles county, given by the King of Spain to Juan Jose Dominguez, and though the property has since been divided among the descendants of the old Spanish family, there is still standing, in good repair upon the ranch, and in the possession of a member of the family, the old adobe house where the grandparents lived in the early days of California.

In 1898 Mr. Elftman bought his present property, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres at Elftman Station, which was named in his honor, and is farming the same to sugar beets and corn. He holds the world's record on the growing of sugar beets, having produced three thousand tons of beets on one hundred and sixteen and a half acres, with an average of seventeen per cent of sugar, truly a wonderful showing. He is classed as one of the successful farmers of Compton district, a distinction certainly merited by his persistent endeavor and constant progress in his chosen profession. He is familiar with the early days in the growth of Los Angeles, which he knew first as a small, crude city; and although so young at the time, remembers stories of the raids of the Mexican bandit, Vasquez, who headed the last of the organized bands of robbers that brought terror to the southern part of the state after the coming of the Yankees had turned the original owners of the land out of their homes, the robber bands wreaking vengeance on the newcomers during years of raids upon the ranches and of the most daring highway robberies.

Aside from his farming interests, Mr. Elftman is the proud possessor of a French draft stallion and has raised some fine colts. The service which he renders to the community where he makes his home is shown by the fact that he is both secretary and one of the directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Compton, and has been on the school board of the Wilmington Union High School and also served as director in the Dominguez school district. By his first marriage,

in 1899, Mr. Elftman is the father of two children, Edith Mary and Owen Martin Elftman. His present wife, to whom he was married in August, 1908, was Katherine B. Collins, a native of Missouri.

THEODORE H. HANEMAN. As the first mayor of Hermosa Beach, the popular resort city, and also one of the most prominent men of that city, and a well known and influential real estate dealer of Los Angeles city and county, Theodore H. Haneman deserves special mention in the annals of the county, his work having been highly constructive. Since 1903 he has been a vital factor in the life of Hermosa Beach. The incorporation of the city occurred in 1907, at which time he received a decided majority in the race for city trustee, and served as president of the board (mayor) for four consecutive years, representing the Citizens League ticket. During that period the city forged ahead with remarkable rapidity, the principal modern improvements having been installed then. These include the splendid new concrete pier, with its long rows of ornamental lights, the wide beach, walk, miles of paved streets, and various other improvements, in the promotion of which Mr. Haneman has taken an active and effective part. He maintains a real estate office at Hermosa, and another, in connection with his son, Albert S. Haneman, in the Union Oil building, Los Angeles. He is a stockholder in the local bank and owns much valuable real estate in the beach city and in Los Angeles.

Mr. Haneman is a native of Indiana, born in Shelby county, August 11, 1842. His early life was passed in his native county, and later, in company with a brother, he removed to Indianapolis, where for twenty years he was one of the city's leading merchants. He has always been a Republican, and took an active part in ward politics in Indianapolis, being a member of various committees and serving his party in many capacities, but never being himself a candidate for office. The first trip of Mr. Haneman to Southern California was made in May, 1884. Returning east he soon determined to make California his permanent home, and in 1886 returned to Los Angeles and has since resided in the county. He established himself

in the real estate business in Los Angeles, and also, in partnership with his sons B. Harry and Albert S. Haneman, he engaged in the mercantile business for six years. He made many real estate investments in the city and also purchased valuable property at Corona. In 1903 he came to Hermosa Beach, and since that time has been actively identified with the growth and development of that resort.

The history of the Haneman Realty Company dates back to the year 1902, when his sons, Albert S. and B. Harry Haneman, joined forces and opened a real estate office in Los Angeles, making a specialty of property in and near this city. The undertaking proved a success, indeed it exceeded their expectations, and in a few years they felt warranted in extending their field of operations. It was in 1905 that they opened an office in Hermosa Beach, and thereafter made a specialty of handling property in this flourishing town. Altogether they disposed of seven subdivisions of their own in the vicinity of Los Angeles and San Francisco, besides handling many other large deals, the transactions passing through the Los Angeles office as well as that at Hermosa Beach. For the splendid business which the sons gathered about them much credit is due B. Harry Haneman, a man of optimistic spirit and determination, whose early death, June 8, 1910, was a deep loss to the communities which had benefited by his efforts. After the death of this son T. H. Haneman stepped into the breach and has since been identified with the business, having in the meantime relinquished his mercantile interests. Albert S. Haneman, who is still interested in the business, is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board and the California State Realty Federation. He owns several valuable tracts of Hermosa Beach property, some of which has recently been improved with a business block at the corner of Pier and Manhattan avenues, with bungalows in the rear.

The marriage of T. H. Haneman occurred in Indianapolis in 1871, uniting him with Miss Flora E. Ludlow, a native of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Haneman, like her husband, is progressive and public spirited and takes an active part in the development and social life of her home city. She is a member of the library board and corresponding secretary of the Hermosa Beach Woman's City Club, of which she was

one of the founders, and is a director of the same. This club is one of the active features in the life of the city, and has been instrumental in securing many valuable improvements, including the public library and the life-saving apparatus on the beach. To Mr. and Mrs. Haneman were born three sons, the eldest of whom, B. Harry, passed away June 8, 1910; Oliver T. died when six months old; and Albert S. is in partnership with his father, under the name of the Haneman Realty Company.

Mr. Haneman is public spirited and progressive, and has given freely of time, ability and means for the furtherance of the welfare of Hermosa Beach. He possesses a rare judgment and foresight which make him a valuable asset to any movement with which he sees fit to join forces and in the case of his home city, has always been with the movement for progress and public improvement. In this particular he is especially far-seeing, realizing at an early stage in the life of Hermosa Beach that the city was destined to be a popular resort, and understanding the importance of making all improvements of such a nature that they would answer the demands of a city many times larger than the one that then existed. In this he has been proven pre-eminently right, for already the resort is taking on metropolitan airs and its improvements are well to be in accord with its promise.

EUGENE POURROY. One who has seen the city of Los Angeles grow from small beginnings to its present size and prosperous condition, who has himself had a hard struggle in the early days but is now a progressive and successful citizen of the western city, is Eugene Pourroy, who, though a native of the eastern part of France, has associated himself distinctively with the interests of Southern California.

Born September 23, 1856, Mr. Pourroy received but a limited schooling and when twelve years of age he started out for himself, receiving forty cents a day and board himself. For a time he engaged in railroad construction in his native land, then came to the United States in the year 1881, making his way directly to Los Angeles. For fifteen years he was associated actively with the sheep industry on our western coast, being

engaged in herding sheep in the San Fernando Valley, the east side of Los Angeles, in the towns of Garvanza, Puente, Riverside, San Bernardino and Mojave, Cal., and also in and around Eugene and Pendleton, Ore., Pampa, Colfax, Spokane and Walla Walla, Wash., and in Idaho. In the days when but a few houses stood where the city of Pasadena is now situated, Mr. Pourroy was engaged in herding sheep in that vicinity, the fruitful San Gabriel Valley, when but a few orange groves were started where now many are to be seen, and when the foothills about the valley had not been cleared of underbrush, rattlesnakes and even wildcats, and were not adorned with lawns and villas in the style of the Swiss chalet, as at present. Sheep herding brought many trying experiences in the early days, for in the desert country there was drought to be overcome, and in the high mountains cold and blizzards to be encountered, but Mr. Pourroy persisted in his chosen work, and after being employed a few years by others, became the owner of large bands of sheep, ranging from two thousand to five thousand in number.

Three trips to his native country have been made by Mr. Pourroy during his residence on the Pacific coast, and on April 14, 1903, while in New York, he was married to Rosena Rambaud, also a native of France. Returning with his bride to Los Angeles in the same year, he invested his savings in east side real estate, showing good judgment in his purchases, and has now retired from active business life, and devotes his time to attending to his large real estate holdings in Los Angeles. A list of the property which he bought and still owns comprises two lots at the corner of Fifth and Crocker streets, whereon a business block now stands; an unimproved lot at the corner of Sixth and Ceres streets; sixty feet on Stanford avenue (formerly Ruth avenue), on which stand two cottages, near Fifth street; and thirty-five feet of frontage on Stanford avenue, a corner lot where he has erected the Eugene hotel, a four-story modern brick structure consisting of sixty three rooms. Aside from his real estate interests, which have brought to Mr. Pourroy a large measure of prosperity, the fact that he is actively concerned in forwarding the welfare of the western city where he has chosen to make his home is evidenced by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Los Angeles, which is proud to number among her sons self-made men

of foreign birth who, like Mr. Pourroy, exert themselves to add materially to the advancement of her welfare and prosperity.

HON. ROBERT M. LUSK. If any degree of success rewarded the efforts of Judge Lusk, and if any prominence came to him in civic life (and there are many who regard his prominence and success as exceptional), it may be attributed to his own force of character and determination of will. Of southern birth and a member of an honored old family that lost its possessions in the terrible tragedy of interstate strife, the fall of the confederacy found him on the threshold of youth, with ruined plantations and desolate homes around him on every hand. Only a character of unusual force could have come through such an ordeal stronger, firmer and more efficient, as did this southern lad, whose persistence enabled him to surmount obstacles, secure an education and rise by slow but steady degrees out of obscurity into professional power and permanent prestige. In early life he became familiar with that isolated but interesting mountain region lying near the borders of Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina. The house where he was born in 1851 stood within a stone's throw of the state line of Georgia, but was located in Bradley county, Tenn., and the old plantation of his youthful memories stretched its broad acres through a valley sheltered by the mountains.

The poverty of the south at the close of the Civil war did not daunt the resolution of Mr. Lusk to acquire a thorough education. For a time he attended a college at Hiawassee in Georgia near the state line of North Carolina. Upon discontinuing the study of the classics for that of the law, he matriculated at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he completed the regular course and obtained his degree. Seeking a favorable location for the practice of the law he was induced to go to Texas and there opened an office at Bonham, where he married Miss Clara Pope. In 1876, three years after he had opened his office at Bonham, he was elected mayor of the town. A service of four years in the mayoralty was followed by election to the office of prosecuting attorney. During 1885 he was elected to the state legislature without making a single speech in his own favor or taking part in

the campaign. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the superior court. A year later he retired from the office, declining to serve another term.

An almost continuous service in public office, including the positions before named as well as that of county judge and minor posts of responsibility, would seem to have precluded Judge Lusk from active identification with the bar of Bonham, but such did not prove to be the case. On the other hand, for years he stood at the head of his profession in his county in Texas. A comprehensive knowledge of Texas laws, as well as the general laws of the country, caused his counsel to be sought continuously in matters of grave importance, often involving amounts of great magnitude and enterprises of wide importance. In 1902 he came to Los Angeles to make his home and engage in practice. In this city he became a pioneer in the reform political movement. On the occasion of the first non-partisan campaign in 1906, when most of the reform candidates were defeated (himself included), he was a candidate for city tax collector. Three years later, as a good government candidate for the city council, he was elected for a term of two years. When Judge Works, who was president of the council, resigned to become a candidate for the United States senate, Judge Lusk was chosen to serve in that important position. During 1911 he was again elected to the city council for a term of four years. A true patriot, loyal to the welfare of the community, when his health failed he persisted in devotion to the work of the office, feeling that he owed more to the welfare of the city than to himself. At all times he was diligent in the service of the city. No measure was neglected that would promote the general interests. His self-sacrifice sapped his waning vitality and after suffering more than five months he passed away February 23, 1913, at his home, No. 147 North Soto street, Boyle Heights. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor of the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a generous supporter, and the burial ritual at Evergreen cemetery was in charge of the Masonic bodies of Los Angeles. For years the Judge had been a prominent Mason and while living in Texas had served as grand master for the state, in which position he disbursed the funds sent by Masonic bodies from all parts of the world for the relief of

destitute Masons in Galveston after the destruction of that city.

Surviving Judge Lusk, besides his widow, are three daughters and three sons, namely: Mrs. Frank Taylor, of Los Angeles; Mrs. C. M. Mills, of Pasadena; Miss Ruth Lusk, who resides with her mother at Boyle Heights; Henry, an electrician; Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, an officer in the United States army; and Paul Lusk, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is a source of gratification to all lovers of Los Angeles that the city has attracted to its citizenship men of learning, true patriotic spirit and the highest ideals of life, and among these perhaps none displayed a deeper devotion to the civic welfare, while certainly none labored more earnestly in behalf of permanent advancement, than did Judge Lusk, whose name is recorded in the city records as councilman and in the hearts of his friends as self-sacrificing citizen, efficient attorney and true philanthropist.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the city council upon the death of Judge Lusk, who was at that time an associate member of the council:

IN MEMORIAM

It is with profound sorrow that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Robert Martin Lusk, an associate member of the council, which occurred at his home in this city on Friday, February 23, 1913.

Judge Lusk was a native of Tennessee. He was born January 25, 1851, on a plantation near the border line of Georgia. He received his education in the schools of his native state and obtained his degree in law at Cumberland University. Later he removed to Bonham, Texas, where he married Miss Clara Pope. Of this union were born eight children, of which three sons and three daughters, with the widow, survive him. He became county judge, district attorney and member of the legislature. Eleven years ago he came to Los Angeles with his family to make this city his future home. Here he became active in civic affairs and in 1909 was elected to the council, where he served until the expiration of the term as president of this body. In December, 1911, he was re-elected for a four-year term.

While it is a sad task to perform, yet it affords distinct and genuine satisfaction to bear witness to the noble and exemplary character of our fellow member. As a citizen his name stands for



W.M. Greener -

integrity and fair dealing. As a public official he discharged the duties of his office with rare sincerity, ability and honor. In the sacred relationships of home he was strong and devoted, and to the tenets of the religion which he professed he was steadfast; a gentleman by nature, he was considerate in the extreme of the feelings and desires of his associates, and treated his opponents with chivalrous courtesy.

With this brief expression of our appreciation of Judge Lusk as a man and without attempting a more detailed review of his life work and many virtues, be it

Resolved, by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, that this memorial be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof be transmitted to the several members of the family of the deceased, and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of this honorable and faithful public servant, the City Hall flag be placed at half mast, and so remain until after his funeral, and that, without further transaction of business, the Council do now adjourn.

Adopted by the City Council at its meeting February 25, 1913.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *President.*

CHAS. L. WILDE, *City Clerk.*

VINCENT MORGAN GREEVER. A resident of California for almost thirty years, during which time he has been a factor in the activities of Azusa, Vincent Morgan Greever is today one of the most influential and progressive citizens of Los Angeles county, and a power for good in his home town. Not only is he one of the most successful orange growers of the valley, but he is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Azusa, and has taken an active part in educational matters.

Mr. Greever was born in Smyth county, Va., January 8, 1858, was there reared on a farm and passed his boyhood days, his education being received in the academies of the state. Later he engaged in the hardware business at Lynchburg, Va., but on account of ill health he came to California in 1887, locating at Azusa, where he secured a position in a grocery store. Later he engaged in the grocery business for himself in the same block, under the firm name of

Bridges & Greever. After a time Mr. Bridges sold his interest and the firm became known as the V. M. Greever Company, which for more than fifteen years conducted a successful business in food staples. In 1898 Mr. Greever purchased a twenty-five-acre orange grove and in the meantime has made a deep study of citrus culture, and is looked upon as one of the best authorities on that subject in the valley. A few years ago he retired from the grocery business and has since devoted his time exclusively to his citrus interests. He is a director of the Azusa Citrus Association and one of its most influential members.

The interest of Mr. Greever in things educational has been expressed in a most practical and effective manner. He served for many years as a member of the Azusa board of education, and is now a member of the board of directors for the Azusa Union high school. It was he who made it possible for Azusa to have this Union high school by selling to the school board the handsome site of eight acres where the buildings stand for a merely nominal sum. He also gave the land for streets to be opened through to the school grounds, and also grounds for a private right of way for an approach and for playgrounds.

The general affairs of the municipality have also been of much interest to Mr. Greever, and he has given freely of his time and ability for the public welfare. For two years he was chairman of the board of town trustees and took an active part in securing many valuable public improvements, being particularly active in securing the public park and the new library building. Another service of great import which he rendered the city was the aid given in securing the Pacific Electric Railway service to Azusa. He obtained the appropriation necessary and was one of a committee of three who finally secured the road.

Real estate has always appealed to Mr. Greever as the best possible investment in Southern California and on his own account he has transacted many important deals, the land disposed of being his own property in every instance. He has always stood for local improvements of the highest order, being strongly in favor of the good roads movement, and was, in fact, the first man to introduce the clay gravel road into the San Gabriel valley.

The marriage of Mr. Greever took place in Monrovia, June 25, 1902, uniting him with Miss Marguerite Porter, who was born in Butler county, Pa., September 29, 1876, the daughter of Kerr and Ellen Porter. Her primary education was acquired in Butler county and later she graduated from the Grove City (Pa.) College. Subsequently she came to California to visit her half-brother, Rev. J. P. Stoops, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Monrovia, and this continued thereafter to be her home. Before her marriage she taught school for two terms in Los Angeles county. At her death, October 19, 1911, she left one daughter, Virginia. Mr. Greever is today recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of Azusa and also throughout the valley is known as a man of sterling worth and unfaltering integrity.

principal instructors and self-culture aided him in acquiring a rounded, comprehensive knowledge of the world of thought and action. During young manhood he came to the southern part of the state and embarked in the cattle-raising business near San Bernardino, where he remained until the lure of the mines led him into the occupation that gave him fame and fortune. All unexpectedly, too, came the turn in the tide of fate. Chance seemed to direct his steps toward the land of the hidden ore. In the spring of 1895, accompanied by John Singleton and Fred M. Mooers, he started upon a prospecting trip into Kern county, with the expectation of remaining on the desert for some time. After days of wandering, on the 25th of April the party suddenly and unexpectedly found free gold in paying quantities at the foot of some low hills. Farther up they discovered the wonderful quartz deposits of the Yellow Aster.

In a moment weariness of body and discouragement of mind were forgotten. The elation of the party can only be imagined, but not described. With practical business shrewdness they returned to Randsburg and organized the company which remains a close Los Angeles corporation. Since then over two million tons of ore averaging \$3 per ton have been taken from the mine and about eight million tons already blocked out remain to be mined and milled. The fame of the Yellow Aster is not limited to California, but extends the world over. Its shares have always been held at a high price and have lacked the speculative tendency of such mining stock, for such has been the steady development and such the riches of the mine that dividends have been a regular feature of the business. During 1887 Mr. Burcham had married Dr. Rose La Monte, who lives on Mount Washington, and maintains offices in Los Angeles and has charge of the business management of the mine. A woman of remarkable acumen and executive ability, she was a sagacious co-operator with Mr. Burcham in his enterprises and at his death was able to assume the entire management of the large estate. While his interests were not confined to mines, they represented his most important investment and occupied the greater part of his time, although in addition he was an officer in several other companies. The Elks and Odd Fellows numbered him among their members, and socially he was prominent in the Jona-

CHARLES A. BURCHAM. It was given to the discoverer of the Yellow Aster mine to promote materially the development of the resources of the commonwealth in which he was a native son and lifelong resident. Life is measured not by years, but by intensity. Were the record of Mr. Burcham measured by duration of existence it would not be called long, for there was given to him little more than five decades in which to experience all the changes of life. But viewed by accomplishment, his life was indeed long and eventful. Within its span he saw much of discouragement and much of success, he spent many a weary day with shovel and pick prospecting in remote mountains or lonely valleys and many a night the sky was his roof and the stars his candles. On the other hand destiny also gave to him the cup of success filled to the brim. Honors came to him and prosperity and achievement. So high was his reputation as a mining operator that his judgment upon a prospect became the last word for thousands of investors.

Eventful as was the closing decade of the life of Mr. Burcham the first decade was remarkable only for the quiet and even flow of the stream of existence. Vallejo was his native city and November 6, 1859, the date of his birth. Schools in the northern part of the state gave him a working knowledge of the three R's and in 1876 he was graduated from a San Francisco business college, but experience and observation were his

than and California Clubs. He passed away suddenly August 15, 1913, at Westlake hospital, Los Angeles, after an illness of several weeks which, although so serious as to keep him from his offices in the Coulter building, gave little indication of so speedy and fatal a termination. Thus ended a career inseparably associated with the history of the Yellow Aster and worthy of perpetuation in the annals of the state.

J. J. VOSBURGH. Though now a resident of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Vosburgh continues his association with the cattle business in Arizona, in which state he is the owner of a great deal of land. The larger part of his business life has been taken up with the cattle industry in Arizona, Kansas and Missouri, both as sales manager for a livestock company and as an independent raiser and trader of cattle.

New York state was the birthplace of Mr. Vosburgh, he having been born in Chittenango, that state, on June 15, 1844, the son of John and Margaret Vosburgh. His education was received at the grammar and high schools until the age of sixteen years, at which time he went to Titusville, Pa., and was employed by his uncle who was engaged in the lumber business there. After two years in his uncle's employ, Mr. Vosburgh removed to Kansas City, Mo., and became sales manager for Greer-Mansfield Company, livestock dealers of that city, and having spent another two years with this firm he undertook cattle trading independently in the state of Kansas, where he remained until 1872. At that time he went to Silver City, Idaho, engaging in general merchandise business there with his uncle, which he left in 1876 to go to Globe, Ariz., where he became one of the first locators, serving also as the first postmaster of the place, and agent for Wells Fargo Company. Later he went into the cattle business again, this time in Arizona, and though removing with his family to Los Angeles in 1888, he continued his interest and ownership in that business in Arizona.

Mr. Vosburgh was married in Kansas City, Mo., to a Miss Tipton in October, 1883. He is a director in three companies, namely, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, the Provident Pledge Corporation and the Wharf and Storage Company. In his political preferences he is a member of the Republican party.

DR. FRANCIS MARION POTTERGER. As the first ethical physician on the Pacific coast to limit his work to the study and treatment of tuberculosis, Dr. Francis Marion Pottenger has been a pioneer in a field where he has been able to render invaluable aid to suffering humanity, and has blazed the way for splendid work in the study, prevention and cure of this terrible scourge, the white plague. His training in the beginning was along broad lines of general practice, with an avowed intention to specialize in obstetrics and the diseases of children, but the death of his first wife from tuberculosis caused him to awaken to the crying needs in this line, and he determined to make this his life work. As a part of this work he opened at Monrovia, in 1903, the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and is there working faithfully to master this dread disease. The institution has grown from a very small beginning, at the time of its establishment having accommodations for only eleven patients, and now housing one hundred. The Pottenger Sanatorium is known throughout the world as one of the most successful of its kind. Dr. Pottenger has literally lived with his patients at the sanatorium and by this close association he learned to know them and their peculiar needs, and, being an original observer, has been able to add many new facts to the knowledge of this disease.

Dr. Pottenger was born at Sater, Ohio, September 27, 1869. His father, Thomas Pottenger, was also a native of that place, born February 16, 1840, while his mother was Miss Hannah Ellen Sater. His father attended the public schools of his native city and later engaged in farming, until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, on the one hundred day service, and then returned to Sater and again engaged in farming. He remained there until 1904, when he disposed of his interests and came to California, locating at Monrovia, where he has since lived in quiet retirement. Francis Marion Pottenger also attended the public schools of Sater until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the preparatory department of the Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, attending during 1886-88. He then entered the collegiate department of Otterbein, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Ph. B. In 1907 he obtained the degree of A.M., and in 1909 was awarded the honorary degree of

LL.D. Following his graduation from Otterbein he matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio, where he attended for a year, following this with another year at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he received his degree of M.D., graduating with the highest honors of his class and winning the first gold medal.

On April 5, 1894, two days after his graduation, Dr. Pottenger was married to Miss Carrie Burner, of Germantown, Ohio, and left immediately for study abroad in the hospitals of Europe, much of his time being spent in Vienna. Returning in December, 1894, he opened a practice at Norwood, Ohio, and later became assistant to Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, a noted surgeon of Cincinnati, and was shortly after made Assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1895 Mrs. Pottenger developed tuberculosis and Dr. Pottenger gave up his practice and came to California, locating at Monrovia, where he opened a practice. His wife's health, however, failed to improve, and he again gave up his practice and returned to her home in Germantown, Ohio, where he devoted his time to her care until her death in 1898. It was at this time that he determined to make the study and treatment of this dread disease his life work, and returned to Monrovia to resume his practice there. In 1900 he went to New York, where he did post-graduate work along this line, returning in 1901 to open his offices in Los Angeles as the first ethical physician on the western coast to limit his work to tuberculosis. Two years later he opened his sanatorium at Monrovia, and since that time has given untiring personal effort to this work. He has been abroad several times, visiting the most famous sanatoriums of Europe as well as of America, studying with the world's greatest scientists in an effort to the better fit himself for the work he has outlined, namely, the waging of an unfaltering war against the white plague. He has written three books dealing with different phases of tuberculosis, and has also compiled about seventy-five papers and numerous lectures on the subject.

It was through Dr. Pottenger's efforts that the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis Society was formed, and for three years he was its president. He is keenly interested in all scientific subjects and has given his support and co-operation to various societies whose efforts are for the conserving of human health and life. Among these

may be mentioned the following: The Los Angeles County Medical Association (of which he has been president), the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, the Southern California Medical Society (of which he has also been president), the Medical Society of California, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Therapeutic Society (of which he has also been president), the American Climatological Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Los Angeles, California, National and International Associations for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the American Sanatorium Association. Other scientific organizations of note with which Dr. Pottenger is associated are the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the International Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial wars.

The second marriage of Dr. Pottenger occurred in Sacramento, Cal., August 13, 1900, uniting him with Miss Adelaide Gertrude Babbitt. By this union there are three children, two sons and a daughter, all now students in the public schools of Monrovia. They are: Francis Marion, Jr., aged fourteen years; Robert Thomas, aged eleven, and Adelaide Marie, aged seven. Dr. Pottenger is a member of several clubs, including the University Club, California Club and the Gamut Club, of Los Angeles. In August, 1911, he was honored by the appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

W. P. WHITSETT. The town of Van Nuys, Cal., owes its growth to the enterprise of W. P. Whitsett, who purchased a one-half interest in January and opened the town for settlement on February 22, 1911, and since that time has continued to be a large factor in its development. Mr. Whitsett maintains his offices and his home in Van Nuys, where, when he first purchased his property, the land was merely a barley field, eight miles from the street car line. He at once organized a selling campaign with a large force of real estate agents, and personally saw to getting the right kind of people to invest and build up the town. One million tags were distributed





Charles C. Chapman

through his agencies, entitling people to a free ride to Van Nuys, these tags being given to everyone coming into Los Angeles on the trains and also attached to their baggage, thus being carried to all parts of the world. Mr. Whitsett was one of the organizers and is now a director of the First National Bank of Van Nuys, and also of the State Bank of Owensmouth. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and of the Los Angeles and Van Nuys Chambers of Commerce, in his religious affiliations being associated with the Christian Church.

Born in Washington county, Pa., December 27, 1875, Mr. Whitsett was brought up at Whitsett, Pa., a town named for his family, who have been connected with the coal mining industry of that state for many years. His grandfather made the first coke used in Pittsburgh, shipping it down the Youghiougheny River on a flatboat, and his father operated coal mines in Pennsylvania. The parents died when the boy was only nine years of age, and he was educated for a business career at Farmington College, at Farmington, Ohio, and became a self-made man who has held many responsible positions in the coal business. At Elm Grove, Pa., he assumed charge of the J. W. Ramey plant, going thence to Pittsburgh, to take charge of the river yards of the Hartley & Henderson Coal Company, later being employed by the C. W. & B. Coal Company, a large corporation in Chicago, and when only twenty years of age was in the coal industry for himself in that city. The next year found him operating the Caledonia Coal Mines, and in connection therewith he founded the town of Caledonia, Ind., where the mines were located, and at once built fifty houses for his employes. He organized three companies there, the Rainbow Coal Mining Company, the R. B. Whitsett Coal Mining Company and the W. P. Whitsett Coal and Coke Company, the first of which he later sold out to the famous Walsh interests, now known as the Southern Indiana Coal Company.

On account of ill health, Mr. Whitsett came to California in 1906, and invested in thirty-nine acres of land on Florence avenue, Los Angeles, which tract he subdivided and named Walnut Lawn, on account of the many walnut trees adorning the streets and grounds. On this property he built forty-two houses, but after a year his poor health compelled him to travel through California and Arizona; but he still keeps up his

interest in Walnut Lawn and continues to put up houses there, although residing now at Van Nuys, a town whose rapid growth and wide advertisement are due to the enterprise of Mr. Whitsett.

CHARLES C. CHAPMAN. Genealogical records establish the year 1650 as the date of the founding of the Chapman family in America and the arrival in the New World of three brothers from England, who became the progenitors of a numerous race that, taken root in Massachusetts, spread its branches throughout the growing colonies of the central west and maintained an important identification with pioneer development. No representative of generations past was more worthy of honor than Sidney Smith Chapman, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1827, and who followed the westward tide of emigration at an early age, settling in Illinois when he was a youth of eighteen and embarking in the building business. The sterling traits characteristic of pioneers found exemplification in his useful, honorable life, and while he never achieved wealth he was singularly fortunate in gaining that which is far more enduring—the sincere regard of friends and the affectionate admiration of business associates. Into the building of houses he put the same integrity and the same patient industry that he put into the building of his fine personal character and his deep Christian faith.

After a long period of labor as a builder in Macomb, Ill., Sidney S. Chapman removed to Vermont, same state, in 1868 and later followed his trade in Chicago, where he and his first wife were charter members of the West Side Christian Church. During the World's Fair his health failed and in October of 1893 he passed from earth. His life, as it was ordered, contained not only happiness, but also sorrow and disappointment. Whatever came to him he bore with simple dignity and quiet courage, seldom giving utterance to any words save those of hope. As a workman he was not content with the mere completion of a task, but strove to finish each contract with greater skill than he had displayed in previous efforts. A firm supporter of prohibition, he was so conscientious in his convictions that in his last illness he refused all medicines containing alcohol, preferring to suffer pain rather than to secure

temporary ease at the expense of deep-rooted beliefs. To his descendants he left the heritage of a life that was a model of uprightness and simple devotion to duty.

In 1848 S. S. Chapman married Rebecca Jane Clarke, eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, both natives of Kentucky, where the daughter also was born. The family of Mr. Chapman by this marriage numbered ten children, seven of whom attained years of maturity and five are now living, viz.: Charles C., whose name introduces this narrative; Christopher C., of Los Angeles; Samuel James, who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles; Dolla, Mrs. W. C. Harris, whose husband is a well-known builder and successful architect of Los Angeles; and Louella, Mrs. J. Charles Thamer of Placentia, Cal. The eldest son, Col. Frank M., died in Covina, this state. Emma E., Mrs. L. W. B. Johnson, died in Illinois in 1888, leaving a son and daughter. The wife and mother passed away at the family home in Chicago January 2, 1874, and later her youngest sister became the wife of S. S. Chapman, their union resulting in the birth of three children, Ira, Earl and Nina. After the death of her husband the widow remained in Chicago for several years, but subsequently removed to Los Angeles, where she and her children still make their home.

During the residence of the family at Macomb, Ill., Charles C. Chapman was born, July 2, 1853, and in that city his education was secured, but he owes more to self-culture than to text-books, more to determination and will-power than to youthful opportunities. His first employment was that of messenger and he recalls carrying the message that announced the assassination of President Lincoln. Later he clerked in a store and in 1869 joined his father at Vermont, Ill., where he learned the trade of bricklayer. On the 19th of December, 1871, he went to Chicago and immediately secured employment, first working as a bricklayer and in 1873 superintending the erection of several buildings, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. During 1876-77 he engaged in canvassing in the interests of a local historical work in his native county and during 1878 he embarked in a similar enterprise for himself at Galesburg, Ill., whence the office in 1880 was moved to Chicago. The business was first conducted under his own name and after his brother, Frank M., became a partner the firm name was

changed to Chapman Bros., and later to Chapman Publishing Company.

As the business of the firm increased the plant was enlarged until it had embraced extensive quarters and large equipment. In addition to the management of a printing and publishing business the firm erected numerous buildings, including business structures, apartments, hotels and more than twenty substantial residences. During the World's Fair they conducted the Vendome hotel for the accommodation of leading capitalists of the country. The financial panic of that year caused very heavy losses to the firm.

At Austin, Tex., October 23, 1884, Mr. Chapman married Miss Lizzie Pearson, who was born near Galesburg, Ill., September 13, 1861, being a daughter of Dr. C. S. and Nancy (Wallace) Pearson. Two children blessed the union, namely: Ethel Marguerite, born June 10, 1886, now the wife of Dr. William Harold Wickett; and Charles Stanley, January 7, 1889. During January of 1894 Mr. Chapman went to Texas, hoping that the southern climate might benefit his wife, who was ill with pulmonary trouble. Later in the same year he came to California with the same hope, but here, as elsewhere, he was doomed to disappointment. While the family were occupying their beautiful home on the corner of Adams and Figueroa streets, Los Angeles, Mrs. Chapman passed away September 19, 1894. Noble traits of heart and mind made Mrs. Chapman pre-eminent in family and church circles, while her accomplishments fitted her to grace the most aristocratic social functions. Her charming personal appearance, combined with a rarely lovable nature and a tactful manner, won the lasting affection of associates. Earth held so much of joy in an ideal home happiness that she could not covet the boon death proffered, yet she accepted it with the fortitude that characterized her sweet Christian resignation to intense suffering through a long illness.

The present wife of Mr. Chapman was Miss Clara Irvin, daughter of S. M. and Lucy A. Irvin, and a native of Iowa, but from childhood a resident of Los Angeles until her marriage, September 3, 1898. They have one child, Irvin Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. Both are members of the Christian Church, with which Mr. Chapman united at the age of sixteen and in which he has held all the important local positions, including deacon, elder and Sunday-school super-

intendent. For years he was a member of the Cook County Sunday-school board, a member of the general board Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, also an organizer of the board of city missions of the Christian churches of Chicago. His identification with these various activities was severed upon his removal from Chicago, but he has been equally active in the west. He has been for more than a dozen years president of the California Christian Missionary Society and has taken part in the dedication of forty churches, being the speaker and making the appeal for money, and in a special, as well as a general, way assisted many churches. He is a director of the Christian Board of Publication of St. Louis. The largest of his philanthropic enterprises is the building of a hospital at Nantungchow, China. For years he has served as a member of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., in 1914 was president of the state convention and in April, 1915, was elected chairman of the state executive committee. He has served as president of the State Sunday School Association and in 1911 was elected to represent Southern California on the International Executive Committee and vice-chairman of the committee. In 1914 he was re-elected to both positions. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Pardee a trustee of the State Normal School at San Diego, was reappointed by him and later by Governor Gillett and still later by Governor Johnson, resigning after a service of ten years. In 1907 he was elected a trustee of Pomona College, serving until 1915.

Since coming to California Mr. Chapman has devoted much attention to building up the Santa Ysabel rancho near Fullerton, which under his close supervision has been developed into one of the most valuable orange properties in the entire state. The Old Mission brand, under which name the fruit is packed, has a reputation second to none in the best markets of the country, and prices commanded have been the record prices for California oranges since 1897. He also has other valuable orange ranches near Fullerton.

In politics Mr. Chapman is a Republican. He has served as a member of the state central committee and in 1912 made an unsuccessful race for nomination for state senator, and in 1914 was favorably mentioned for nomination for governor of California. He was elected one of the first trustees of Fullerton, served as chairman of the board and was re-elected for a second term.

He is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Los Angeles and of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Fullerton, of which institution he served as president for some years. He is president of two mining companies, interested in the oil business, and has large realty holdings in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Mr. Chapman has been closely identified with the irrigation interests that lie at the foundation of success in fruit culture. He served as director and president of the Anaheim Union Water Company for several years. He has made the fruit industry a success, has encouraged others to greater efforts in the same business and has proved a power for good in the development of horticulture in Southern California. He has borne his share in public affairs, in religious work and in social circles, as well as in his chosen occupation of grower and shipper of fruit. Activities so far-reaching, aspirations so broad and influences so philanthropic have given his name prominence, while he has become endeared to thousands of citizens through his humanitarian views, his progressive tendencies, his gentle courtesy and his unceasing interest in important moral, educational, religious and political questions.

GRENVILLE C. EMERY, A.B., LITT. D. Mr. Casson in *The Romance of Steel and Iron*, in Munsey's, says, quoting from a remark of Carnegie: "Thomas and Gilchrist, two young English chemists, were the inventors of the basic process by means of which steel could be made from ores that were high in phosphorus. Those two young men did more for England's greatness than all her kings and queens put together. Moses struck the rock and brought forth water, but they struck the useless phosphorous ore and transformed it into steel—a greater miracle." Davies and Bunsen and Bessemer and Edison and hosts of other miracle workers at once spring to memory, master minds of the ages.

To the true schoolmaster may we rarely point, perhaps, as belonging to this company, but his contribution to the cultivation and growth of such minds can be placed second to no other influence. In the onrush of the centuries he is lost sight of, but his silent, plodding, fostering, painstaking efforts in the early training of such master minds have made the wonderful march in progress of this twentieth century possible.

The full sweep and greatness of the work of the true schoolmaster possibly may have never possessed the minds of the parents of Dr. Emery, but they were enterprising and intelligent people, and at least were impressed with the usefulness and nobility of the teacher's calling, and early determined upon this profession for their son.

One of the earliest and most vivid incidents in his early life was the witnessing, at the age of six, the climbing up of his father on top of the old-fashioned stage coach en route with other 49ers to the El Dorado of the Pacific—California. Thereafter, and especially after his father's return, it was determined that he become a teacher in this land of promise. Nearly half a century was to pass before its fulfillment. Meantime the loss of parents necessitated self-support, and he became a teacher in the public schools of Maine at the age of sixteen, and thereafter, until his graduation from Bates College at the age of twenty-five with the degree of A. B., he fought his way single-handed, depending upon teaching as his only source of income for his expenses at the preparatory schools of Corinna Union Academy and Maine State Seminary and in Bates College itself. He was an assistant for a time in Corinna Union Academy during his preparatory work, and in Maine State Seminary after his graduation. He also organized and was principal of the Edward Little high school, Auburn, Me., and superintendent of schools of the same city, and later became principal of the Grand Rapids high school, Michigan.

But his greatest work in the east, a work in which he has great pride and extending through a quarter of a century, was begun as usher in the Lawrence grammar school in Boston in 1872. After a nine years' service in this school among impressionable, bright boys of Irish descent, he was given a year's leave of absence for study abroad, which he spent mainly in the University of Goettingen, Germany. On his return he was elected master in the Boston Latin school, where for the next fifteen years he helped prepare boys for Harvard University and other universities and colleges of the east. His department in the Latin school was mathematics, and in collaboration with William F. Bradbury, head master of the Cambridge Latin school, he edited a series of algebras which are still used, not only in Boston schools, but in many other important educational

centers of the east, as also in the Harvard school of Los Angeles.

The history of the school really began in '49, when the father of the founder mounted the stage coach, as already related, and finally reached California around the Cape to mine for gold, and to drink in the wonderful possibilities and beauties of the state for the pleasure and enchantment of his family on his return to the east two years later.

The corner stone was laid in 1900. The founder, cherishing and treasuring up this boyhood knowledge, had come at last from the oldest and most renowned school in the United States, the famous Boston Latin school, founded in 1635, to build up here in Los Angeles, this magically growing and marvelous city of the west, a school, the Harvard school, which profiting by the past, might have the right to claim not only equality with the old school in general, but in many things superiority.

A more suitable completion of this historic sketch the writer could hardly hope to prepare than the following fitting and discriminating tribute to the school and its founder, appearing in the *Graphic* of August 25, 1907:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

"These are the words carved on the proscenium arch of the handsome assembly hall which is as it were the heart of the Harvard school. Dr. Emery sets before himself, his faculty and his boys the highest ideals. How well those ideals have been reached can only be realized by a personal inspection of Harvard school.

"Most of us know some of the Harvard boys, and we must have been impressed by their manliness and by their gentlemanly bearing. The tone of a school is found more surely in the boys themselves than in the buildings, however fine the latter may be. But undoubtedly, surroundings have an incalculable influence upon the upbuilding of youthful character, and Dr. Emery's inspiration in founding and developing Harvard school has been that only the best is good enough—to make good workmen good tools are essential.

"Any Angeleno interested in the subject of education—and who is not?—will find he will be more than repaid by an inspection of Harvard school. Doubtless he will be surprised to realize the extent to which this institution has grown, quite keeping pace with the phenomenal growth



L. S. Stamps

of Los Angeles during the last six years. There can be, indeed, very few men who have built better, more wisely, and with a higher aim than Dr. Emery. And he has done it without flourish of trumpets or a sign of vainglory. The modesty of the head-master will impress you equally with his quiet force. He will tell you: 'My aim was to found a decent school. I like that word "decent"; it means a great deal and is a favorite adjective of President Roosevelt.' And surely, the noble buildings of Harvard school, and, more, the mental and moral atmosphere of the place, impress the visitor that 'whatever things are comely and of good report' are faithfully observed in the class rooms, in the dormitories and in the campus.

"Harvard school is intended to fit boys for college, for the technical schools, for the government schools and for business careers. The general equipment and the special provisions for special studies are unsurpassed by any school anywhere. The faculty is carefully selected, consisting of fourteen resident masters, drawn from the foremost universities of the country.

"The completion of Harvard hall about a year ago marked a new era in the history of the school. It was built at an expense of \$60,000 and is a model structure in every respect. The upper and lower schools are now divided, the former occupying Harvard hall and the latter has all to itself the old Harvard, now Junior, hall. The lower school also has its own gymnasium, tennis courts and baseball field.

"The central feature of Harvard hall is its magnificent assembly hall, a lofty and imposing room, 60x50 feet, with stage and gallery, and a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The assembly hall has a marked dignity both in architecture and decoration. On the first floor also is a large study hall, a finely equipped library, the head-master's office, the editorial room of the *Sentinel*, and several recitation rooms; on the second floor the commercial department and type-writing rooms are located, the mechanical and free-hand drawing rooms, a lecture room that would be a credit to any university, flanked by the chemistry and physical laboratories. In the basement are most commodious locker rooms, a splendid gymnasium, shower baths, the armory, the bicycle room, lavatories that are a model of convenience and sanitation, and the heating and ventilating systems. The recitation rooms, large

and airy as they are, are supplied constantly with fresh air by the most perfect system ever invented.

"The school owns a magnificent campus of ten acres, on which the best advantages are furnished for the pursuit of all wholesome athletics.

"In six years Harvard school has grown beyond its founder's most sanguine expectations, and no man can foretell its future. One thing is certain, that the influence of the school upon this community is for the very best. It is a sure foundation, inspired by high ideals and built on a noble plan."

CHARLES FOX STAMPS, JR. Three successive generations of the Stamps family have been identified with the development of California, the first generation having been represented by Charles Fox Stamps, Sr., a Kentuckian by birth and member of an old family of the Blue Grass state, sturdy in ancestral stock and colonial in lineage. The traits that characterize the pioneer moving in the vanguard of civilization marked him from earliest youth and led to his removal to the Pacific coast during the first era of American occupancy. Good educational advantages had been given him, to which he added a wide fund of information gathered in the course of his travels, and he was able to serve efficiently as a judge and justice in one of the northern counties of California. For a time he made his home in Greene valley, Sonoma county, and there in 1851 occurred the birth of Charles Fox Stamps, Jr., whose mother, Matilda (Cord) Stamps, was a native of Indiana and the daughter of a pioneer minister of the Hoosier state. For a considerable period the Stamps family lived in Mendocino county and in 1870 became residents of San Diego, where Mr. Stamps engaged in mining. Eventually he settled in Orange county and embarked in the fruit-raising business.

The schools of Ukiah and San Diego furnished Charles Fox Stamps, Jr., with excellent advantages along general educational lines. When he had completed the studies of the grammar grade he learned the trade of printer in a San Diego printing office, an occupation which he followed at various intervals of his life. With his brothers, Nestor P. and Cathmor, he bought forty acres in Orange county and embarked in the raising of grapes. The brothers were the first men in Cali-

fornia to ship fresh grapes in carload lots to the east, and the business proved fairly profitable but sustained the discouragements and vicissitudes incident to horticultural efforts. Later he enlarged his business by drying fruit and shipping it to the markets. Reverting to the trade of printer and to journalistic activities, Mr. Stamps engaged for two years as proprietor and editor of the Santa Ana Standard. Meanwhile the growing importance of Los Angeles had so impressed him that he decided to cast in his lot with the leading city of the southwest. From 1889 until his death, which occurred July 19, 1913, he was a resident of this place, a part of the time engaging in the real estate business, but later with his only son, Charles Fox Stamps, conducting a gas-appliance business. Surviving him are the son and the widow, Mrs. Kate (McCoy) Stamps, whom he had married in 1878 and who has been a life-long resident of Los Angeles. In the early '60s she was born in the old adobe house that stood on the corner of Third and Hill streets, a property purchased by her father in 1862 and continuously since then in the possession of the family, being now her individual holding. Years since, however, she left the shelter of the little house that was a landmark of the corner and she now owns and occupies a beautiful home at No. 1027 Lake street. Her parents were John and Rose (Johnson) McCoy, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage.

Coming to California in 1859 via the isthmus, Mr. McCoy became a pioneer of Los Angeles in 1860. During the early days of his residence in the city he engaged as foreman for General Banning in the teaming business. In a short time, however, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and bought for \$800 an unimproved tract of thirty-five acres, lying in the vicinity of what is now Union avenue and Pico streets, in the heart of the residence section of the city. At the time of his arrival and indeed during the earliest recollections of his daughter, Mrs. Stamps, Los Angeles was a sleepy, overgrown village, with perhaps less than four thousand people, a large proportion of whom were of Spanish ancestry. Merchandise was shipped around the Horn and then dispatched from Los Angeles by freight caravans into the tributary country. All of the subsequent development Mrs. Stamps has witnessed with the loyalty of a native daughter and with a

patriotic spirit that delights in every feature of progress made in the rapid advancement of commercial institutions.

DANIEL WEBSTER. Though seventy-nine years of age, Daniel Webster, the mayor of the city of Tropico, Cal., is still an active business man. In 1911, when Tropico was made a city, Mr. Webster was elected a member of the first board of trustees, and at the death of Mayor Rich in 1915 was appointed chairman of the board, or mayor, which office he now holds. During his membership on the board of trustees, many important improvements have been made, in the way of streets and lighting system, the building of the city hall and the installation of the new fire department.

Like the man whose name he bears, Mr. Webster was born on a New England farm, his birth having occurred December 1, 1836, in Conway, N. H., his boyhood being spent on the farm. At eighteen years of age he learned the trade of blacksmith, at Gilmanton, N. H., in which occupation he was for some months engaged at that town, his marriage taking place at Concord in December, 1857, and uniting him with Hannah Sleeper Smith, a native of New Hampshire. Removing to Woburn, Mass., Mr. Webster worked for some time at his trade, in 1860 going to Montreal, Canada, where for three years he was engaged in a leather manufactory. Returning to Woburn, he remained there until 1868, when he went west as far as Kansas, locating in Osage county, where he lived the life of a true pioneer in that rough, wild country which was then unsettled and harassed by Indians. There Mr. Webster helped to form a school district, six miles wide and thirty miles in length. A stone schoolhouse was built, the school commencing with thirteen pupils, and Mr. Webster was for six years treasurer of the school board of his district. Having remained for twenty-four years in Kansas, where he was engaged in farming government land, in 1891 he removed to California, where he purchased four acres of land in Tropico, which was then a sparsely settled place, mostly given up to barley fields. Here Mr. Webster set out orange trees, shade trees, etc., and at a later date this four acres, which he had greatly improved, was sold by him in building lots, at present being in the center of the residence section of

Tropico and built up with fine homes. Retaining the land at the northeast corner of Central and Park avenues, Mr. Webster built his home thereon, improving the property with lawns, palms, flowers, etc.

The interests of Mr. Webster in California are not confined to the locality about the city of Tropico, for in 1900 he went into Imperial county and pioneered there, taking up a one-quarter section of land under the desert act, situated west of what is now the city of Imperial, selling the same after two years, as he found the land not very satisfactory for farming purposes. Later he homesteaded another one-quarter section, six miles west of El Centro, in the Imperial Valley, where he lived for five years, proving up on the same. He developed this property extensively, raising alfalfa there, and establishing a fine dairy of seventy cows. This property also Mr. Webster sold, on his two land investments clearing a net profit of \$30,000. Recently he has bought twelve acres of land near Corona, Cal., which he is setting to oranges, and has kept the ownership of a house and two lots in El Centro. Mr. Webster is a man who believes in keeping busy, and aside from his pioneer work in both California and Kansas, and his duties as mayor and member of the board of trustees in Tropico, he was for four years a member of the board of trustees of the Verdugo Canyon Water Company.

Mr. Webster has two sons: Fred S., a resident of Burbank, Cal., who was active with his father in the development of the Imperial county ranch, and a member of and chairman of the first board of trustees of Imperial county, as well as the owner of a ranch in that county; and Joseph H., of Tropico. There are also five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, one of the grandsons of Mr. Webster being cashier of the First National Bank of Holtville, Cal.

Tropico and built up with fine homes. Retaining the land at the northeast corner of Central and Park avenues, Mr. Webster built his home thereon, improving the property with lawns, palms, flowers, etc.

nen, who are still principals and proprietors. Both Miss Parsons and Miss Dennen are women of rare ability, progressive, and sincere of purpose, and the school has rightly been called "an ideal school amid ideal surroundings."

Miss Parsons is a native of New York, born in Brooklyn, and the daughter of Samuel M. and Virginia (Whitwell) Parsons. Her father was a prominent attorney and for fifty years was located in Wall street. He was descended from a distinguished New England family, while the mother was a member of an old Virginian family. Miss Parsons was educated in New York, graduating from Wells College with the degree of B. A. Her inclination turned to teaching, and she accepted a position in Colonel Stevens' School at Bowling Green, Ky., where she remained for two years. She then went abroad for several years, studying in Switzerland, France and Germany. Later she returned to New York, and in 1885, with Miss Jeanne W. Dennen, established there a private school for girls. They met with instant and decided success, and after several years disposed of their interests and came to Los Angeles, establishing their present institution in the fall of 1892. Their first location was on Tenth street between Olive street and Grand avenue, moving in 1895 to Grand avenue, near Washington street. Here they remained for five years, and in 1900 purchased their present handsome property on West Adams and Hoover streets.

The school now consists of several buildings, the main one of which, the "Casa de Rosas," is justly famed for its beauty. A new building for resident pupils, constructed on the same lines, with patios and arcades, adjoins it, and a beautiful gymnasium is in accord with the general plan of Spanish Renaissance architecture. Two other houses adjoin on Hoover street.

Enrollment averages one hundred and fifty young ladies, this number being the limit, while there is always an appreciable waiting list. Of these some thirty or forty are resident students, while the remainder are day pupils.

The school has a reputation for high scholarship, recognized throughout the country, its certificates being accepted by colleges and universities, east and west.

The courses planned are generous and comprehensive, beginning with the sub-freshman class, extending to one or two years beyond re-

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Miss Alice K. Parsons, Miss Jeanne W. Dennen, principals. The Girls' Collegiate School, universally recognized as a leading educational institution in Southern California, and one at which many of the daughters of the best known families have been educated, was established here in 1892 by Miss Alice K. Parsons and Miss Jeanne W. Den-

quirements for graduation. This post-graduate work, besides the usual advanced literary courses, now embraces practical courses in business methods and applied arts, meeting the increasing need of such study for young women. Domestic science and domestic arts have long been a part of the curriculum. Special attention is also given to music, expression and physical culture.

Miss Dennen and Miss Parsons were among the organizers of the Ebell Club and Miss Parsons was its first vice-president, serving in that capacity for five consecutive years.

Miss Jeanne W. Dennen is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Boston, the daughter of Rev. Stephen and Clara (Ludwig) Dennen. Both of the parents were descended from well-known old New England ancestry, the mother being of the famous Whitney family. The daughter received her early education in Bradford Academy, and later attended Mrs. Cady's school in New Haven, where she continued her studies along advanced lines, specializing in Latin. Later she taught at the noted Packer Institute, Brooklyn, remaining there until in 1885, when, together with Miss Parsons, she founded the New York school. Since this time they have been continuously associated in their educational work.

BENJAMIN E. PAGE. Descended from old New England stock, his ancestors on each side of the family having been residents of that part of the country for generations, Benjamin Edwin Page was born at North Haven, Conn., October 16, 1877, the son of Dr. Benjamin Maltby and Cornelia (Blakeslee) Page. His grandfather was a graduate of Yale Theological School and a well-known clergyman, and his great-grandfather was a prominent merchant and later a manufacturer in New England. The father of Mr. Page, a physician in Cleveland, Ohio, removed to California in 1873 on account of his health, and here Mr. Page has spent the larger part of his life, receiving his early education in the grammar and high schools of Pasadena, Cal., graduating from the latter in 1895. In 1899 he graduated from the Leland Stanford University with the degree of B. A., and in 1902 from the Columbia Law School, with the degree of LL. B. In the year of his graduation from the law school, Mr. Page was admitted to the bar in New York, and in the fol-

lowing year in California, later being admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. His first business association was with the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask in Los Angeles, in whose office he began the practice of law, and during the years 1904 and 1905 was in partnership with Clarence A. Miller, whose death early in 1906, terminated the partnership, Mr. Page forming a partnership at the close of that year with Joseph R. Patton, who came to Los Angeles from San Jose, Cal., the partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Patton in 1910, since which time Mr. Page has practiced law independently, his specialties being banking, corporation, insurance and mining law. He has also acted as legal adviser for numerous well-known financial institutions in the West, including the Occidental Life Insurance Company, the interests of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in California, and several banks, he also being counsel for the Civic Center Association, the Los Angeles Realty Board and numerous real estate firms, and by his successful association with the companies above mentioned Mr. Page has won for himself a high standing in the legal profession in the West. In the leading branches of mining law, he is also regarded as an authority, his mining practice having been extensive and successfully carried on.

From his long residence in California, Mr. Page takes an interest in the progress of this state which is second to none, and in the city of Pasadena, where he makes his home, he is well known as a loyal and active citizen in all that tends to the betterment of the city, especially along educational lines, and the fact that he has for several years been a member of the Board of Education of Pasadena, and on four successive occasions its chairman, proves the influence and high esteem which he enjoys in that city in educational interests. In Los Angeles, likewise, he has made his presence felt in practical ways for the development of the city, he having been instrumental in the investing of funds of financial institutions with which he has been connected. In several companies of importance in Los Angeles and neighboring cities he holds important offices, being director in the Hellman Trust and Commercial Savings Bank, the First National Bank of Alhambra, the State Bank of San Pedro and the Occidental Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Asso-



J.C. Warren

ciation, and the social clubs in which he holds membership are the Midwick Country, the California, the Valley Hunt, the Cerritos Gun and the Twilight Clubs. On March 1, 1906, Mr. Page was united in marriage with Miss Marie Markham, the eldest daughter of Gov. Henry Harrison Markham, and they are the parents of three children, Eleanor, Benjamin Markham and Henry Harrison Page.

JAMES GARFIELD WARREN. Among the business concerns of Los Angeles a prominent place is held by the Warren & Bailey Manufacturing Company, of which James Garfield Warren is the president. A native of Warren, Ohio, he received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the high school in Cleveland, Ohio, after which he entered Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1883. Thus equipped for an independent career he was engaged for a year in the United States Internal Revenue Department at Cleveland and then entered the employ of the National Bank of Commerce of that city, remaining in various responsible capacities until 1897, when he resigned to come west on account of his wife's health.

Upon arriving in Los Angeles Mr. Warren had made arrangements to engage in a banking career, but the possibilities in other lines made a stronger appeal to him and accordingly he purchased a one-half interest in a business conducted by A. A. Bailey, the firm becoming known as Warren & Bailey. In 1898 Mr. Bailey retired from the business and Mr. Warren continued the same, building on a sound basis and increasing the same until 1902, when he incorporated under the name of Warren & Bailey Manufacturing Company, himself becoming president, and he has continued as such ever since.

Upon assuming the leadership of this concern it had been Mr. Warren's aim to build substantially and well, and so successful has he been in his endeavors that his company hold the highest rank, in their line, of any in the west. They are manufacturers of fibrous and metallic steam packings, boiler compound, babbitt metals, and are compounders of lubricating oils from Pennsylvania stock. With the steady growth of the country through which their goods find a ready market,

their manufacturing department has become secondary to their other lines and they are best known as jobbers and distributing agents of engineers' and mill supplies throughout the southwest. They handle only the leading goods in their lines, among which mention may be made of the Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company's beltings, hose and packings; Edward R. Ladew Company's Hoyt Flintstone brand leather belting; Philip Carey Company's steam pipe and boiler coverings, roofing and artists' materials; Union Fibre Company's linofelt; Greene, Tweed & Company's Rochester force feed lubricators, Palmetto and Manhattan packings; Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company's steam traps and regulating valves; Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Company's spring seat valves; American Injector Company; Pemberthy regrinding valves; Crescent Belt Fastener Company's belt plates and rivets; The Magnolia Metal Company, Gandy Belting Company, and others. In fact, so securely has this business been built up that as jobbers and dealers they carry a larger stock in their particular line than any concern in the country, and are known by all the houses with whom they have dealings, and their customers, to carry the most complete stock of "quality goods" in the west.

Since 1900, Mr. Warren, having in the meantime established the business on a firm basis, has made frequent trips to the east to get in close personal touch with the heads of the houses with whom the firm deals and has thus established a reputation for fairness and sound business methods that has been the keynote of his success. This method has brought the company into that close association that is maintained between the main office and its branches, and business security is enjoyed by both parties. This same attitude applies to the patrons of the Warren & Bailey Manufacturing Company. Mr. Warren's first thought is loyalty to his adopted home and, in so far as is possible, he believes in patronizing home industry, and better co-operation of the business men to build securely and make Los Angeles the foremost city of the west from a commercial standpoint, as well as a city of homes.

It must not be inferred that Mr. Warren, with all his business cares, has neglected other duties, for he has invested wisely in real estate and been a potent factor in the advancement of the city in many ways. He is the treasurer of the Lyon

Fireproof Storage Company, a director of the Commercial National Bank, president and a director of the Auditorium Company, a member of the First Christian Church and chairman of the official board, second vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he devotes considerable time and attention, and for many years has been interested in the educational features of this organization, serving as chairman of the Educational Committee since 1908. In fact to this branch of the Y. M. C. A. work in the United States is traced the night schools and the vacation schools now maintained throughout the country by the boards of education. Of the latter it is well to note that in 1909 the first vacation school in Los Angeles was started with two hundred and seventy boys, with some of the best teachers from the regular schools as instructors, and such an interest was aroused that in 1910 four such schools for boys and girls were started by the city. The attendance at the Association's schools ran as high as two thousand in a single year, with fifty different instructors. The work was later taken up so thoroughly by the city that the Association abandoned certain departments of its school in 1915 and is devising other ways and means to reach out for the young men of the city to make them useful citizens. Great credit is due the unselfish work done by Mr. Warren in this one particular department of Y. M. C. A. work, although in every way he has aided the work of the Association by his financial support and wise counsel. He is likewise a supporter of various charities and philanthropies. In politics he supports Republican principles. The marriage of Mr. Warren with Maude M. Remick took place in Los Angeles June 5, 1895, and they have one daughter, Elinor Warren.

THE B & F RANCH, BALDWIN PARK.
Owned and operated by Bresee & Frazier, both well known in Los Angeles, and under the direct personal management of F. O. Frazier, who has been the guiding spirit from the beginning of the reclamation of the land from its dog-hole-cactus-rattlesnake stage up to its present high state of cultivation, the B & F Ranch, of Baldwin Park, is a notable example of what may be accomplished with apparently useless land in the San Gabriel valley. Neither Mr. Bresee

nor Mr. Frazier had had experience in agricultural pursuits or stock and dairy business of any sort until the spring of 1909, when they traded for a twenty-acre tract of land, partly improved, two and a half miles from their present handsome property and in the heart of the walnut district. Mr. Frazier occupied the twenty acres and soon began to acquire ranch experience and to have visions of larger enterprises along the same line. Before the end of the year he had applied to the administrators of the E. J. Baldwin estate for a lease on the land, a part of which is now known as the B & F Ranch. He was advised that they were neither ready to sell or lease the land, but they did, however, give a bond for the sale and purchase of a considerable portion of the then unused tract lying between the east line of the old Workman Ranch and what is now Baldwin Park, and the Southern Pacific Railroad on the south and the Pacific Electric Railroad on the north, a tract up to that time considered worthless for agricultural purposes. However, Bresee and Frazier disposed of a part of the land they had under bond and purchased the remainder themselves, acquiring by the transaction altogether one hundred and thirty acres. Their neighbors and friends prophesied failure for the enterprise as a producing proposition, but today, in less than five years from the beginning of their operations on the so-called "worthless" land, the B & F Ranch stands a monument to its owners, who had the courage of their convictions. They have at present one of the best equipped and most up-to-date dairy ranches in California, and the only large Jersey breeding farm in Southern California. Their property is a combination dairy and breeding farm. There are one hundred acres of alfalfa, producing in two years as much per acre, at as low a cost, as any similar ranch where the water has to be pumped. They are the principal owners of a pumping plant, using a forty-two horse power gas engine, operated at a cost of less than sixty cents per hour, and giving an average flow of more than two hundred miner's inches of water, this being a very necessary adjunct, if not a necessary foundation, for success in raising alfalfa. They have a splendid herd of one hundred and twenty-five Jerseys, from which the land receives the benefit of the fertilization, another vital element of success. They also own the pure-bred Jersey bull, "Merry Maiden's Conquest," a direct descendant of the

famous "Merry Maiden" who was the grand champion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where the longest and most exacting dairy test and show that has ever been held in America took place. The dairy of the B & F Ranch is modern and sanitary in every detail, and is conducted in the most approved scientific manner. The milk is a high-class product and in every phase of its handling every precaution and care are taken to keep it scientifically pure. The dairy has an enviable reputation with the health authorities and the users of the product, and it is claimed that they furnish the best and cleanest milk that is sent into Los Angeles. Fifteen men, all white, are employed and they are all deeply interested in the welfare of the ranch, taking an interest far beyond any mere question of wages. The milk sold to all classes of customers tests five per cent. butter fat. It is delivered in Los Angeles in double-capped bottles within five hours after being drawn. There are two silos of one hundred and sixty tons capacity each on the ranch that are filled each year with green corn silage, and in other ways modern improvements have been installed and others are being constantly added. These men think that to make good wholesome milk it is necessary to give the animals producing it clean wholesome feed, and their cows get no "prepared" feed of any sort, the owners being especially averse to the use of beet pulp, either "green" or dried. In their early experience they tried different kinds of "made" feeds and became fully convinced that, for the best health of the cows and for the production of milk of real quality, nothing but clean alfalfa hay and grains in as nearly the natural state as possible should be used; and in spite of many opinions to the contrary they do not think "pasteurized" milk as good for the health of users as clean milk untampered with and delivered while it is fresh. The owners have used their own methods of development, often going against the advice of experienced men, making a careful study of conditions and working out details along logical lines of their own. Their success has been almost phenomenal, and today they have an investment worth some \$125,000 as the property stands, which is one of the most valuable additions to the community that can be found.

Mr. Bresee and Mr. Frazier are lifelong friends, having been schoolboys together. They were both beyond the half-century mark when

they started upon this last enterprise and their success is the fruit of maturity and good judgment. In addition to their dairy and stock farm, they are utilizing every phase of their ranch, and conduct a splendid poultry ranch in connection therewith. They have upwards of three thousand birds and are meeting with the same success in this line as their dairy enjoys. They have both fancy fowls and utility stock, and see to it that none but pure-bred birds are in their yards, although they have some fifteen different breeds. They have hatching and brooding capacity of three thousand per month, and do an extensive business in hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. The products of their chicken ranch are delivered in Los Angeles and Covina, together with their dairy products, by means of auto trucks. They supply in both lines two of the largest hospitals and one of the leading hotels in Los Angeles, besides numerous private customers.

E. H. Bresee, who is the partner in this splendid enterprise, is well known in Los Angeles, where he has resided for many years, he being the head of the well-known firm of undertakers known as Bresee Brothers. Both Mr. Bresee and Mr. Frazier are progressive and broad-minded citizens, and in their undertaking they take quite as much pride in the achievement because they have accomplished the so-called impossible and have "made the desert blossom as the rose," as they do in any financial success attained. They have demonstrated in a thoroughly practical manner just what may be done under given conditions and so have been real benefactors of mankind.

CLAUD O. PULLIAM. Associated with all the movements to improve the city of Glendale, and prominent as one of the first men to sign the petition to pave Broadway in that city and to install ornamental electric lights thereon, Claud O. Pulliam, proprietor of the Pulliam Undertaking Company, Nos. 919-921 West Broadway, Glendale, is known as one of the most public-spirited residents of the place.

Born December 18, 1869, at Columbia, Mo., he was for twenty years engaged in the undertaking business in Kansas City, Mo., for two years being deputy coroner of the county, and for five years the manager of the business of

Eugene Carlat & Sons, Undertakers, which he left to devote the following five years with the Carroll-Davidson Undertaking Company. Mr. Pulliam was actively engaged with the Park Department of Kansas City, in the perfecting of that city's famous system of parks, upon which the sum of \$15,000,000 was expended. Later he was for some time in the auditor's office of the Nelson Morris Packing Company, after which he returned to the employ of the Carroll-Davidson Company, with whom he remained until his removal to California, where he arrived on May 3, 1906, and commenced work the next week with the well-known undertaking firm of Bresee Brothers, Los Angeles, with whom he remained for a year. In April, 1907, removing with his family to Glendale, he there opened an undertaking establishment at Third and Everett streets, and has continued in that business in Glendale ever since. Purchasing lots near the corner of Broadway and Louise streets, Mr. Pulliam erected thereon his well equipped undertaking establishment where, since January, 1908, he has carried on his business, this company, with the exception of the Bank of Glendale, being the oldest business firm in the city. The work is done under his personal supervision, all details being up-to-date in every respect, and Mr. Pulliam was the first man in this part of the county to provide his business with a full line of automobile equipment. His influence has been felt in the city of Glendale during the eight years of his residence there, he having been secretary of the Water Commission to investigate the water situation of the town, and a member of the board of trustees of the Glendale Union High School, in 1912 having been elected to the presidency of the same. He is a member of the Glendale Merchants' Association and of the Chamber of Commerce permanent water committee. In Masonic circles, also, he is well known, being a member of Unity Lodge No. 368, F. & A. M., Unity Chapter No. 116, R. A. M., Knights Templar Commandery No. 53, Glendale, and of the Los Angeles Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Malaiyah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and with his wife is a member of Glen Eyrie Chapter 237, O. E. S., Glendale. He is also a member of Glendale Lodge No. 1289, B. P. O. E., and of the Pacific Homestead Brotherhood of American Yeomen, which latter organization he joined many years ago in Kansas City. He was for

several years secretary of the Fraternal Brotherhood, and is at present past noble grand of Glendale Lodge No. 388, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Pulliam was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, in Kansas City, prior to coming to California. They have two daughters, Myrtle and Emma, and they reside at the family home which Mr. Pulliam built at No. 148 Kenwood street.

EDWARD LEODORE MAYBERRY. A true Native Son of the Golden West, Edward Leodore Mayberry is also one of the best known architectural engineers in the Southland, and has been in charge of some of the most noteworthy structures that have been built in Southern California during the past half dozen years or more, and is today doing his full share in the upbuilding of his community.

Mr. Mayberry was born in Sacramento, September 18, 1871, and is the son of Edward L. and Emily Jane (Gray) Mayberry, who are well known in Los Angeles county, where they have resided for many years. Young Mayberry removed to Los Angeles county with his parents when he was but six years of age, and has since that time made this city his home. He received his early education in the grade and high schools, and graduated from the Los Angeles high school in 1888. Following that he spent one year in the University of Southern California, and one year in a local business college. In 1890 he entered the employ of Sehoder, Johnston & Co. (now the Union Hardware & Metal Company), resigning after two years to enter the University of California, from which he graduated in 1896 with a degree of B. L. After his graduation he re-entered the service of his former employers, remaining until 1902, when he went east to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In that institution he pursued his studies diligently, with engineering as the desired goal, and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Following his graduation Mr. Mayberry returned to Los Angeles and became designing engineer for Carl Leonardt and has had charge of the engineering work on many important structures, among these being the U. S. Grant Hotel and the Union building at San Diego. In 1907



Geo. L. Arnold

he withdrew from his association with Mr. Leonardt and formed a partnership with L. A. Parker and has since continued in this association.

In this independent venture Mr. Mayberry has met with distinct success, and his clientele numbers some of the leading firms in the city, as well as many private individuals whose building enterprises are extensive, and whose work is necessarily of the highest grade.

Mr. Mayberry has always been intimately associated with the affairs of the city, and possesses a host of friends who have known him from his early childhood. He is a member of the leading civic and social clubs of the city, and is prominent in more than a few of these. Among the latter may be mentioned the Sierra Club, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, University Club, the City Club of Long Beach and the Engineers and Architects Association.

The marriage of Mr. Mayberry and Miss Ada Stevens Phillips took place in Pasadena, Cal., January 21, 1901, since which time they have made their home in Long Beach, where they are popular socially.

GEORGE LEONARD ARNOLD. A residence of twenty-seven years in California, from 1887 until the time of his death, proves that to George Leonard Arnold this state has shown itself to be a very acceptable home. The birthplace of Mr. Arnold was Fond du Lac, Wis., the capital of the county of the same name, which signifies "end of the lake" since the southern part of Lake Winnebago, where the city of Fond du Lac is situated, lies in this county. The son of Leonard and Lucy (Daggett) Arnold, he was born November 11, 1852, and received his education in the public and high schools of his home state, after which he entered the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, rising from messenger to the position of teller. In April, 1887, he came to California, where for seven years he held the position of cashier in the University Bank, leaving there to accept the presidency of the Los Angeles Olive Growers Association, which office he continued to fill until the year 1903. At that time he opened a brokerage office and was occupied independently in this business until his death, June 28, 1914.

The marriage of Mr. Arnold with Miss Belle White occurred in Fond du Lac, September 8, 1874, his wife being the daughter of Alexander and Amelia (Le Count) White, and by this marriage there is one child, Marguerite, the wife of Donald K. Butterfield, of Los Angeles. In politics Mr. Arnold espoused the Republican cause. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization and served one term on the police commission in Los Angeles, besides being fraternally associated with the Masons, being a member of Pentalpha Lodge, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 and Shrine, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias of Fond du Lac, Royal Arcanum and Maccabees. His religious interests were with the Episcopalian Church, of which he was a member.

GEORGE F. BEALES. One of the best known nurserymen of Van Nuys, Cal., is George F. Beales, born in 1858 in Geneva, N. Y., where his father settled in 1847. From a boy of ten years of age, Mr. Beales took an interest in budding, grafting and greenhouse products, and for many years has been engaged in the business of nurseryman and orchardist. His coming to California is an interesting story. In 1874, in company with fourteen boy companions, he chartered a sailing vessel for a five years' cruise around the world, and sailing from Eastport, Me., they visited nearly all the important harbors of the world, including Mediterranean ports, the Azores Islands, and cities of Japan, China and Australia, arriving at Eureka, Cal., on May 1, 1879, with a cargo of coal from Sydney, N. S. W. From Eureka, Mr. Beales went to Petaluma, engaging there in the nursery business; from thence he went to Fresno, where he carried on the same line of occupation, going later to Visalia, where he also followed the trade of nurseryman, and in 1906 came to Los Angeles county. For a period of three years thereafter Mr. Beales was not actively engaged in business, but in 1911 he settled in Van Nuys, soon after the opening of that town, where he devoted his attention to the cultivation of walnut trees and deciduous fruit trees. In the spring of the year 1915 he began to give his attention to the raising of ornamental plants, including all varieties of roses, though still keeping twenty thousand walnut trees on rented land,

and by the fall of 1915 he expects to erect a greenhouse and grow plants under glass. He is meeting with great success in his chosen line of business, many of the palms, flowers, etc., which adorn the fine homes of the town of Van Nuys having come from his nursery.

Mr. Beales is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a Mason since the year 1893, having passed all the chairs, and is past master of the Visalia Lodge and one of the founders of Van Nuys Lodge No. 450. Since 1893 he has been an Odd Fellow, having joined in Visalia, and is past district deputy and grand master of Visalia district, which included seven lodges. By his marriage to Miss Anna Wilson, a native of Petaluma and the daughter of one of the pioneer families of California, he is the father of three children, namely, Fred, Katherine and Maude.

JOHN HENRY RIEDEMAN. The stranger who comes to our shores with a backing of public school education from a country which prides itself on the thoroughness of its educational system; who comes with a determination to continue that education here in his adopted home; and who brings with him the application to work which is characteristic of the German nation and an ability to fit himself for a special career in life—this is the kind of newcomer the United States is glad to welcome and to make one of her own sons.

Such a one is John Henry Riedeman, who was born in Hesse, Cassel, Germany, May 3, 1872, the son of John and Katherine Riedeman. Up to the age of fourteen he received public school education in his native land, after which time he came to the United States and settled in Sharon county, Mich., where he spent a year in working on a farm. Determined, however, to complete his education and fit himself for a special line of business, he came the next year to San Jose, Cal., and attended the College of the Pacific for five years and Cooper Medical College in San Francisco for one year more. Equipped now with good education and the training necessary for the pursuit of his career, he engaged for three years as embalmer with H. F. Suhr & Co., undertakers, thus acquiring practical experience in this line of work which enabled him to start in business independently in Los Angeles at No.

1430 South Main street, where he built his present quarters.

Mr. Riedeman has made a success of life in the land of his adoption, having been prosperous in his business and also interesting himself widely in real estate in this section of the country where new cities are continually springing up and new improvements and enlargements adding themselves to cities already established. Various corporations take up his time and attention, and besides being a Mason, he is fraternally connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Foresters of America, the Sons of Herman and the Turn Verein Germania, in which last he manifests the interest he still holds for his native country, being also a charter member of the German Hospital; while in politics Mr. Riedeman is allied with the Republican party.

His marriage occurred in San Francisco July 15, 1899, uniting him with Miss Katherine Plate, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of Raken Plate, a pioneer of that city, where he was superintendent of the Howard street station for the San Francisco Gas Company. Mr. and Mrs. Riedeman became the parents of two daughters, Ruth Dorothy and Norma Katherine, both born in San Francisco. The latter is a student in the intermediate school, while Ruth D. entered the high school in 1915.

JAMES C. H. IVINS. For many years a prominent figure in the hotel business in Philadelphia, and a resident of Los Angeles for recent years, James C. H. Ivins is one of the extensive real estate owners of Los Angeles, and possesses some of the most valuable property in the city today. The beautiful apartment hotel at the corner of Tenth and Figueroa streets, which bears his name, The Ivins, is one of the most exclusive and beautiful in the city. It was erected in 1910, and holds first rank among the apartment hotels of the city. Mr. Ivins has been retired from active business for a number of years, giving his time and attention to the conduct of his own enormous interests. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and business acumen and has done much for the development of the city since he came here to make his home.

Mr. Ivins is a native of Ohio, born in Lake county, January 7, 1864, the son of Jacob C. and Katherine Ivins. His father was a native of New Jersey, born at Bordentown October 22, 1824, and was educated there. He received excellent educational advantages, and after graduating from college he came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the real estate business. In 1875 he owned a thousand acres of land at Petaluma, Cal., where he had thousands of head of cattle and was engaged in the dairy business, being a pioneer cheesemaker of California, and making San Francisco his market. Selling these interests in 1880, he returned to Los Angeles, where he continued to reside until his death in 1910. In 1900 he retired from active business and his remaining years were passed in quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. The son, James C. H. Ivins, passed his boyhood in Derry, N. H., where he attended public and high school, graduating from the latter when he was nineteen years of age. He then went to New York to learn the hotel business, engaging with the Grand Rapids Hotel, and in 1890 he purchased this hotel, which he conducted for five years. He then disposed of these interests and moved to Philadelphia, where he organized the American Novelty Manufacturing Company, of which he was president. The hotel business continued to lure him, however, and in 1895 he purchased the Cross Keys Hotel, which he conducted until 1899, still retaining his interests in the American Novelty Manufacturing Company. Mr. Ivins was closely identified with the best interests of Philadelphia during the years of his residence there, and especially active in municipal affairs. He is a Republican in his political preferences and rendered valuable service to his party in many ways. For several terms he served on the city council and was otherwise identified with the affairs of his party and of the city generally. In 1899 he sold out his hotel interests and in 1902 retired from active business, devoting his time and attention to his private enterprises. He owned extensive property in Los Angeles, as also did his father, and he eventually came to this city and opened offices in the Lankershim building and engaged in selling his own real estate. In 1908 he gave up these offices and retired from the real estate business, although he still manages his own private affairs.

The marriage of Mr. Ivins and Mrs. M. I.

Lamson took place in Los Angeles, June 17, 1909. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ivins are well known in exclusive circles of the social set, where they have many warm friends. Mr. Ivins is a member of a number of exclusive clubs, including the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the San Gabriel Country Club. He is also associated with a number of the best known fraternal orders of the city, in all of which he is an influential figure. In local municipal affairs he takes a keen interest, being still a stanch Republican as he has always been. He is progressive, and his splendid judgment and foresight are a valuable asset to any cause with which he may see fit to ally himself. He is a firm believer in the future of Los Angeles and is doing his full share for the growth of the city along permanent lines.

PAUL E. KRESSLY. Inglewood was the first city in Southern California to inaugurate the city manager form of government, and one of the youngest and first men to hold this office in this part of the state is Paul E. Kressly, who in 1911, at the age of twenty-nine years, became city engineer of Inglewood and on March 2, 1914, the city manager of the same city, both of which offices he holds at the present time. Mr. Kressly is now the head of the city, all departments being under his control, and has met with great success, having cut expenses and thereby saved much money to the city, the revenues, during his period of office, having been increased considerably by the enforcing of ordinances and by greater vigilance with peddlers, etc. All the arches and bridges in the new city park, "The Japanese City Park," one of the show places of the county, were designed by him.

Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., was Mr. Kressly's birth-place, the date of his birth being December 22, 1882. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, at sixteen being graduated from the Keystone State Normal School with first honors, as valedictorian of his class, his per cent. being ninety-nine and two-ninths. In 1902 he was graduated as civil engineer from Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa. He had already had much practice in this line of work, for three summers during his college course had been spent in the office of the well known firm of consulting engineers, Grossart

& Spengler of Bethlehem. After graduation he practiced his profession in the ordnance department of the Bethlehem Steel Company two and one-half years, and was with the Loran Steel Company of Johnstown, Pa., for a short time, subsequently holding the position of assistant chief engineer in the ordnance department of the Driggs-Seabury Company of Sharon, Pa. For a few years following, he practiced alone in South Bethlehem, during which time he was special municipal engineer for the towns of Fountain Hill, Freemansburg and Nazareth, Pa., maintaining a branch office at the last-named place. These interests he sold out to come to California, where he arrived in the autumn of 1910.

At the seventeenth annual convention of the League of California Municipalities, held at Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal., October 12 to 16, 1914, Mr. Kressly gave a long and interesting address on the success and general scope of his work as city manager of Inglewood, where his efficient service ever since his coming to California is shown by the percentage of reduction in the expenditures in the various departments for six months compared with the same period during past years, which is as follows: Printing and supplies, saving 31%; city hall maintenance, 24%; fire department, 21%; street cleaning, 37%; recorder's department, 30%; street maintenance and repairs, 28%.

Fraternally, Mr. Kressly is connected with the Masons and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. By his marriage with Miss Newbold, also of Pennsylvania, he has one son, Kenneth.

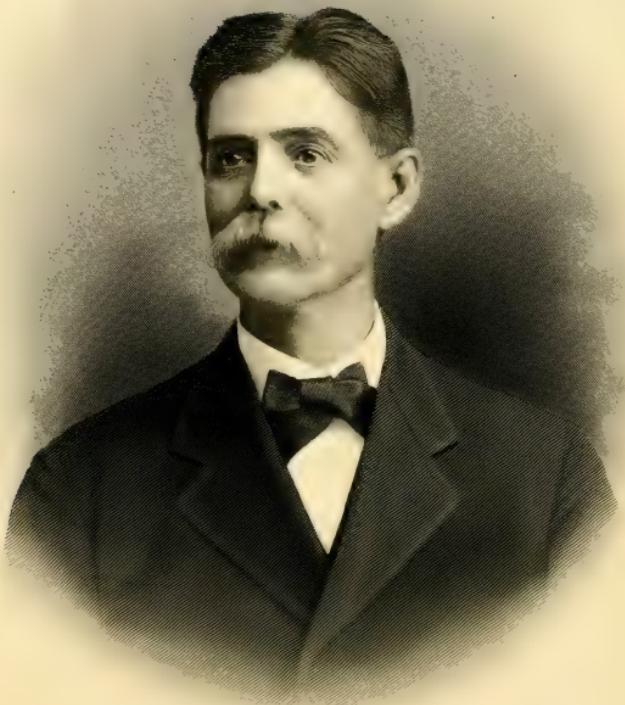
COL. J. W. EDDY. After many years of usefulness in educational, legal, military and political lines, Col. J. W. Eddy, who has been a member of the legislature and the senate of the state of Illinois, and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, has retired from active business life and resides at his home in Eagle Rock, one of the pretty suburbs of the city of Los Angeles.

A native of the state of New York, Colonel Eddy was born at Java, that state, on May 30, 1832, and received his education in the public schools and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College at Lima, N. Y. He taught school for a while in western New York until going to Illinois in 1853, when he took up the

study of the law and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1855. From early years Colonel Eddy was active in many lines of practical interest, for besides carrying on the practice of law at Batavia, Ill., he became superintendent of the school board at Batavia, was elected a member of the state legislature in 1866 and to the state senate in 1870 from Kane county, Ill., and was the first district assessor of internal revenue in Illinois in his district appointed by President Grant. Active in Lincoln's campaign for president, and a personal friend of Lincoln, Colonel Eddy was in Washington at the time war was declared, and enlisted in Cassius M. Clay and Gen. James H. Lane's battalion which was formed for the protection of Washington during the first month of the rebellion, receiving a certificate of thanks for his services rendered, signed by Abraham Lincoln, president, and Simon Cameron, secretary of war. Coming west, Colonel Eddy spent three years in railroad construction in Arizona, where he built a branch of the Santa Fe road south from the town of Flagstaff. In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he settled and surveyed the first transmission line for water power from Kern river to Los Angeles, which was afterwards obtained and is now used by the Pacific Electric Railroad Company of Los Angeles. He also built the inclined railway in this city known as the Angels' Flight in 1900, operating the same for ten years, when he sold it to its present owners. A member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, he was also on the first board of directors of the California Children's Home Society, which he has served as vice-president, and still holds membership on its executive committee.

The first marriage of Colonel Eddy united him with Isabella A. Worsley, of Batavia, Ill., who accompanied him to Los Angeles in 1895, and died here soon afterwards. They were the parents of two children, namely, Mrs. Carrie Eddy Sheffler, of Coldwater Canyon, Beverly Hills, Cal., and George E. Eddy, a civil engineer by profession, who died at the age of twenty-three years, after finishing the engineering work of the Aurora, Ill., Electric railroad system.

In 1900 Colonel Eddy was united in marriage a second time with Mrs. Jane M. Wiswell (nee Fisher), a native of Vermont, who was taken by her parents when a child to western New York. There she was reared and educated at Albion



L.H. Biggs

Academy. Afterwards she removed to Chicago, Ill., thence to Los Angeles, where she married Colonel Eddy. She was a woman of lovable disposition, a true helpmate to her husband, and her death, in 1913, was mourned by her many sincere friends. Since the death of Mrs. Jane M. Eddy, Mrs. Pearl Hansel, daughter of Mrs. Sheffler, keeps house for Colonel Eddy at the home on West Colorado boulevard and Eddy avenue, Eagle Rock.

LEWIS HILLARD BIXBY. As a pioneer of Pasadena, at one time owning land which is now the heart of the residential district of that city, and recognized as one of the influential citizens of Lordsburg and San Dimas, Cal., where he is engaged in orange culture, Lewis Hillard Bixby is entitled to prominent mention in any history of Los Angeles county. Since making his permanent home here in 1883, Mr. Bixby has been constructive in his work and has done much for the development of the country, improving property and taking an active part in all affairs that pertain to the up-building of the community where he makes his home.

Mr. Bixby is a native of Missouri, born in Cooper county August 30, 1853, the son of Elias and Catherine (Pavey) Bixby, the father being a native of Ohio, the mother of Missouri. Young Bixby was educated in Missouri and his first employment was as bookkeeper in the Citizens' National Bank at Sedalia, Mo. From there he went to Sherman, Tex., where for a time he clerked in a store, later going to Paris, Tex., where he conducted a general hardware and farming implement business. In 1881 he came to California on a visit and was so pleased with what he found here that he returned to Texas in the fall and settled up his business affairs, returning to California in 1883 to make his permanent home in Los Angeles county. He bought twenty acres of unimproved land on Los Robles avenue, between Colorado and California streets, Pasadena, securing the land from the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company. This property he improved, planting apricots, peaches, grapes and oranges. For a time he conducted a general merchandise store on Fair Oaks avenue which he later sold to come to the La Verne district in the San Gabriel valley,

where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land which he lost, however, in the depression following the collapse of the boom in 1887. Part of his present place of twenty-eight acres on Foothill boulevard, Lordsburg, was left him by his father, while a part of the land he bought. The tract is set to oranges, Washington Navel and Valencias predominating, the whole being in splendid condition, handsomely improved and well taken care of.

Mr. Bixby has always taken an active part in the affairs of the community and is influential in all public matters. He has rendered valuable service in the cause of education, being a member of the board of trustees at the time of the opening of the Bonita High School and serving as a trustee for the grammar school for twelve years. He is now secretary of the San Dimas Land and Water Company, of which company he was one of the original incorporators, and is also president of the Citrus Water Company. He helped to organize the La Verne Orange Growers Association and was the first secretary of this association, through which he markets his fruit.

The marriage of Mr. Bixby and Miss Margaret Young, the daughter of E. R. Young, a native of Indiana, took place in Sedalia, Mo., in 1876. Mrs. Bixby before her marriage was a teacher in the Sedalia schools, and since coming to California has been one of the prime movers in the formation of the Bonita Union High School and has always taken an active part in church and school work, being one of the leaders in the cause of education and a charter member of the First Christian Church of Pasadena. She is the mother of three children, two of whom were born in Texas and one in the La Verne district, all of them being very well and favorably known in Los Angeles county. They are: Edward H., Sadie P., now the wife of Fred L. Johnston, and L. Harmon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bixby are well known socially in their community and are charter members of the Christian Church at San Dimas. Mr. Bixby also is an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of Pasadena Lodge No. 324.

The father of Mr. Bixby, Elias Bixby, came to California in 1889 and homesteaded the ranch on which the son now resides, having at that time fifteen acres in all. This he planted to oranges and made a success of his grove. He

was a member of the Odd Fellows, and ranked high in that order, being a member of the grand lodge of the state of Missouri. He died at the home of his son, Hillard, in Los Angeles, November 13, 1893.

GEORGE W. FULWIDER. Having lived eighteen years in Virginia, twenty-four years in Indiana, twenty-four years in Nebraska and eleven years in California (1914), George W. Fulwider, prominent fruit grower of East Whittier, feels amply qualified to judge as to the merits of the various parts of the United States as a desirable place to establish a home and he is unqualified in his assertion that Southern California is the most desirable of them all. Mr. Fulwider is a native of Virginia, having been born in Augusta county, January 11, 1837. His father, Samuel Fulwider, was born in a log cabin in Virginia in 1796 and lived to be eighty-four years of age. His mother was Madeline Airheart, who came from an old family, while the paternal great-grandfather was of sturdy old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Young George was reared in Virginia, living on the farm until he was eighteen, when, in 1855, the family removed to Boone county, Ind., being among the early pioneers of that section. He owned and conducted an eighty-acre farm there until 1879, when he went to Otto county, Neb., where he engaged in farming for twenty-four years.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Fulwider came to California and located at East Whittier, purchasing his present place of ten acres. Since that time he has purchased three additional tracts; two of them, of seven and nine acres respectively, are now under a high state of cultivation and set to orange and lemon trees and to walnuts, in all of which lines he is meeting with great success; the third tract consists of eleven acres near the Colima water plant, a part of the old Gunn ranch, which it is Mr. Fulwider's intention to set to oranges.

The marriage of Mr. Fulwider occurred in 1863, uniting him with Miss Rudy M. Geeg, of Indiana. Of this marriage have been born seven children, five daughters and two sons. They are: Amanda P., now the wife of William H. Jones, and the mother of three children; John E., deceased; Dora E., the wife of Elmer Austin

of East Whittier, and the mother of three children; Mrs. Sarah Barker, deceased; Laura, the wife of Edgar C. Hostetter, and the mother of four sons; Albert A., who is in charge of his father's ranch; and Alice, the wife of Charles N. Brings, and mother of three children.

Mr. Fulwider, although well advanced in years, is still keenly interested in all public welfare movements, and is progressive and wide-awake in all that tends toward the public good. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ, being affiliated with the local church in Whittier.

MRS. SUSAN MILLER DORSEY. As assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles city schools since 1913, and president of the southern section of the California Teachers' Association for 1914-15, Mrs. Susan Miller Dorsey has assumed her rightful place in the educational life of the city and state, and is doing a work among the students and teachers that is second to none. She is a born educator, a woman of broad sympathies and deep appreciation of human motives, desires and efforts, and thus is able to enter into a closely sympathetic bond with those with whom her work throws her, and whom she desires to aid and encourage. She is possessed of rare judgment and that still rarer qualification, sound common sense, while her executive ability is of an exceptionally high order.

Mrs. Dorsey is a native of New York, born at Penn Yan, in February, 1857, the daughter of James and Hannah (Benedict) Miller. She received the best of educational advantages, and graduated from Vassar College with the degree of A. B. in 1877, when she was but twenty years of age. Her natural inclination was for teaching, and she was at once given the opportunity to enter upon her life work, her first position being as a teacher of classics at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., in 1877-78. In 1878 she returned to her alma mater as a member of the faculty, being the teacher of classics at Vassar until 1881. It was in 1896 that Mrs. Dorsey accepted a position as teacher of classics in the Los Angeles high school, which she occupied for ten years, and in 1903 was made head of the classical department of that institution. In 1902 she was also made vice-principal of the pioneer high school of the city, which position she filled with

unusual success until 1913, when she resigned to take up her duties as assistant superintendent. The election of Mrs. Dorsey as president of the southern section of the California Teachers' Association in 1914 was a natural tribute to her ability and personal charm, paid by the many hundreds of teachers who, either as students at the Los Angeles high school, or as teachers under her supervision, have been aided and encouraged by her official help and her strong personal friendship.

Mrs. Dorsey has also been closely interested with many of the best progressive interests of the city for many years, and is recognized as a leader among the women who have accomplished so much for the city and the state. She is a Progressive in her political affiliations, and is a loyal believer in the tenets of her faith. She is identified with leading women's organizations of the city, especially those that are doing a great progressive and educational work, including the Woman's College Club, the Evening City Club, the Collegiate Alumnae, Vassar College Club and the Federated College Clubs. She is a member of the Baptist church and is especially interested in the work of the young people.

Kokomo, Ind., and engaged with the Haynes-Apperson Auto Company as assistant in designing and building racing cars which took part in the first endurance race in America. In 1902 he came to Los Angeles, Cal., on a vacation, and liked California so well that he decided to remain here. He therefore organized the Magnolia Auto Company at Riverside, Cal., for the manufacture of automobiles, and was for a year and a half the general manager of the company, at the end of that time coming to Los Angeles on account of suits being brought against them over Selden patents. Here he engaged with the Auto Vehicle Company as superintendent of construction. In June, 1908, he organized the Durocar Company, manufacturers of automobiles, of which concern he became vice-president and general manager. Later he sold his interest there to take the position of chief engineer of the Auto Vehicle Company, and subsequently was with various automobile companies in Los Angeles until April, 1911, when he started the Moreland Motor Truck Company, of which he became general manager, the other officers being R. H. Raphael, president; C. J. Kubach, vice-president, and J. L. Armer, secretary and treasurer. This company manufactures a general line of motor trucks, their business interests extending all along the coast, and into South America, Australia and Canada.

The marriage of Mr. Moreland with Margaret Elkins took place in Riverside, Cal., in May, 1902, and he is the father of three children, Margaret, Harriett and Watt. In his political interests Mr. Moreland is a Republican, and he holds membership in the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club and the Los Angeles Press Club.

JACK L. STONE. One of the most prominent industries of modern times, and the one possibly in which more spectacular fortunes have been made than in any other, is that of the manufacture and distribution of motor driven vehicles. As is always the case where the opportunities for profit are large, this field of endeavor has attracted to its standard men of more than ordinary ability, and today the ranks of automobile men, in the various departments of the business, include some of the brightest and brainiest men of the nation. Prominent among the managers of sales departments in this part of the

WATT L. MORELAND. The general manager of the Moreland Motor Truck Company, Watt L. Moreland, is a man who has spent the greater part of his life in the automobile business. The son of John B. and Alethea (Grice) Moreland, he was born February 11, 1879, in Munsey, Ind., and received his early education in the grammar and high schools. At the age of eighteen he commenced to learn the machinist's trade, working with the Republic Iron and Steel Company for three years, beginning at fifty cents per day, and during that time completing a mechanical engineering course with the International Correspondence Schools. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged with the Toledo Machine and Tool Company as diemaker, remaining with them for three months, after which he was employed in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Winton Motor Carriage Company in the assembling and testing department, later being transferred to their New York branch, where he had charge of the mechanical department. Resigning his position in New York, Mr. Moreland went next to

state is J. L. Stone, Southern California manager for the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company, who makes his headquarters in Los Angeles. One of the largest deals of recent date was the sale by Mr. Stone of one hundred and five motor busses to the Pacific Motor Coach Company, for use in city and interurban service in Los Angeles, San Francisco and other coast cities. This sale amounted in value to something over half a million dollars, the busses being of a very high grade, far superior to those used in New York and London, both in size and structure.

Mr. Stone is a native of New York City, and was born September 4, 1870, the son of John A. and Susan J. (Stafford) Stone. His boyhood was passed in his native city, where he attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter at the age of eighteen years. He then secured employment as a clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of Park & Tilford, with whom he remained for three and a half years. At the end of that time he yielded to the lure of the West and came to California, locating at Eureka, where he took charge of a department store, remaining in this capacity until the time of the Spanish-American war. In July, 1898, he enlisted in Company A, Battalion of Engineers, ranking as corporal. Following his discharge he went to San Francisco with the Southern Pacific railway as clerk in their freight department, remaining for four years. He then accepted a position with the Crocker National Bank as collection teller, filling this responsible position until 1911, when he came to Los Angeles. Soon afterward he became identified with the First National Bank of this city in the capacity of collection teller, and remained with this institution until January of 1913, when he resigned to accept his present position as Southern California manager for the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, exclusively. In this new field Mr. Stone has been pre-eminently successful, and under his able direction the business interests of the company have been pushed forward, the scope of their enterprise in this section having been decidedly extended.

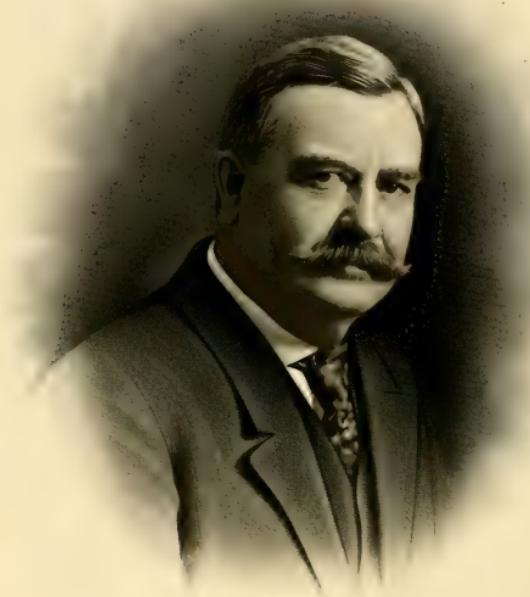
Since coming to Los Angeles to make his home Mr. Stone has become one of the most loyal supporters of the southland and also has become deeply interested in the possibilities offered for investment in real estate, and accordingly has made purchases of realty whenever possible. His

principal possession in this field is a ten acre orange grove near Porterville, in which he takes much pride. He is also keenly alive to the possibilities for business in this section of the state, and is a firm believer in the splendid future that awaits the city of his adoption. In his political affiliations Mr. Stone is a Republican, and a strong party man. He has never been interested in politics from the viewpoint of official preference for himself, but rather from the broad stand of better government and the welfare and prosperity of the state and nation through wise administration of the public affairs. He is a Mason.

The marriage of Mr. Stone was solemnized in San Francisco, June 6, 1900, uniting him with Miss Anna F. Ward, of that city. Mrs. Stone has borne her husband five children, viz: Lilian M., Harry J., Webster A., and Herbert E. and Frances A., twins, all of whom are attending the public schools of this city.

ROY PALMER HILLMAN. The recorded bank clearings of Los Angeles are such as to fill the hearts of the Angelenos with pride, and the hearts of the citizens of rival cities with envy. And it is also a matter of pride to the men and women of this city that the men who are engaged in this splendid business are themselves worthy of the confidence and respect of their fellow townsmen. Prominent among those who are associated with the growth of the banking business in Los Angeles is Roy Palmer Hillman, at present secretary and cashier of the German American Trust and Savings Bank, he having been associated with this institution for more than ten years. The rise of Mr. Hillman in the banking world is interesting and at the same time typical of the business. He commenced his career as a messenger boy and from this position climbed steadily upward until he was elected to his present responsible position in 1913. He is well known throughout the city and county and enjoys the esteem of the patrons of the bank and the admiration and affection of his fellow workers.

Mr. Hillman is a native of Mantorville, Minn., having been born there January 21, 1879, the son of William F. and Emma (Palmer) Hillman. In 1888 he came to California with his mother and here he attended the public schools, graduating



Harrington Brown

from the Los Angeles high school in 1899. His first employment was with the department of electricity of Los Angeles, from 1899 to 1900. He then commenced his education and experience as a banker, being messenger and clearing-house clerk in the Los Angeles National Bank from 1900 to 1902. It was in 1902 that Mr. Hillman first entered the service of the German American Trust and Savings Bank, being their note teller during the year of 1902-03. During 1903-04 he was associated with the Southwestern National Bank of Los Angeles as paying teller, and in the latter year, together with other well-known local men, became one of the incorporators of the Western Motor Car Company. In 1905, however, he disposed of his interest in this business and again entered the banking field, this time as assistant cashier of the German American Trust and Savings Bank, a position which he held until 1909, at which time he was made secretary of the bank. He retained this position until 1913, when he was elevated to his present position of secretary and cashier.

Socially Mr. Hillman is well known throughout the city, where he has a host of friends. He is an enthusiastic motorist and was president of the Automobile Club of Southern California in 1910. He is also a member of several local organizations, including the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

The marriage of Mr. Hillman occurred in 1902, in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Grace Laubersheimer, of this city. Like her husband, Mrs. Hillman is popular socially.

HARRINGTON BROWN. Tracing his genealogy back to the early Colonial period through a long line of distinguished men and women, who have been prominent in the affairs of the nation since the establishment of independence, Harrington Brown, newly appointed postmaster for Los Angeles, is proving a worthy descendant of a proud old family. He has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1878, and during all the intervening years he has been prominently associated with the affairs of the city and has taken an active part in its development and upbuilding, being especially prominent in all civic affairs of importance. He

has always been heavily interested in real estate and since the opening of the oil industry has been closely identified with that, being at this time president of the Southern Refining Company and one of the heaviest stockholders in the company. His recent appointment to the position of postmaster was in direct accord with many distinguished services that he has rendered to the city and to the Democratic party in particular, and is a merited recognition of his ability as a business man and as a loyal and devoted son of the Angel City.

Mr. Brown is a native of Washington, D. C., born January 1, 1856, the son of Dr. William Van Horn Brown, also a native of the national capital and for the greater part of his life prominent in the official life of the city. The latter's father, and the grandfather of Harrington Brown, was the Rev. Obadiah Bruen Brown, a native of Newark, N. J., a man of great ability and power, prominent not only in church work, but also a generous philanthropist and for many years officially prominent in the affairs of the nation. He established the first Baptist church in Washington, D. C., giving his services as pastor free of charge and in addition contributing large sums of money to the support of charitable and benevolent work carried on by that denomination. He was an eloquent and even brilliant speaker, and was considered one of the finest entertainers in the most brilliant circle in Washington at that time. Among his most intimate friends he numbered Andrew Jackson, at whose hands he received the appointment of postmaster-general during the administration of the latter, and in which capacity he rendered distinguished service. Probably the most noteworthy achievement of the Rev. Obadiah Brown was the inauguration of the Star mail route which gave to the Southern states their first regular mail service. His wife was also a prominent figure in the social life of Washington at that time and a great church worker. She it was who founded the Protestant Orphans Home in Washington and when she laid down the work her daughter and a granddaughter-in-law succeeded in her footsteps.

Dr. William Van Horn Brown served in various capacities in the affairs of the nation at Washington, at one time being chief clerk of the land department and at another being connected with the patent department. In politics

he was independent, giving his support to the man whom he deemed best fitted for and most worthy of the position. Practically his entire lifetime was passed in Washington, having been absent from the capital city for only a short time, when as a young man he went to Missouri. His marriage united him with Adelaide Harrington, a native of Troy, N. Y., and of the seven children born to them, two are now living. One son, a pioneer of Los Angeles, was for many years one of the most prominent men in the city and county, well known throughout the state in business and professional circles as one of the most benevolent and worthy of men. At the time of his death in this city in 1892 every business house closed its doors until after the funeral and the city was in deep mourning. He was a partner in the law firm of Hutton & Smith and had served for two terms as district attorney for Los Angeles county.

Harrington Brown received his education first at Emerson Institute and later at Princeton College, and after graduating from the latter he entered the law department of Columbian College, now George Washington University, in Washington City. It was in 1878 that he first came to Los Angeles, and here he has since made his home. On Vermont avenue he purchased a tract of one hundred and thirty acres, extending to Normandie avenue and Santa Barbara street and on into the country. This he subdivided and improved, placing it on the market in residence lots. With his own hands he set out the trees which make that section of the city a beauty spot today, and otherwise added greatly to the development of that section. His present home place is located at the corner of Vermont avenue and Santa Barbara street, and marks the site of his original home in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place in this city in 1882, uniting him with Miss Minnie Glassell, whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Toland, a very distinguished surgeon and the founder of the Toland Medical College. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brown traveled for a year through the eastern states and Canada before returning to Los Angeles and establishing their home here. Of this union there have been born five children, of whom Adelaide J. and Lucie T. were graduated

from Marlborough College and are now prominent members of the younger social set, while Harrington, Jr., and A. Glassell are attending the University of California.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are widely known throughout the city and county and are highly esteemed by their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife and children are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Brown is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of several of the most prominent and best known orders in the city, and socially he is connected with the most exclusive clubs. In his participation in municipal affairs he is enrolled as a member of various social and municipal organizations whose object is for the social betterment and general uplift of the city and for the general public welfare. He is always to be found enlisted on the side of progress and civic improvement and is accredited as one of the most worthy citizens of the city, county and state.

WILLIAM M. MARTIN. Prominent among the orange and lemon growers of San Dimas may be mentioned William M. Martin, who, though a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, has been a resident of the United States since 1873, when as a young man he migrated to this country to establish a permanent home. He is descended from a sturdy line of Scotch ancestry, his forbears coming to Canada in 1803 from their native Scotch heath. Mr. Martin went first to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained for seven years, for the most of this time working for the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Later he went to Park City, Utah, where for several years he was engaged as a millwright.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Martin came to California, and for a time was employed as a rancher at Lordsburg. In 1891 he purchased his present place at San Dimas, consisting of twenty acres that had previously been a barley field. At first he planted deciduous fruits, peaches and apricots taking precedence, and later these were replaced by oranges, Washington Navel and Valencias being chosen, and still later lemons were added to the groves. There are three acres of lemons at the present time, they being especially fine trees and good producers. Mr. Martin also owned

another property of twenty acres which he developed into a producing orange ranch and sold at a handsome profit.

The marriage of Mr. Martin occurred in 1883, at Prince Edward Island, uniting him with Miss Mary Ann McLean, like himself a native of that island. They have one daughter, Marion Ruth, now the wife of J. C. Bowen of South Pasadena, and the mother of one child, a son. Mr. Martin is well known in San Dimas and vicinity, and takes an active part in local affairs. He is a member of the San Dimas Orange Association and of the San Dimas Lemon Association. He is also a member of the United Workmen, and attends the Union church in San Dimas.

RIVERA STATE BANK. One of the most prosperous and reliable banking institutions of the county is the Rivera State Bank, located at Rivera, and organized during the summer of 1910. The most prominent and influential men of the community are interested in the welfare of this bank, and it is managed on the strictest and most progressive modern lines. The growth in the volume of business that passes through its doors is very great, rising from \$24,000 in 1910 to \$144,000 in 1914. It has paid a yearly dividend of 8 per cent. since 1912, and there is every reason to believe that this will soon be increased. The bank occupies its own brick building, which was erected at a cost of \$5000, with an additional \$2500 for fixtures.

It was on May 10, 1910, that the new bank was organized, and on August 10 of that year the doors were opened for business, the following men being the organizers: Frank A. Coffman, L. W. Houghton, G. W. Goodell, Osburn Burke, E. S. Johnson, George E. Triggs and H. L. Montgomery. The capital stock was \$25,000, with a surplus up to \$2000, and undivided profits of \$25,000. The present officers are: Frank A. Coffman, president; L. W. Houghton, vice-president; G. W. Goodell, secretary; Frank H. Tieskoetter, treasurer and cashier, while the additional directors include T. E. Newlin, E. J. Johnson, Osburn Burke and George F. Triggs. There are some four hundred depositors and forty stockholders. The increase in deposits has been steady, although the greatest increase was in 1913 and 1914. This has been (taking October 6 of each

year) as follows: 1910, \$24,000; 1911, \$49,000; 1912, \$85,000; 1913, \$88,000; 1914, \$144,000.

The cashier of this thriving institution is one of the very popular men of Rivera who has won a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens, and it is a known fact that he has done much for the prosperity of the bank. A native of Nebraska, Mr. Tieskoetter was born in Platte county January 31, 1881, and was reared in that locality. He received his education in the common and high schools of Humphrey, that state, and later learned telegraphy, becoming an operator on the line of the Union Pacific Railway at the age of twenty years. Soon after this he entered the employ of the Ottis & Murphy Bank of Humphrey, Neb., starting at the bottom and working his way steadily upward. He remained in this connection for eleven years, and during the last six years of this time was cashier. In 1911 he came to California and soon thereafter became cashier of the Rivera State Bank, which position he has since filled, with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the directors and patrons of the bank.

The marriage of Mr. Tieskoetter was solemnized in Humphrey, Neb., uniting him with Miss Elizabeth A. Steffes, of that place. They have become the parents of a son, Millard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tieskoetter are well known socially in Rivera, where they have many warm friends.

ERNEST JAMESON LICKLEY. As superintendent of compulsory education and evening schools in Los Angeles, Ernest Jameson Lickley has been closely identified with the educational interests of the city for a number of years, and is one of the leading educators in the state today. He is a native of New York state, born at Carmel, April 22, 1880, the son of Owen Glendower and Emma (Smalley) Lickley, both of his parents being directly descended from Revolutionary ancestry. He received his education in the public schools of Putnam county, N. Y., the high school at Carmel, N. Y., from which he graduated in June, 1900, and later he entered the Jamaica State Normal School, at Jamaica, N. Y., graduating in February, 1903. Subsequently he matriculated at the University of Southern California in the College of Law, graduating in June, 1906, with the degree of

LL.B., and taking the degree of LL.M. in June, 1909. Mr. Lickley taught one year in New York City before coming to California in 1903, and on his arrival here was made vice-principal of one of the grade schools of the city. He has been very successful in his educational work, and is well known throughout the city and county as a man of ability and accomplishments.

Aside from his connection with the public schools of the city Mr. Lickley has also taken an active part in many other interests, being especially active in humanitarian and philanthropic work. He is the president of the Council of Social Agencies, vice-president of the Los Angeles Humane Society, and one of the directors of the Florence Crittenton Home. In his political associations he is a Prohibitionist and one of the most active workers for the cause of temperance, bringing to bear on this great subject the power of his splendid training and judgment. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in this city and is one of the elders of that organization, here again giving of his best efforts for a worthy cause.

The marriage of Mr. Lickley and Miss Maude Genevieve Finch took place in New York July 7, 1903. Mrs. Lickley is the daughter of the Rev. James Byron Finch, D. D. Her family is an old and honored one in America, her forbears having settled in Freehold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1638. Since then they have been closely identified with the political and social life of the state.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lickley have many warm personal friends in Los Angeles and take an active part in the social and religious life of the city, as well as in educational affairs. Mr. Lickley is a member of several social and fraternal organizations, including the Masons, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Sierra Madre Club.

OWEN E. THOMAS. Born and brought up on a California ranch, a portion of the old Dominguez Ranch in Los Angeles county, Owen E. Thomas may truly be called a "native son" of this state. His father was James and his mother Adelaide (Jenkins) Thomas, the daughter of Isaac Jenkins, one of the forty-niners who crossed the plains to California at the time of the discovery of gold which brought such an influx

of gold-seekers from many parts of the world in those early days when travel, even in one's own country, was an occasion of inconvenience and discomfort. From the eastern states the gold-hunters came by slow ox-wagons in such numbers that their processions stretched for long distances across the plains; others made the journey by sailing-vessel around Cape Horn; and others still went by boat to the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed on mule-back to continue their journey by boat up the coast of Mexico and California.

Born August 17, 1883, Owen E. Thomas grew up in Compton and since eight years of age he has lived on the same ranch of three hundred and fifty acres near Compton which he now himself rents. His family put the first plow into the land, which was then barren and grown up with willow trees, and it lends a certain sense of reality to those pioneer days in California when we see preserved in museums today the rusted spurs and bits then in use and the iron plow points used by the settlers at a time when wooden plows were employed upon the ranches.

Starting with a capital of only \$800, Mr. Thomas has made good, and now employs twelve men to manage the thirty-five head of horses and mules, the caterpillar traction engine and the two gas engines and silos of ninety-six tons capacity each in use upon his ranch. Where once lay uncultivated fields half covered with willows he has now established one of the largest and best equipped Holstein dairies in the county, beginning in 1906 with forty-four head of the best breed of Holstein cows. With that as a start he has sold one hundred and ten head and now owns one hundred and sixty head of stock and a full-blooded bull of high grade stock. There is an average of ninety cows milked on the ranch, the milk all being sold to the Los Angeles Creamery Company. Mr. Thomas also farms seven hundred acres in the Redondo section on which he raises barley, oats and corn. He is a man who does things on a large scale, and has at one time farmed over twelve hundred acres of land, and made a record in beet raising, one piece of land producing thirty tons of sugar beets to the acre, his average beet production being as high as fifteen tons to the acre yearly. Mr. Thomas has proved himself one of the most successful farmers in this part of the state and can boast a fine water system and pumping plant on his ranch.



T. W. Chase.

The wife of Mr. Thomas, who was Miss Nellie Erkel before marriage, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Wilmington, Cal., and also of San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Thomas is associated with the Masons, the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK WHITEFIELD CHASE. In a city that is still in the making and whose nascent growth marks its essential modernity, to find a man identified with the same business for two decades is somewhat of a rarity and it is customary to allude to such as pioneers. One of the early promoters of a line of business necessary to all growing centers of industry, Mr. Chase maintained an intimate connection with the towel supply enterprise from the time of his arrival in Los Angeles in 1887 until his death, June 3, 1911. During that long period of remarkable growth in the population of the city, his own commercial interests kept pace with local advancement and for nineteen years he served as general manager and president of the City Towel Supply Company, one of the early and successful organizations in that line of industry. An upbuilder whether from the standpoint of personal activities or civic development, patriotic in spirit and progressive in thought, he formed a type of the citizenship that has made the name of Los Angeles great and its influence world-wide. While in the very midst of his activities, with plans for enlarged enterprises in the future, well and robust up to the very morning of his passing, the end came suddenly from heart trouble and a life of value to the interests of the city abruptly terminated.

Brooklyn, N. Y., was the native city of Mr. Chase and July 12, 1853, the date of his birth, his parents having been Stephen Whitefield and Betsy Parsons (Mereen) Chase. At the age of nine years he accompanied the family in removal from his native city to the state of Minnesota and there he completed his education in a commercial college of Minneapolis. In 1887 he came to the Pacific coast and settled in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the towel business for twenty-three years, or until his death. While still a resident of Minnesota he was married at St. Paul, December 7, 1879, to

Miss Nellie Ritter, daughter of William H. and Emily J. Ritter. Six children were born of their union, of whom Alice died in infancy and Myrtle passed away at the age of five. Those living are: Guy R., who married Clara Stevenson; Vivian E.; Muriel, who is a teacher of music; and Gladys, a high-school student. The two sons now carry on the City Towel Supply Company's business. In politics Mr. Chase was of Democratic sentiments with a decided leaning toward Prohibition principles. In the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Maccabees, also the Knights and Ladies of Security, he was esteemed for the energy displayed in the prosecution of every cause for the advancement of civic welfare and humanitarian principles. Of sympathetic temperament and large-hearted charity, he gave generously but unostentatiously to the needy and suffering. Only shortly before his death, when told by the driver of one of his wagons that his wife was at death's door, but might possibly be saved if he had \$100, he handed him a check for \$250, stating that he could return the money whenever his circumstances permitted the payment of the loan. Fond of outdoor life, he became a prime mover in the organization of the Los Angeles Motorboat Club and took much interest in the pretty launch G. R. C., which he kept at San Pedro. Such men as he, quiet but forceful, shrewd but kindly, and conservative but progressive, form the very heart of the citizenship and have been potent factors in the general welfare.

PERRY WORDEN, PH. D. Among the many littérateurs drawn to California, and active, as a result, in setting forth her attractions to the world, is Dr. Perry Worden, the author, critic and lecturer, best known perhaps, both here and abroad, for his sympathetic presentation of Old World life and culture, and his consistent efforts, during the past fifteen or twenty years, to strengthen somewhat the ties between Europe and America, and particularly such bonds as should always exist between the closely-related peoples of England, Germany and the United States. A wide traveler from boyhood in his own country, beginning with camping and canoeing in the great wildernesses, Dr. Worden,—who was one of the

first Americans, with Joseph Pennell, the artist, to use a bicycle on extensive tours through Europe,—spent more than nine years in foreign travel and residence, enjoying exceptional opportunities for pioneer research in fields he has since made his own, and lecturing, in turn, for many of the most notable institutions and societies. He has thus acquired a first-hand experience invaluable to the writer and speaker; while as a graduate and post-graduate of Columbia University, and a post-graduate of various foreign universities,—one of which, the University of Halle, Germany, conferred upon him, in 1900, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy,—he has brought to all of his work the assurance of both scholarship and well-balanced maturity. Coming to California first in 1910, with numerous publications already to his credit, Dr. Worden spent successive seasons at Santa Monica and other quiet resorts along the coast, and in the leading cities of the state, gathering a large amount of literary and historical material concerning California, the most of which is nowhere available in any of the public libraries, and finally took up his residence at a cosy and picturesque retreat in Altadena, poetically dubbed by him Bergruhe, or "Mountain Rest;" and there, amid an orange grove and other beauties of Nature, he is busy with the fruits of his years of research. Though not a Native Son,—having had, as parents, Amos Warren and Mary Worden, members of an old, historic Hudson River family,—Dr. Worden is favorably known in the West for at least one poem, "The Fathers," which happily joins both the Pilgrim and the early Spanish priest, and includes the laudatory lines:

Not less, but with another light,
The Mission Fathers lifted night
From off the Peaceful Coast;
And with what pious zeal they burned
Till wilderness to garden turned,
He knows who hath for Eden yearned,
And here may Eden boast!

During his residence, also, in Los Angeles, where he has appeared before many representative clubs and educational institutions with such lectures as "Weimar: The Homes and Haunts of Goethe and Schiller," "England and Germany from an American Standpoint," and "Los Angeles of Yesterday," Dr. Worden has, from time to time, assisted, in an advisory capacity, Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark, the editors of Harris Newmark's comprehensive and instructive Auto-

biography, "Sixty Years in Southern California: 1853-1913."

EDWIN L. BARNARD. The title of "the pepper king" is that by which Edwin L. Barnard has been known in Southern California, where, as the head of the firm of Barnard & Oreb, he has been one of the founders and proprietors of the Santa Monica pepper ranch, the largest of its kind in the world. Within the last seven years he has also earned for himself the title of "the bean king," since he has gone extensively into the raising of lima beans, farming fifteen hundred acres to lima beans on the O'Neal ranch, near Oceanside, San Diego county, and over eight hundred acres on a ranch near Palms, in Los Angeles county, in partnership with his brother, F. E. Barnard, of Los Angeles.

His father was A. D. Barnard, who was born in Maine and came to California as a young man in 1852, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and engaging successfully in mining for a time after coming to California. He spent several years in Corvallis, Ore., in a prosperous merchandising business, and returned to California in 1868, when he settled in Ventura, where he engaged in the lumber and real estate business until the time of his death in 1895, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, Sarah E. (Lehman) Barnard, a native of Ohio, continues to make her home in Ventura.

The son Edwin was therefore only six years of age when he came with his family from Oregon and settled in Ventura, where he received his education in the public schools and at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Experience gained in assisting his father on the ranch proved valuable, and later on he continued farming on his own account in Ventura county, becoming successful in the raising of peppers. His partnership with Frank Oreb was formed in 1901, he then coming to Los Angeles county and locating near Santa Monica, where he purchased the ranch whereon he and his partner continued their pepper raising with great financial success, raising also lima beans, though their specialty was chili peppers, having everything of the best for the convenience of their agricultural pursuits, richly productive land and every kind of modern appliance necessary in their work, the land, of one

hundred and eighty-five acres, being worth approximately \$1,000 per acre. Later Mr. Barnard, as before said, extended his interests to the raising of lima beans on an extensive scale which has proved a most prosperous undertaking.

In political interests Mr. Barnard is a Republican, fraternally belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious leanings are with the Presbyterian church, though he is not a member of any denomination. His marriage in February, 1890, united him with Miss Hattie Mandeville of Chico, Cal., and they are the parents of one son, Austin Mandeville Barnard.

KARL K. KENNEDY. The genealogy of Karl K. Kennedy, vice-president of the Fifty Associates of California, is traced back over three hundred years. He comes of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and an early member of the family is said to have been James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews during the reign of James II of England, a great-great-grand-uncle of Mr. Kennedy having been Lord North, Prime Minister of England during George III's reign, the husband of Lord North's sister being a prominent Scotchman of that day, and the great-great-grandfather of the present Mr. Kennedy. The birth of Karl K. Kennedy occurred in Des Moines, Iowa, January 1, 1876, his parents being Josiah Forest and Mary Catherine (Reigart) Kennedy. His early education was received in the grammar and high schools of Des Moines, his graduation from the latter being with the class of 1895. Three years at the University of Tennessee completed his education, and in 1898 he commenced his business career as assistant secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners of which his father was secretary. After a year and a half, Mr. Kennedy resigned and in 1900 went to Phoenix, Ariz., where for a short period he was employed by the Valley Bank of Phoenix. His first visit to Los Angeles was in 1901, after which he spent two years in the insurance business in Des Moines, his home city, and traveled extensively through the West, making his headquarters at Portland, Ore. One of the most important business enterprises in the state of Washington, the Occidental Oyster Company, at Bay Center, Wash., was founded by Mr. Kennedy in 1903, and he still holds an interest in

the business, though other duties have caused him to give up the active management.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Kennedy left the northern part of the coast and formed the Occidental Life Insurance Company at Los Angeles, which, though having a rather discouraging beginning on account of the fire at San Francisco, is now one of California's best established insurance companies. Mr. Kennedy was chosen the first secretary, director and superintendent of agents for this concern, and Hon. Edward H. Conger, formerly American Minister to China, was its first president. In less than a year, however, Mr. Kennedy resigned his interests in the company in order to enter the brokerage business, making a specialty therein of Mexican lands, and visiting wild regions of the western coast of Mexico before the railroad had been constructed there, experiencing some thrilling encounters with Yaqui Indians and native robbers in the mountains. On his return to the United States in 1908 he formed the Walker-Heck Oil Company, and devoted his attention to oil operation in California and mining at Goldfield, Nev., for a period of about three years, in 1911 resigning these interests to aid in the formation of the Pyramid Investment Company, of which he was a director, the company being organized for the erecting and selling of homes in Los Angeles. Besides these business interests, Mr. Kennedy in 1911 became secretary and director of the Pierce-Kennedy Company, which later sold out to the Fifty Associates of California. He is also a director of the Lancaster Land and Loan Company, and a member of the harbor committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternally Mr. Kennedy is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and is also a member of the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles.

JOHN SCHILLING. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 10, 1855, John Schilling, now a resident of Hynes, Cal., received his education in his native land, attending the Agricultural College at Baden two terms. His father was a wagon-maker, and the son learned the trade of painter, but becoming dissatisfied with the work, turned his attention to farming. For a short time he served in the German army, but because of a broken leg was discharged. At the age of twenty-

one he engaged in raising horses, cattle and sheep, an occupation to which, together with farming, his later life in California has been devoted.

In 1882 Mr. Schilling came to America to make his way in the new country alone, a poor boy. He found employment in Cincinnati, Ohio, at first receiving only \$15 per month, but upon becoming more valuable to the firm his wages were raised a number of times. Saving his money, he sent for his wife, Theodora (Russ) Schilling, of Baden, Germany, and engaged in stock raising near Cincinnati. Thence he went to Memphis, Tenn., continuing in the raising of cattle on a farm of seventy-seven acres, which was stocked with from seventy-five to one hundred cows for dairy purposes, from two hundred to three hundred beef cattle and from one hundred and fifty to five hundred hogs. He also ran a butcher shop in Memphis and for five years was engaged in the saw-mill business there. Selling a part of his land and stock, in 1906, Mr. Schilling came to California, where he bought seventeen acres of land at Hynes, in Los Angeles county, at which place he still lives. He has always had the reputation, wherever he has lived, of being a first-class stockman and farmer, for he has always believed in having fine blooded stock. He has a dairy of from twenty to forty cows of the Holstein breed and a thoroughbred Holstein bull, and has raised fine beef cattle which he has sold at a good price. Besides his interest in cattle he has raised fine Percheron horses, at present owning six mares for some of which he has refused \$900. Mr. Schilling is also farming seventy acres of rented land to sugar beets, in which he has been successful, and on his own land he has produced thirty-four tons to the acre.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schilling are as follows: Joseph, a butcher of Hynes, who is married and has two sons; Mary, of Long Beach; Josephine, the wife of V. Christenson, of Los Angeles, and the mother of three sons; and John David, who is a machinist by trade.

JOHN A. LINDSAY. One of the attractive country homes near Rivera is that owned by John A. Lindsay, who came to California from Pittsburg, Pa., in 1909, and located on a tract of some eight acres near Rivera, which he at once proceeded to improve and beautify, planting the

acreage to oranges. Although Mr. Lindsay has traveled all over the world, he has not found any place where he would rather establish a home than in Southern California. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Pittsburg April 16, 1887, and there he was reared and educated. After attending the public schools he later entered Mercersburg Academy, near Chambersburg, Pa., from which he graduated with honors. He then joined the Pennsylvania Naval School and became attached to the United States Cruiser Saratoga, a government training ship, and for two years cruised around the world, visiting many of the great world ports and seeing many interesting phases of life. At the close of this time he became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for three years served as assistant relief clerk in the Pittsburg division.

Since coming to California Mr. Lindsay has been married to Miss Elva A. King, a native of California, her parents having crossed the plains in an early day with ox teams. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are progressive and public spirited and take much interest in the general welfare of their home community.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL. The new land office receiver in the Los Angeles district, the largest district in the country, with receipts of more than a quarter of a million dollars per year, is Alexander Mitchell, a popular federal appointee and one who has been an enthusiastic and efficient worker for the Democratic party.

Scotland was the birthplace of Mr. Mitchell. The son of George and Barbara Jane Mitchell, he was born in 1859 in Aberdeen, where he was educated, graduating from Kings College. At the age of eighteen, in 1877, he came to the United States with an uncle, Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, Wis. His first employment in Milwaukee was as clerk in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, where he remained for three years. Another three or four years were occupied with the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the northwestern part of Iowa, for which company he became traveling passenger agent in 1884, devoting in all sixteen years to this firm, during the last ten of which he held the position of commercial agent in charge of all the freight and passenger



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business for five western states. He was transferred to Chicago in 1900, and in the following year the health of his youngest son necessitated the removal of the family to California, where Mr. Mitchell has remained ever since, having for thirteen years been successfully engaged in the real estate business in this state.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Denver, Colo., June 28, 1888, to Miss Jessie May Pridham, and four children have been born to them: Lorraine, who is at present engaged in teaching school; George A., who is deputy county surveyor; Barbara Isabella, a student at Occidental College, Los Angeles; and Gilbert, a pupil in the public schools.

During his residence in Utah, Mr. Mitchell held the office of First Exalted Ruler of the Salt Lake City Lodge No. 85, B. P. O. E., becoming thereby a life member of the Grand Lodge of the United States; and in Glendale, Cal., his present home, he holds the office of president of the Fraternal Brotherhood lodge of that city.

The political training of Mr. Mitchell for his present position of land office receiver has been such as to make him a most able worker and the choice of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee with apparently no opposition whatever, for he has always been active in the support of the Democratic party. While employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway he was a member of the State Democratic Committee of Utah, the headquarters of the railway company being in Salt Lake City, and during the year 1896 he interested himself actively in the Bryan campaign; and since coming to California he held the position during 1908 of president of the Bryan Club of Glendale. His many years of experience with railroads, also, have been of much practical benefit to him and have convinced him of the necessity for government ownership of the railroads, mere regulation by the government not being sufficient, he avers, permanently to adjust the difficulties or to counteract the various other evils that constantly arise.

LOUIS DIDIER. Descended from a well-known French family of Hautes-Alpes, France, where he was born, Louis Didier has been a resident of the United States since 1884, coming at that time to California and locating at

Puente, where he has since made his home. He is of the splendid type of citizen that has made California one of the finest states in the Union, and his share in the development and growth of the community where he has established his home is by no means a minor part. He is progressive and energetic and every movement that stands for the forwarding of local interests has always received his instant and hearty support. He is closely identified with the business interests of the community and is recognized as one of the leading men of Puente. His ranch is an especially fine one, carefully and scientifically kept, and he has other extensive interests as well. The home place, two miles from Puente, consists of twelve hundred acres, and on this he is engaged in general farming, raising principally grain, while much attention is also given to the raising of a fine grade of cows, horses and hogs. In 1906 he started a dairy with six head of milch cows, which he has steadily increased until now he has a splendid herd of eighty Holstein cows, all tested, and his dairy is one of the finest in the state, modern, scientific, and all the output is certified. In addition to his home place he owns extensive real estate all over the county, which has been bought with such wisdom and foresight that it is constantly increasing in valuation. This includes a house and lot on Pico Heights, Los Angeles; twenty-five acres in full bearing walnut trees at Puente, the output of which was eight tons of nuts in 1914; the Didier block in Covina, which he built; and also a residence and three additional lots in Covina; and a ten-acre orange grove at Puente, all the trees being young. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Puente and is still one of the directors of that organization, while his son is the assistant cashier. He is a stockholder of the Puente Rancho Packing Company, a stockholder and director of the Puente City Water Company, and a stockholder in the Home Telephone Company of Covina.

Mr. Didier was born in the ancient town of Embrun, Hautes-Alpes, France, June 18, 1866. His father was a farmer and until he was eighteen he resided on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his native village. His father, Jaques Didier, had been a farmer in this section for many years; the father's older brother enlisted in the Franco-

Prussian war in 1870. In maidenhood the wife of Jaques Didier was Madelena Segnoret, also a native of Hautes-Alpes, where she passed her life, her death occurring there in 1906, at the age of seventy-nine. There were seven children born to these parents, all of whom are still living, and three of whom, Casimer, Joseph and Louis, make their homes at Puente. The elder brother, Casimer, came to America at an early age and was so pleased with the opportunities found on the California farms that he induced Louis to join him in 1884, when the latter was eighteen years of age. Louis worked as a ranch hand on the farms in the neighborhood until he was able to accumulate enough capital to start for himself, which he accomplished in a remarkably short time by thrift and rigid economy. He first purchased a small tract which formed the nucleus of his present farm, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. Later he secured twenty-five acres on San Jose creek, which he planted to walnuts, and later added ten acres of vineyard in the same vicinity. Gradually, from this small beginning his holdings increased until they have reached their splendid proportions of the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Didier took place in Los Angeles, uniting him with Mrs. Alphonsine (Gaucher) Amar, a native of France and born near the city of Paris. She came to California in 1876 and has since that time made her home here. By her first marriage she became the wife of August Amar, a native of Hautes-Alpes, France, who came to America and located in California about 1869, and from then until the time of his death some twenty years later he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, his home place being the old Thomas Rowland place at Puente. His death occurred in Los Angeles in 1888, and besides his widow he was survived by three children, Constance, wife of Abel Garnier and the mother of one son, Camille Alfonse; August, who died March 14, 1913; and Fidel. By her second marriage Mrs. Didier has become the mother of four children, Louise, Renee, Louis H. (who was married February 6, 1915, to Miss Olive Ireland, of Puente), and Claire. All of the children graduated from the schools of the Rowland district, and Louise and Renee went to the Academy of the Holy Name at Pomona for two years. Louis and Claire are graduates of the high

school in Covina, the former afterwards attending Woodbury Business College in Los Angeles, while Claire went to Normal School in Los Angeles and graduated therefrom. He is now teaching in the Hudson School district at Puente.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Didier are prominent members of their community. Mrs. Didier has been especially interested in educational matters, and as a member of the Rowland district school board she has rendered invaluable service to this cause. Mr. Didier is independent in his political support and gives his endorsement to the men and measures that he feels to be most worthy. He is substantial and energetic and in the improvement of his home place has given a practical evidence of his character and life. He is a member of the French Legion of Los Angeles, but other than this has not become identified with fraternal or benevolent organizations. In 1904 he and his family enjoyed an extended visit in France and Italy, visiting many of the larger American cities en route, including Chicago, Buffalo and New York.

MARTIN FESLER. The citrus belt of Southern California, with its beautiful homes set among spreading orange groves, its wide streets, almost as smooth and well kept as a city street, its gardens and flowers, its splendid train service and nearness to a great city, has been the Mecca for home-seekers from all over the world. Among those who sought out this locality for a place of permanent abode may be named Martin Fesler, of Bonita avenue, Covina, whose residence is one of the show places of the avenue, and the pride of its owner's heart. When Mr. Fesler came to Covina in 1903 he bought a five-acre orange grove and engaged in fruit raising. Later, in 1906, he sold this property and purchased his present place of ten acres, of which five acres are set to Navel oranges, four acres to Valencias, and one acre to avocado or alligator pear trees. He has one avocado tree three years old which is already bearing fruit, and altogether has forty-two trees of this valuable variety.

Mr. Fesler is a native of Indiana, born July 25, 1858, in Anderson, Madison county, where he grew to young manhood, receiving his education

in the public schools, and later learning the trade of plasterer and cement worker. He followed this occupation for many years in various cities of the west, including Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Since taking up the culture of oranges at Covina he has been very successful and prosperous, the result of careful study of the subject as well as a thorough understanding of soil and climatic conditions. His home, which is an especially attractive one and a credit to the city, is marked by an approach of beautiful cement pillars and walks, and a large horseshoe of cement stands at the gate bearing the inscription "Good Luck Ranch." In addition to his handsome orange grove Mr. Fesler is also one of the owners of the Bonita Avenue Nursery, of Covina, which is one of the best and most reliable nurseries in the valley, only the best grade of stock being carried.

The marriage of Mr. Fesler was solemnized in Indiana, and united him with Miss Mintie Gray, of Indiana. They have two children, both daughters. The elder, Pearl, later Mrs. Mathias, is now deceased, while Alice makes her home with her parents. In addition to his general interests Mr. Fesler is much interested in all local questions, especially when the welfare of the community is in any way involved. He is interested in all educational matters, and while he resided in Salt Lake City he served as a member of the school board, rendering valuable service on many occasions. He is popular with his business associates, and is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL. Built in the mission style of architecture which is so peculiarly appropriate for the cities of Southern California, and favored at all times with a fine, health-giving atmosphere from its location at the outskirts of the city of Los Angeles and only twelve miles from the sea, the Harvard School possesses an ideal location for a school for boys.

The purpose of the school is to prepare boys for college, for technical and government schools and for business life. Pupils of the ages of from nine to twenty years are admitted, the course,

which is planned to extend over six years, beginning with the seventh and continuing through the twelfth grades. No pupil below the fourth grade is accepted, and those below the seventh grade are prepared as quickly as possible for that grade. The work of the higher classes is done in Harvard Hall, the younger pupils thus being separate from the older ones.

The founders of the Harvard School are Greenville C. Emery and Mrs. Ella R. Emery, who in 1900 opened the school for the education of boys whose parents desire for them the best that is to be obtained in the way of instruction under men teachers chiefly, in an institution which provides wide companionship for the students and extensive grounds for amusement and recreation. The buildings are situated upon handsome grounds covering ten acres, with a fine view of the valley and the Sierra Madre mountains in the distance. There are four tennis courts of cement, also basket ball and handball courts, as well as excellent tracks and two finely equipped gymnasiums; and besides the provisions made for all kinds of athletic sports, there are physical and chemical laboratories and manual training shops. An important addition being made to the handsome group of school buildings is the chapel which follows out the mission style of architecture represented in the other buildings, the interior finish being in redwood with heavily beamed ceiling. A natatorium is also in preparation, to be built near the gymnasium, and to contain a swimming tank 30x75 feet in dimensions, this building also to follow the mission style used in the chapel and the various halls.

The school is a distinctly religious institution, being under the auspices of the Episcopal church, which fact, however, does not oppose the traditional convictions of the pupils, every privilege of whose religion being readily accorded them. Founded in 1900 by Mr. and Mrs. Emery, the school was incorporated in 1911 as The Harvard School upon the Emery Foundation. The trustees of the institution are as follows: Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D.D., S.T.D., J. M. Elliott, Andrew M. Chaffey, Wesley Clark, Dr. Walter J. Barlow, James Slauson, J. B. Miller, Dr. A. L. Macleish, A. W. Morgan, Hugh C. Stewart, Charles H. Toll, Shirley C. Ward, J. O. Downing, T. B. Brown, Sayre Macneil, Rev. C. H. Hibbard, D.D., Rev. W. F. Hubbard, and Rev. Robert B. Gooden.

THOMAS BIGGART. A resident of California for almost thirty years, and of Los Angeles for more than twenty years, Thomas Biggart, now residing near Gardena, in the Moneta district, is a pioneer of the truest type, and has been a prominent figure in the agricultural development of two counties, having first located in Ventura county. He followed dry farming on a large scale for a number of years, making a decided success of his undertakings, and often having as many as nine hundred acres under cultivation. He also raised fine horses and mules, being especially well known for many years for the latter, of which he handled an especially good strain. Mr. Biggart is very prominent in his home community at this time, and for many years has given his best efforts for the upbuilding of the town and community. He is vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Gardena, and director of the Citizens Savings Bank of Gardena, and was one of the founders of the Bank of Moneta, and is a director of the same. He stands very high in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Gardena, and of the Scottish Rite and Shrine in Los Angeles. He now owns a handsome ranch of sixty acres near Gardena, where he makes his home, besides much other valuable property.

Mr. Biggart is a native of the North of Ireland, born January 1, 1851. When he was a young man he came to America and settled in New York state, where he found work on a farm. Removing to Faulk county, S. Dak., he there tried grain farming for a time, with small success. In 1888 he determined to come to California, locating near Springville, Ventura county, where he engaged in dry farming, raising grain and beans. In 1892 he came to Los Angeles county, locating at Gardena, in the Moneta district, where he has since made his home. At first he rented land and engaged in dry farming, raising grain and hay, and doing general farming on an extensive scale. Later he purchased eighty acres where he now resides, but recently he has disposed of twenty acres of this, thus leaving sixty acres in the home place. Here he was engaged for many years in stock raising, but is at this time practically retired from all business interests. He owns much valuable property, including a twenty acre tract in Orange county near Santa Ana, and some valuable business property in Moneta.

Mr. Biggart has been twice married, the first time to Miss Jennie Walker, of New York, who died in 1887, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Sarah Baum, of Inglewood, and the mother of three children. The second marriage occurred in 1893, uniting him with Miss Alice M. Murdy, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him one daughter, Ethel. Mr. Biggart is one of the most progressive citizens of the Moneta district and is wide awake to all that is for the well-being of his community and gives his unqualified support to all measures that stand for the upbuilding and development of the community along sane and permanent lines.

JAMES RICH. One of the former mayors of Tropico, Cal., was James Rich, a native of Morgan county, Tenn., where his birth occurred August 24, 1853, and since his death in Tropico, on January 16, 1915, he has been missed by all classes in the little city which he has done so much to improve.

The education of Mr. Rich was received in Knoxville, Tenn., whither his family had removed when he was but six years of age. After graduating from the law department of the University of Knoxville he practiced law in that city for twelve years, taking an active part in all municipal affairs, also teaching school for the long period of twenty-eight years in his home state of Tennessee, serving as county commissioner and joining the Masonic fraternity in that state. His marriage occurred in Knoxville, uniting him with Mary J. Wells, a companion of his schooldays, and they became the parents of eight children, namely: Eliza, who became the wife of W. C. Seal; Elizabeth, now Mrs. T. C. Haynes; John M., who married Katherine Myner, a native of Dakota; Minnie Mae, now Mrs. John Dixon; Jessie, who became the wife of H. Miller; Jamie, who married Charles Little; Samuel H. and Irene, the two last-named making their home in Tropico, Cal., with their mother.

In the year 1906 Mr. Rich removed with his family to California, locating in the town of Tropico, one of the pretty foothill suburbs of Los Angeles, where he purchased seven lots in the center of the town and engaged in the real estate business, later establishing a feed and fuel business, which since his death is being conducted



Friedrich Eichenhofer.

by his family. For two terms he acted as a school trustee in the town, and was president of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Tropico, where he was elected mayor in 1913, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. Many important improvements were made in the town during his term of office, the boulevard and street lights being installed, and the new city hall on Brand boulevard erected, Mr. Rich buying the lot and supervising the building of the structure. Perfect confidence was placed in the integrity and ability of Mr. Rich at all times, he being allowed to work out, according to his own ideas, the many improvements which he established during his term as mayor, and his death in 1915 brought a great sense of loss to the city in whose interests he had so faithfully and untiringly given his energies.

MRS. ROSA EICHENHOFER. Appreciating almost at first sight the splendid opportunities offered in Los Angeles for profitable business investments where the basis of the investment was real estate, Mrs. Rosa Eichenhofer lost no time in becoming a property owner in the city of her adoption, and since the time when she first made this her home, in 1887, she has continued to increase her holdings. Her investments have been made with more than customary judgment and foresight and to such advantage that from a nest egg of only \$250, which had been painstakingly saved bit by bit from her earnings, her resources have increased until now she is one of the wealthy women of the city.

Mrs. Eichenhofer came to America when she was twenty-one and secured employment in the family of a Mr. Steir in Philadelphia. In the Fatherland—Mrs. Eichenhofer is almost passionately proud of her German origin—she had received a common school education rather above the average accorded to a girl, and her unusual intelligence made this seem even more than in reality it was. She remained with this family for six years, learning the English language and the ways and manners of the Americans of the best type, and saving from her wages the treasured sum which was later to be the nucleus of her wealth. During this time she spent her one vacation in Atlantic City, where she immediately became popular among

the German residents of the city and won the especial admiration of young Frederick Eichenhofer, then a prosperous and popular young butcher. This friendship ripened into love, and it was only a short time until the young people were betrothed.

They were still poor, however, and to their frugal German minds there could be no thought of marriage until there was also a way to provide a home and comforts for the bride. Accordingly young Eichenhofer determined to come west where there were greater opportunities for the industrious young man, and in October, 1886, he came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the butcher business. He had also been saving his earnings and when the bank account amounted to \$250 he wrote to his betrothed, asking her to join him in his new home. This she did, leaving Philadelphia February 15, 1887, and reaching Los Angeles six days later.

The marriage occurred March 1, and almost immediately Mrs. Eichenhofer purchased a rooming house of twenty-four rooms at No. 519 South Spring street which she conducted, while her husband gave his entire time and attention to his own business. The savings of both the young people were invested in the venture, and like all their subsequent financial investments the property was held by them jointly. This first undertaking prospered and they were able to make their payments with ease until the following May, when the "boom," which had been making Los Angeles a place of unusual activity, broke, and the financial situation became critical. For a time the situation was serious for the young business woman, but already she had proved her sterling worth and had gained the confidence and good will of her landlord, who voluntarily extended the time for the payments until she was able to meet them. This was not long, and being thus helped over her first hard place she has since then made a steady and continuous growth in her undertakings with never a thought of failure.

Following the depression of the late '80s there came a period of steady growth and prosperity for the city, and Mrs. Eichenhofer prospered. In addition to the apartment house which she now owned she rented two new hotels, the St. Charles Hotel on North Main street

which she conducted for a period of four years, and the St. Elmo at No. 343 North Main street, which she still leases and conducts. This latter venture was made in 1896 and has proved exceedingly profitable.

At a still later date Mrs. Eichenhofer purchased, together with her husband, the hotel property at No. 229 North Hill street which she still owns. She purchased the Pickwick Apartments on South Grand avenue in 1908. Since then she has remodeled the lobby and it is now first class in every respect and is operated under her management.

A characteristic of Mrs. Eichenhofer's business management, and one to which she attributes much of her success in recent years, is her plan of employing only thoroughly trustworthy and competent persons to look after her several properties. In the selection of such people she is particularly efficient, having a deep insight into human character and ability, and an ability to judge quickly and correctly of the efficiency of a prospective employee. Added to this is her many years of association in the hotel business, and her consequent acquaintance with local people who are familiar with and capable of handling such business.

A short time ago Mrs. Eichenhofer purchased a handsome residence on Manhattan place in the exclusive residence district and now makes her home there. She has decorated and furnished the house according to her own tastes, which are artistic in the extreme. She has spared no expense to make this residence a real home and an expression of her own personality, and has sent to distant places to secure some bit of drapery, picture, or piece of furniture that she expressly desired for some particular nook or corner. Throughout the furnishings are rich and in excellent taste and are a speaking tribute to the ability of the capable woman in a distinctive line—the art of house decoration and home building and furnishing. There are many patterns of exclusive design, which were ordered especially for Mrs. Eichenhofer, as for instance a dining set of old mahogany which came from Tobin, N. Y., and the furnishings of the breakfast room which are all in white enamel. The quiet, stately air of an old German residence pervades the home, giving it an atmosphere of permanence and stability.

Mrs. Eichenhofer was born at Biberach by

Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany. Her father was Joseph Meisenhelder, a musician by profession, a teacher and a leader of the local band and orchestra in the village of Biberach. Her mother was Mary Anna Pfau, born in Kirchhausen, Germany. Herr Meisenhelder was a man in moderate circumstances but of good family and much respected in his community. There were two daughters in the family, Rosa, now Mrs. Eichenhofer, and Magdaline, the wife of John Schmidt of Rochester, N. Y. The first wife of Herr Meisenhelder died when her two daughters were still young and the father married again, there being two children by the second wife, Joseph, who is employed in a piano factory in Heilbronn, Germany, and Marie, now Frau Zahner, who lives at present in the old home in Biberach, where the father died, July 20, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Eichenhofer made a trip to Germany in the summer of that year and was so fortunate as to arrive in time to see her father before he passed on, reaching Biberach just four days before his death.

The girlhood of Mrs. Eichenhofer was passed first in her native village and later in Mannheim on the Rhine, where she resided with an aunt, Maria Chancenbach, a sister of her stepmother, from the time she was fifteen until she reached the age of twenty-one years. She attended the common schools, where she did well in her studies and became a communicant in the Catholic church. It was through the kindness of this aunt with whom so much of her time had been passed that the ambitious young girl was given the opportunity to gratify her desire to come to America. Supplied with funds enough to make the long journey and with letters to kind friends in Philadelphia, she set sail for the land of promise, where her ability and painstaking application to business have won her such a marked degree of success.

Frederick Eichenhofer, like his clever wife, was a native of Germany and a descendant of an old German family. He was born in Gräzen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 2, 1854. His father was Michael Eichenhofer, a well-to-do farmer of that region, while an uncle was a distinguished judge in the German courts. His mother was Margaret Preisendanz, also a native of Germany. For a number of years before his death, which occurred at his

Los Angeles home, April 21, 1909, Mr. Eichenhofer managed the Enderlin ranch near the city, giving about six years to this undertaking. Just before his death the property was disposed of at a satisfactory profit and he gave up farming.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Eichenhofer numbers three children, two sons and a daughter, all residents of Los Angeles, where they are popular members of their social circle. Walter, the eldest son, is a law student, while Clarence is also studying law, being at the same time an employe of the Harper & Reynolds wholesale hardware company. The daughter, Margaret Rosa, is an accomplished musician and is pursuing her studies on the piano under the best masters that the city affords. The family circle at Manhattan place is unbroken save for the loss of the father, and Mrs. Eichenhofer is exceedingly proud of her talented children, especially of the daughter, who has inherited the musical ability of her own talented father.

sixty acres of government land that had been taken up by them in Tuni canyon, near Roscoe, and upon which they decided to plant a vineyard. Under the direct management of Mr. McClure this arid land was cleared and set to grapes, the tract being given the name of Roscoe Vineyard, and was the first vineyard to be developed without irrigation, an undertaking due entirely to the careful study and practical application of Mr. McClure. This venture proved successful and brought good returns to the projectors. Some time later Mr. McClure bought the Ramona Winery at Shorb station and conducted it for many years. In 1900 he bought some foothill land near Burbank, cleared it and set out a three hundred acre vineyard, built a modern winery and maintained the business successfully for several years.

During the years that Mr. McClure was building up a substantial fortune he gave of his time and means to all projects brought to his notice that had for their object the development of the Southland and bringing greater prosperity to the citizens. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, though he never would accept office, having several times refused to become a candidate for the office of supervisor tendered him by his friends. He was a member of the Los Angeles Pioneer Society, of East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations that appealed to him as necessary to further the fame of Los Angeles.

JOHN McCLURE. A resident of Los Angeles from 1875 until his death on April 9, 1915, marked a period of special importance in the life of John McClure (who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1852) by the fact of his being the pioneer in the growing of wine grapes without irrigation in Los Angeles county.

The early part of Mr. McClure's career was passed in his native county, where he enjoyed the advantage of other youths of his age and position. He reached his majority in Antrim and then made up his mind that opportunity for advancement was to be found in the New World and accordingly embarked for America. His first stopping place was New York City, from there going to Paterson, N. J., and while a resident of that city became a close friend of Major Hinchcliffe. Two years spent in the east convinced him that the western section of the country afforded greater opportunities for a willing worker and in 1875 we find him in Los Angeles, where he at once secured employment with the dry goods firm of Dillon & Kenealy. A little later he became a partner in a company composed of his employers and himself, under the name of Dillon, Kenealy & McClure, to reclaim one hundred and

Mr. McClure invested his savings in real estate and became well to do, and just before his death had begun the erection of eight bungalows on his North Broadway property which have been completed by his widow into a modern "bungalow court."

Mr. McClure was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Quayle, a native of Michigan, on July 8, 1891, and they have the following children: Mona E., John Q., Edmund H., Robert G. and Marcus A., who with the widow are left to mourn his death. His burial was held under the auspices of East Gate Lodge of Masons and interment was made in Evergreen Cemetery. Thus ended a career of forty years of successful endeavor in the city of his adoption, and his passing was mourned by his friends, who were legion. Mrs. McClure is active in civic affairs in this city, a member of the Wednesday Morning Club, for

the past ten years a member of the Parent-Teachers Association and for two years president of Gates Street Association, a branch of the former, and is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

CHESTER W. BROWN. Associated with the oil industry of the coast for many years, and with a vast amount of interesting experience in the gold fields of South America, Chester W. Brown, for the past five years manager of the field department of the Union Oil Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, has made for himself a place among the men who have made, and are still making, the great oil industry of the state one of its greatest financial institutions that is indeed enviable. He has been associated with the oil interests since he was a lad of sixteen years, having become interested in this line shortly after coming to California, when the industry was in its infancy. He has watched it grow from a few scattered fields, which were little more than prospects, to its splendid proportions of today, and is proud of the fact that so long ago he foretold the future greatness of the California fields.

Mr. Brown is a native of Maine, having been born in Washburn, Aroostook county, October 29, 1868. When about eighteen he came to California with his mother, Mrs. Ida Brown, a brother Fred, and a sister, now Mrs. S. C. Graham, of Los Angeles. The family located at Santa Paula, and it was there that Mr. Brown first became interested in the oil industry. From the first he was unusually successful in his undertakings and exhibited a marked aptitude for the details of the work involved, progressing rapidly in any phase of the work that he undertook. It was about this time that rumors of exceptionally good prospects of oil were current regarding the fields of South America, and for the purpose of ascertaining the truth regarding these rumors Mr. Brown and an uncle, Wallace L. Hardison, went to Peru in 1894. They did not find sufficient encouragement along the line of exploitation to justify them in taking hold of anything that they found, and consequently both men turned their attention to the better developed field of gold mining. They located and purchased a rich property, incorporating under the name of the Inca Mining Company of Peru, with headquarters at Bradford, Pa.

Chester W. Brown was made manager of this property, and for several years he resided in Arequipa, Peru, the life there being filled with many adventures and hazards, with an air of constant excitement. The large mining interests which he represented called for much diplomacy in their relation with the Peruvian government, and this matter was one that rested almost entirely on the shoulders of the young general manager. To better discharge the various duties devolving upon him he learned to speak the Spanish language, becoming very fluent therein, and he also soon acquired a knowledge of the political and industrial conditions of the country that placed him in the front rank of Americans in that part of the world. The transportation of gold from the mine above Arequipa, in the highest ranges of the Andes mountains, to a point of shipment was always a dangerous and responsible task, and in charge of this work for several years was Mr. Brown's brother, Fred Brown, now residing in Santa Paula.

It was during one of his infrequent trips home that Mr. Brown was married to Miss Helen H. Louis, of Los Angeles, who returned with him to his South American mine and thereafter shared his perilous life until his final return to the land of his nativity. This occurred some five or six years ago, when Mr. Brown resigned his position as general manager of the Inca Mining Company, and with his family came back to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. Immediately he turned his attention to his first love, the oil industry, and was soon made field manager of the Union Oil Company.

Although the years spent in South America were full of interest and neither Mr. nor Mrs. Brown regret them, they are both glad to be again in the United States, especially for the welfare of their children, of whom there are four, a son and three daughters. Of these the two eldest, James and Elizabeth, were born in Arequipa, Peru, while the youngest, Freda and Ruth, are natives of Los Angeles.

In the field of his chosen work Mr. Brown is more than ordinarily efficient. He knows the oil business in every detail, and added to this is a knowledge of men and conditions which is unusually thorough. He is also possessed of a marked executive ability which enables him to discharge a great amount of work with a comparatively small expenditure of energy.



Johnstone Jones

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES. The blood of patriots, statesmen, pioneers, warriors and Revolutionary officers flows in the veins of Gen. Johnstone Jones, himself at the age of sixteen a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and during the Spanish-American war the colonel of a cavalry regiment of twelve troops raised by him within a month after the declaration of war. The family genealogy is traced to Cadwallader Jones, who came from Wales to Virginia in 1623 at the age of twenty-two; and through him the line descends to Peter Jones, who in advance of civilization had a trade established with the Indians at Peter's Point (now City Point), Va., and commanded Fort Henry in 1675; Cadwallader Jones, who was governor of the Bahamas in 1689-92; Peter Jones, who founded Petersburg, Pa., in 1734, and Major Cadwallader Jones of Virginia, who in 1777 at the age of twenty-two was commissioned captain of Martha Washington Light Horse under George Washington and later was made an officer on the staff of General Lafayette. During the Revolution one hundred genuine Toledo swords were presented by the king of Spain to General Washington, who in turn distributed them among his general officers and they presented them to their most gallant officers of the line and staff. One of these blades was given by Lafayette to Major Cadwallader Jones about 1780. Since then in each war of the United States the sword has been worn by a lineal descendant of the original wearer and in each instance the soldier has been of the same name as his heroic ancestor. The first to wear it was the Major's son, Lieut. Cadwallader Jones, of Halifax county, N. C., who enlisted in the United States marine service and at the opening of the war of 1812 engaged as an officer in the naval battle between the Leopard and the Chesapeake. The next to wear the sword was the Lieutenant's son, Col. Cadwallader Jones, formerly of Columbia, S. C., whose mother, Rebecca Edwards Jones, was a granddaughter of Gen. Allen Jones, of North Carolina.

While the name of Gen. Allen Jones is remembered chiefly through the fact that the illustrious John Paul Jones, whose friend and patron he had been from early life, adopted

his family name in recognition of his kindness, he is worthy of being remembered for other reasons. During the Revolution he was a leader of the colony of North Carolina and served as chairman of the committee of safety, also was a member of the colonial congress. The head of this branch of the family was Robin Jones of Wales, one of whose descendants, Robin Jones of Essex county, Va., served as attorney-general of the Old Dominion. Through this branch relationship is had with the Polks of North Carolina and Tennessee, Gen. W. R. Davie, of Revolutionary fame, and the families of Epps, Daniels, Eaton and Cobb in Virginia and the Carolinas.

The mother of Johnstone Jones was Annie Isabella Iredell, daughter of Hon. James Iredell, attorney-general and afterward governor of North Carolina, and a member of the United States senate at a time when Webster, Clay and Calhoun were giving fame to that body through their masterly intellects. The Governor's father, Judge James Iredell, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1751, a son of Francis and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell, of Belfast, and a grandson of Rev. Francis Iredell, of Dublin. At the age of sixteen he was appointed by the British crown collector of the port of Edenton, N. C., and came to America, where in 1790 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court by President Washington, being the youngest judge ever appointed to the supreme bench. His distinguished public service came to an end with his death at the age of forty-six. At one time he was nominated by his party for the presidency of the United States. His family name was originally Ireton and was changed at the restoration in order to escape the fury of the royalists. Rev. Francis Iredell was a descendant of General Ireton, who married a sister of Oliver Cromwell and commanded his army. The head of the McCulloch (or McCullough) branch was Sir Cullo O'Neil, first laird of Myrton, Scotland, and standard bearer to King Robert de Bruce. He died in 1831 and his son, Sir Godfrey, assumed the surname of McCulloch.

The wife of Governor James Iredell of North Carolina was Frances, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Treadwell, of Long Island, a skilled

physician, who traced his lineage to John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, the hero and heroine of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." Among the ancestors along this line was Bishop Samuel Seabury, great-great-grandson of John Alden, and the first Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States. From such ancestors descended Johnstone Jones, who was born in Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C., September 26, 1848, and received the name of his ancestor, Governor Gabriel Johnstone, the first colonial governor of North Carolina. In early youth he was a pupil in the Hillsboro Military Academy and the South Carolina Military Academy at Columbia. At the age of sixteen, in November, 1864, he enlisted as a member of White's Battalion, South Carolina Cadets, in Brigadier-General Stephen Elliott's brigade of Hardee's army, and remained at the front until the close of the war. After a period of clerkship in the store of W. L. Roddy of Rock Hill, S. C., he took up the study of law under William K. Ruffin, son of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, at Hillsboro, N. C. In January, 1868, he was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court of North Carolina, serving under William H. Bagley, clerk (father of Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the war with Spain, and also of the wife of Josephus Daniels, the secretary of the navy), and under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, the grandfather of Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Admitted to the bar at the age of twenty, the following year Mr. Jones went to Baltimore to practice law, but returned south in 1872 and for two years was editor of the Daily Observer at Charlotte, N. C. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the state senate and in 1875 served as secretary of the constitutional convention of North Carolina. During 1876-77 he edited the Daily News at Raleigh, N. C. January 8, 1877, he was appointed adjutant-general of North Carolina (with the rank of brigadier-general) by Governor Zebulon B. Vance, afterward United States senator. Governor Thomas J. Jarvis appointed him to the same position in 1881, also Governor Alfred M. Scales in 1885, his third term expiring in January, 1889. Meantime, while living at Asheville, N. C., in 1884 he had been elected a representative from County Buncombe in the

state legislature and had served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and a member of various committees, including the judiciary. While in attendance upon the convention of militia officers held in New York City in January, 1879, he served as one of the committee of three that drafted the constitution and by-laws of the National Guard Association of the United States. Afterward he served as vice-president of the association (having succeeded General Beauregard) until he removed to California.

At Charlotte, N. C., in June, 1873, General Jones married Elizabeth Waters Miller, daughter of Thomas C. Miller, a prominent attorney in North Carolina, and a descendant of Gen. James Moore, a brigadier-general in the army of George Washington. On account of the ill-health of his wife General Jones came to California in August, 1889, and opened an office at San Diego in partnership with James E. Wadham, since mayor of that city, and there in September, 1890, he was nominated for district attorney. In November he was elected by a majority of eighteen and was the only Democrat elected in the county that year. After filling the office for two years he was again nominated and again ran ahead of his ticket, receiving more votes than Cleveland and Stevenson, but he suffered defeat owing to the fact that there was a Populist nominee who divided the Democratic vote and gave the Republicans an easy victory. From March to November, 1893, he was in partnership with James L. Copeland, ex-district attorney, and Frank W. Goodbody, ex-deputy district attorney.

From November of 1893 to the present time General Jones has engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles. During the more than two decades of identification with public affairs in this city he has wielded a large influence not only in his political party, but among all who labor for the permanent upbuilding of the community. During 1896 he was defeated by Hon. R. N. Bulla, Republican, for state senator from the thirty-seventh senatorial district. January 1, 1899, he was appointed assistant district attorney by James C. Rieves. At the opening of the war with Spain he promptly raised a regiment of twelve hundred men from Los Angeles, Pasadena,

Los Nietos valley, Norwalk, Whittier, Santa Ana and San Bernardino, and tendered their services to the president and governor, but the quota being filled from eastern regiments, his troops were not called to the front. Whether in war or in peace, General Jones has been loyal to the convictions he believed to be right and has sturdily espoused whatever cause appealed to his intelligence and judgment. In California, as in the southeast, he has wielded a wide influence and has proved a liberal and earnest citizen, looking toward the general welfare rather than personal advancement, and being in every respect worthy of his distinguished lineage.

WILLIAM WALES MINES. As president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, to which honor he was elected in May, 1914, and also vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, to which position he was elected in July, 1914, William Wales Mines is today one of the most prominent figures in the real estate interests in the nation. He has represented Los Angeles at several conventions of prominence since his election, and has been brought into direct contact with the leading real estate men and investors of the country, and also has been the host to any number of visiting celebrities. He came to Los Angeles in 1896, and in 1901 started in the real estate brokerage business under the firm name of Mines & Farish. This partnership was dissolved in 1911, and since that time the firm has been known as W. W. Mines & Co., real estate brokers. This firm is one of the best known in the state and does a vast amount of business of a very high order, and Mr. Mines is now the owner of some of the most valuable property in the city and vicinity.

A native of Canada, Mr. Mines was born at Massawippi, province of Quebec, May 30, 1876, being a son of the late Dr. William Wales Mines, of Montreal, Quebec, and his wife, Amelia Mines. Dr. Mines was a graduate of the McGill University Medical College, class of 1874. The son was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, Canada, and afterwards became associated with the Montreal Gas Company, and with W. T. Benton & Co., of Montreal. Since coming to California he has assumed a prominent place in the

financial life of Los Angeles city and county, and is today recognized as one of the most prominent and influential men of the state. He is a Republican in his political associations, and stands high in the confidence of his party, being especially active in all local municipal issues, and standing at all times firmly for progress and general improvement along permanent lines. He has given much aid to such movements as the good roads movement, and is a prominent member of the local Chamber of Commerce and other civic and municipal organizations.

The marriage of Mr. Mines and Miss Pearl Vollmer, daughter of H. F. Vollmer, was solemnized in Los Angeles, September 29, 1908, and they have one child, a daughter, Patricia, born April 9, 1911. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mines are well known socially, and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Mines is also a member of several well known social clubs, among which may be mentioned the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

ERASTUS JAMES STANTON. For twenty years a resident of Los Angeles and a pioneer in many phases of the lumber business of California, Erastus James Stanton was a man of great ability and sterling worth, and his death in 1913 deprived the city of his adoption of one of her foremost citizens. His achievements in the lumber business were almost phenomenal, his many years of experience making him especially proficient in every detail of that industry, while his splendid foresight and business acumen enabled him to swing large deals with ease and safety. As president of various companies interested in lumbering industries Mr. Stanton is well known throughout the coast, as is also his son, Leroy H. Stanton, who has succeeded his distinguished father as head of the firm of E. J. Stanton & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail lumber.

Mr. Stanton was a native of New York state, born at Angelica, in 1856. His father, Erastus H. Stanton, was born in New York in 1816, and was the son of a pioneer of that state, who served in the War of 1812. Mr. Stanton's father removed to Rockton, Ill., when a young man and there

became heavily interested in land. Later he also became a banker and merchant in the Illinois-Wisconsin country, and in 1868 moved to Ionia, Mich., where he engaged in the mercantile business and also had large interests in the lumbering business at Sheridan and Stanton, Mich., this latter town being named for him. He also took a prominent part in the political affairs of the state, and was several times elected a senator to the state legislature from Ionia and Montcalm counties. Mr. Stanton's mother was born in Greene county, N. Y., in 1820. She was a member of a very distinguished family, one of her brothers being Lyman Sanford, a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and another, Truman S. Sanford, was attorney general.

The boyhood days of Mr. Stanton were passed at Ionia, Mich., where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen, and then became associated with his father in the lumber business, being in a position of responsibility and trust when the business was closed in 1880. In 1884 he went to Saginaw, Mich., then the largest lumber center in the world, where he took charge of the sales department for the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, then one of Michigan's largest concerns. Up to that time most of the lumber was transported by water, being handled principally at the docks. This year Mr. Stanton sorted the lumber for commercial uses and shipped it by rail. Failing health compelled him to seek change of climate in 1893, and he went to Williams, Ariz., where he assisted with the development of the properties of the Saginaw Lumber Company at that point. There was but one sawmill in Arizona at that time, and Mr. Stanton shipped the first lumber to California and the coast, having secured competitive rates from the Santa Fe Railroad. He organized the sales department of this company and developed the first box business in Arizona, shipping into Southern California, and establishing an extensive trade with this state and Mexico. This is now one of the chief industries of Flagstaff and Williams.

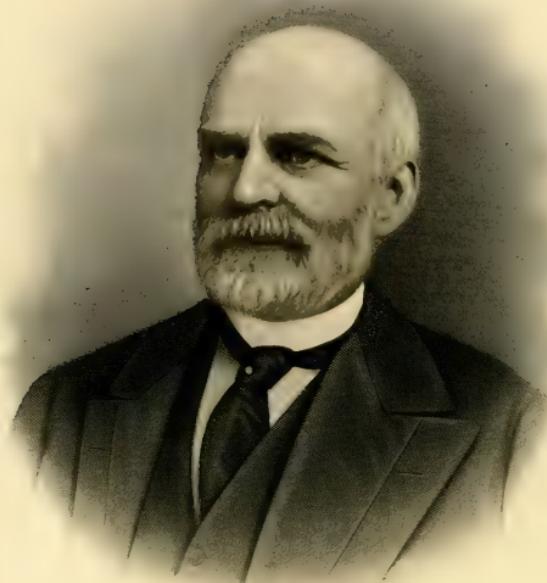
It was in 1894 that Mr. Stanton finally came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he made his home until his death, January 24, 1913. Upon coming here he engaged in the box and lumber business and began the use of California products for the making of fruit boxes, using the native woods, sugar and white pine. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the California Pine Box Company in 1897, an

association of mills formed for the purpose of promoting the box business for the absorption of the inferior grade lumber and the manufacture of fruit boxes on a uniform basis. This industry has now grown to enormous proportions and is one of the largest in the state, utilizing millions of feet of lumber yearly and giving employment to thousands of men.

The California Sugar and White Pine Agency was formed in 1900 for the grading of lumber for the eastern and foreign trade. Most of the large mills were in the association, and through their combined efforts many millions of feet of California lumber were exported and sold to the eastern states. Mr. Stanton was one of the organizers of this company and the agent for the southern territory. In 1896 yards were started in Los Angeles, which was then a city of some sixty-five thousand inhabitants. This pioneer yard is the largest and most complete in the west and its exports and imports are very heavy.

Mr. Stanton was a man of more than ordinary ability, and although the business established by him grew very rapidly, he continued to handle it exclusively until in 1912, when he took into partnership his son, Leroy H. Stanton, the firm becoming known as E. J. Stanton & Son. They handled a wide variety of products, but made a specialty of maple, birch, beech, mahogany and other woods of a superior grade, their stock being the best on the coast. They also are heavy importers of foreign cabinet woods, including African walnut, mahogany and rosewood, these coming largely from the Philippine Islands, Peru, Santo Domingo, Mexico and Africa. Mr. Stanton was accredited as the best informed man in the details of the lumber business, both domestic and foreign, in the country, and as a natural result the service he was able to render was of a high grade. Among the well known structures with the building of which this company was concerned may be mentioned the Potter Hotel, at Santa Barbara, Cal.; Lankershim Hotel, Los Angeles; Hotel Wentworth, Pasadena; Spreckels Theater, San Diego, and many others equally well known. Mr. Stanton was associated with various companies at the time of his death, among which were the Klamath River Lumber Company, of which he was a director; and the California Sugar and White Pine Agency, of which he was agent for the southwestern territory.

The marriage of Mr. Stanton took place in Albion, Mich., in October, 1880, uniting him with



Philip Gengembre Hubert

Miss Fannie Boynton. Of their marriage were born five children, three of whom, Leroy, Lillian and Adelaide, are living, while Dede and Helen are deceased. Mr. Stanton took a prominent part in civic affairs in Los Angeles during his residence here, and was closely identified with the best interests of the city, working at all times for its development and upbuilding. He was a member of the Union League, Los Angeles Athletic, Jonathan and Los Angeles Country Clubs; of the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Mines, and of the Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, thirty-second degree Masons, Al Malaikah Shrine, and Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E.

Leroy H. Stanton, who has succeeded his father in the management of their large interests, is a native of Michigan, born in St. Louis, December 7, 1889. He came to Los Angeles when he was a lad of some five years, and grew to maturity here. He attended the public schools and Harvard Military Academy until he was nineteen, and then entered Stanford University, remaining for two years. When he reached his majority he returned and entered the lumber business with his father, learning the business from the bottom. In January, 1913, he was taken into a full partnership in the business, and upon his father's death that year he incorporated the business and was elected president, which position he continues to occupy. He is developing the business along the line followed by his father and is meeting with much success. In addition to the lines of lumber carried for many years, there has been recently added a flooring mill at Vernon, which employs from fifty to one hundred men, for the manufacture of a high grade of oak flooring.

The marriage of Leroy H. Stanton and Miss Florence I. Smith took place in Los Angeles, December 7, 1911. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are well-known members of the younger set, and are deservedly popular. Mr. Stanton is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In his political preference he is a Republican, and is keenly alive to all that stands for the best interests of the city, supporting progressive measures at all times.

PHILIP GENGBRE HUBERT. The death of this well-known and honored writer, educator and unequalled architect, which occurred November 15, 1911, removed one whose achievements had compelled the admiration of all and whose deep, unswerving interest in humanity, whose generous attitude toward those with whom he came in contact, and whose conscientious execution of duty won him confidence and esteem. In the resolutions drawn up by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects they designate Mr. Hubert the pioneer in his profession in the United States. His career is a long and splendid one, the monuments to his industry, the many beautiful and costly homes in New York City, evidencing the exceptional worth of the man, while many clever and interesting literary works show his facility with the pen. When we add to these accomplishments a number of inventions which he had patented we begin to realize that the man was a valued citizen indeed.

Mr. Hubert was born in Paris, France, August 30, 1830, the son of Charles Colomb and Marianne (Farey) Gengembre, but owing to the difficulty in the pronunciation of his surname in this country, he and his brother added the name of their English grandmother, Hubert, some years after coming to America. The father was an architect and civil engineer. He was superintending the construction of the grand canals of the Seine when interrupted by the revolution of 1830, in which fray he was wounded and suffered financial ruin. His father, and the grandfather of Philip, was Philippe Guillaume Gengembre, a man of remarkable genius, who was in high favor with King Louis Philippe, and was director of the government works at Indret, which he established and where he constructed the first steam warship for the French navy. Mons. Philippe Gengembre made many valuable inventions, and was so far in advance of his day that his house in Paris was looked upon as dangerous ground by his more conservative friends, it being the first to be heated by a furnace and lighted by gas.

It was with this grandfather that Philip Gengembre Hubert lived during the first nine years of his life, in the old castle of Indret, and from whom he inherited his talents of architecture and invention, and was imbued with his philanthropic desires to better the conditions of the working classes. Upon his grandfather's death in 1839 he returned to his parents' home, but at the age of

fourteen went back to Indret and began earning his own living in the work his grandfather had founded. Always ambitious to learn he contrived to continue his studies under a kind and scholarly priest, Abbé Coquet, so that when sixteen he was able to pass the necessary examinations to enter the government service as clerk in Nantes, and later as a commissioned officer in the army. At nineteen he rejoined his father, who had decided to bring his family to America with the expectation of finding a wider field in his profession. The family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Hubert first studied architecture under his father. Mons. Colomb Gengembre was disappointed in the lack of demand for architectural skill, and in order to eke out the family expenses Philip had recourse to his pen. His mother was an English woman and he had always been familiar with that language, though he never quite overcame his French accent. Nevertheless he wrote fluently in English and created a reputation by his contributions to the newspapers and magazines. His literary work led to teaching and he formed classes in French, introducing his own original methods, and at the age of twenty-three he received the appointment of professor of French, Spanish and History in Girard College, Philadelphia, where he proposed the introduction of manual training. This being the first time such a suggestion had been made in college work, it was coldly received, but Mr. Hubert lived to see Girard College equipped with an almost unequalled manual training department.

In 1860 Mr. Hubert removed to Boston, where his continued success, both as a teacher and a writer, was so great that he refused an assistant professorship at Harvard rather than give up his classes, some of which numbered five hundred pupils. At the same time he was winning such a place for himself as a magazine contributor of both short and serial stories that there is no doubt but that had he continued in this line he would have been known today as a writer instead of an architect. It is characteristic of Mr. Hubert's modesty regarding his achievements, that all his literary work was published under various pen-names. It would have been a surprise, even to many of his friends, had they known that he was a playwright and that the "Philip Hamilton" who figured on the programs as co-author of "The Witch," one of his plays, which enjoyed a prosperous run in the '90s of over two

years from ocean to ocean, was Mr. Hubert. Even when his play received enthusiastic praise from the leading New York critics he maintained his incognito. Notwithstanding his facility with his pen he disliked the idea of writing as a profession, and when still in his twenties he made an invention, which was sold outright for \$120,000, the first self-fastening button, he preferred to give up both writing and teaching and return to his chosen study of architecture. After some time spent abroad Mr. Hubert began his career as an architect in New York in 1870, forming a partnership with James L. Pirsson, under the firm name of Hubert & Pirsson. The former "St. Luke's Home" and the adjoining church of The Beloved Disciple were the first large buildings erected by this firm. But although the designer of many public buildings and beautiful homes, it is as the pioneer architect of the sky-scraping apartment houses that Mr. Hubert is best known. It has been said of him as of Sir Christopher Wren, "Seest thou his monument? Look around." Foreseeing that the narrow shape of New York city would soon make the problem of providing space for homes for the rapidly increasing population a serious one, he solved this difficulty by building skyward. At first people were afraid to live above the fifth story, but soon the many advantages to be gained in homes high above the dust and noise of the streets became apparent, and the upper stories were soon more in demand than the lower. These twelve-storyed dwellings became more and more popular, because Mr. Hubert's inventions in fireproofing eliminated danger, experience proving them to be not nominally but practically fireproof. The concrete floors, plaster blocks, minimum of wood trim around windows, doors and sub-bases are a few of his original devices. It is to Mr. Hubert, therefore, more than to any other, that thanks are due from thousands who are enabled to live today, at moderate prices, in the city, yet above it, within easy access of business and amusements, yet free from the dust and turmoil of the great city.

Mr. Hubert was the architect of the Navarro apartments on Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. At the time of their erection in 1882 these were by far the largest apartment houses in the world, and still hold their place in the front rank for solid grandeur and for the spaciousness and delightful arrangement of the apartments. Mr. Hubert was the patentee for

the "Duplex" and "Triplex" apartments, introduced in these buildings. The subway court for delivery wagons and many other features adding to the comfort and elegance of the apartment house home, were originated by Mr. Hubert and first seen in this magnificent group of buildings. In The Sevillia, on Fifty-eighth street, he introduced many new features, including the first use of stone floors throughout an apartment house. Mr. Hubert also originated, in 1880, the co-operative apartment house, in which the apartments are owned individually by the stockholders. They were known as "The Hubert Home Clubs," and the first one—erected by a club of artists—was "The Rembrandt" on West Fifty-seventh street. This proved so successful that he built many others; among the most imposing are "The Chelsea," on West Twenty-third street; "The Hawthorne," and "The Hubert," both on Fifty-ninth street facing the park; No. 80 Madison avenue and No. 121 Madison avenue. The old Lyceum Theatre on Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street was originally built by Mr. Hubert as a co-operative club theatre, intended for the use of the members in the evening for amateur theatricals, and in the daytime as a home for a dramatic school. This was the beginning of the Lyceum School, which under the able management of Franklin H. Sargent, developed into the present Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Mr. Hubert was the inventor of the method of storing furniture and goods in fireproof vans which are transferred directly to the compartments provided for them in the storage houses and remain there undisturbed until sent for, thus doing away with the damage from several handlings and risk of theft. Although such an ardent advocate for shortening the laboring hours of the working people, Mr. Hubert himself worked incessantly early and late, and at eighty-one years of age was superintending the making of models for inventions in Los Angeles, from half past eight in the morning until five in the afternoon, often doing with his own hands what his workmen failed to execute. His chief purpose in this strenuous work of his later years, since retiring from his architectural profession in 1893, was to invent, and supply at a trifling expense, contrivances to facilitate domestic work, that he might in this way ease the burden of the overtaxed women who do their own work—the young clerk's wife and the poor laundry woman alike. It seems

singular that a man who himself overworked all his life from choice should feel so much pity for those other workers who had no time for play or rest. Several patents were pending at the time of Mr. Hubert's death. Few men retain such vigor, mental and physical, into their eighties as did Mr. Hubert. It might be well to note here that he was a great advocate for simplicity and moderation in food, and would personally have preferred a purely vegetarian diet. He never used tobacco in any form and seldom touched wine. Holding over sixty-five patents for useful inventions, having won a place as a writer, an educator and philanthropist, and as an architect having been the pioneer in transforming the city of New York from the town of rows of small brownstone dwellings, which it used to be, into the marvelous city of magnificent apartment houses which it is today, Mr. Hubert might well claim distinction for many achievements; but the title given him some years ago, at a public dinner, was the one which pleased him more than any other and the one by which he would best like to be remembered—that of "The Home-maker."

WILLIAM B. SCOTT was born in Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., November 15, 1868. In 1875 his parents, William T. and Virginia L. Scott, removed with their family to California, and settled in Santa Paula, Ventura county, where the son attended the public schools until the age of sixteen, when he began to learn the carpenter trade. Coming to Los Angeles in June, 1894, he went into the business of drilling oil wells. Mr. Scott was married in June, 1896, to Luna M. Hardison, in Los Angeles, and they are the parents of two children, Josephine and W. K. Scott, who are both pupils in the public schools of Los Angeles.

WILL E. KELLER. To have seen a business grow from a small one employing fifteen men to a large one using four hundred employees, its starting capital of \$15,000 mounting to \$3,300,000, its factories counted in six cities and its elevators in two, must indeed be a source of tremendous satisfaction to a man who has been a leader in such great business and financial progress. Such

an honor is enjoyed today by Will E. Keller, president of the Globe Grain and Milling Company, to which position he was elected in 1902.

Born in Woodville, Miss., January 30, 1868, Will E. Keller is the son of Charles E. and Agnes (Phares) Keller. He received his early education in Dallas, Texas, attending the public schools there until the age of fourteen. He was first employed in the teaming business, which he followed for two years, being engaged later as a railway postal clerk for a year. Following the line of interests pursued by his father, Mr. Keller went into street paving and grading contracting in Dallas and Waco, Texas, which he forsook in 1888 to come to San Diego. September, 1889, saw his return to Dallas, where he then found occupation in the banking business as bookkeeper for a year and teller for two years.

But California drew Mr. Keller westward once more, this time to Wilmington, where, together with E. N. McDonald, he went into the feed and grain business with a capital of \$15,000, under the firm name of the McDonald Company, a firm which started in with a business of \$100,000 a year, but which has increased today to \$12,000,000 per year. Later this company made their headquarters at Los Angeles, where they built a feed mill at the corner of Molino and Palmetto streets and were organized as the McDonald Grain and Milling Company with a capital of \$200,000, Mr. McDonald being the president and Mr. Keller the secretary and manager. As the business increased they also went into flour milling, putting up their first mill at No. 913 East Third street in 1898. At Mr. McDonald's death Mr. Keller was elected president and in 1902 the name of the company was changed to the Globe Grain and Milling Company, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, which has today increased to \$3,300,000. Since 1902 they have established a mill at San Francisco with a capacity of sixteen hundred barrels per day. This is their largest mill, that in Los Angeles ranking second, with a capacity of one thousand barrels per day. The other mills of this company are those located at Colton, Cal., which has a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels; San Diego, Cal., three hundred and fifty barrels; El Paso, Texas, four hundred barrels; and Woodland, Cal., two hundred barrels. Their two elevators are situated at Portland, Ore., and San Pedro, Cal., respectively, that at Portland, which is the larger, having a capacity of sixteen

thousand tons. The company also run their own steamer for carrying bulk grain, its capacity being thirty-two hundred tons.

Besides being president of the Globe Grain and Milling Company, Mr. Keller is president of the Valley Ice Company at Fresno and Bakersfield, Cal., which does all the car icing for the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroads; president of the Globe Ice and Cold Storage Company at El Paso, Texas; president of the San Joaquin Valley Farm Lands Company, controlling sixty-five thousand acres known as the James ranch; director of the Ralston Iron Works, San Francisco, and of the Merchants' National Bank, Los Angeles.

Mr. Keller is a Mason, a member of the Southern California Lodge, Signet Chapter, Golden Gate Commandery, San Francisco, and also belongs to the Shrine in Los Angeles. Socially he is identified with the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Country Club, his residence being at West Sixth street and Shatto place, Los Angeles. Politically he espouses Republican principles.

LOUIS LANDRETH. The beautiful little foothill city of Whittier owes much to the enterprise, industry and splendid judgment of Louis Landreth, who has been one of her most prominent citizens since 1888, when he removed to that point from Downey, where he had been engaged in farming. Mr. Landreth has been engaged in real estate and building enterprises principally, but has also taken a general interest in all that has been for the welfare of his home city, and has always been found well in the forefront of any progressive and upbuilding movement that has been launched, giving of his strength and ability freely at all times for the public weal. He has erected business blocks on Greenleaf and Philadelphia streets and at present owns much valuable property in and near Whittier.

Mr. Landreth is a native of Indiana, born in Owen county, May 21, 1844. When he was a lad of five years his parents removed to Mercer county, Ill., where he was reared and educated. His father was a farmer and the boy early assumed his share of the responsibilities of the labor on the home place, remaining in association with his father until he was twenty-four years



E.H.C. Klokke.

of age. At that time he was married and began farming for himself, locating on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Mercer county, Ill., later purchasing an additional farm of two hundred and forty acres. It was in 1886 that he finally came to California, locating for a short time in Pasadena, and later purchasing a ninety-acre ranch near Downey, this county. Here he remained until in 1888, when he removed to Whittier, where he has since made his home. He became at once interested in real estate promotions, being one of twenty men to organize the Pickering Land and Water Company, and one of the directors of the company, serving in this capacity until the company property was sold to Whittier. He has been extensively engaged in the real estate business since then, buying and selling both city property and farm lands, and being especially interested in subdivision propositions. In 1906 Mr. Landreth engaged in the feed and fuel business, in which he is still engaged in connection with his son. He has been an important factor in the development and general upbuilding of Whittier and has rendered many valuable services to the municipality. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education and in the early days rendered valuable service as a member of the school board.

Mr. Landreth has been twice married, the first Mrs. Landreth being Miss Mary Walters of Pennsylvania in her maidenhood. She died leaving two daughters, Eva, now the wife of Harry Townsend, and Bertha, now Mrs. John Plant. The second marriage united Mr. Landreth with Miss Viola Murdock, of Illinois, who bore her husband four children, all of whom are well known in Whittier, where they were reared and educated. They are: Chart T.; Ceola, the wife of Roy Stevens; Vera, now Mrs. Rogers, and Howard. Mr. Landreth is at present serving as director of the First National Bank of Whittier. Both he and Mrs. Landreth are well known in their social circle in Whittier, being especially prominent in church and fraternal affairs. Mr. Landreth is a charter member of the Odd Fellows of Mercer county, Ill., and of the Knights of Pythias of Whittier, while both he and his wife are active members of the Congregational Church of Whittier.

MAJ. ERNST F. C. KLOKKE. The native land of Maj. Ernst F. C. Klokke, who died recently in Los Angeles, was Holland, where he was born in Utrecht, July 21, 1834, the son of Ernst C. and Jacoba (Van Steenwyk) Klokke. In that city he was educated at a select school, acquiring a thorough commercial education to which he applied himself with the persistence which was a marked characteristic of his subsequent successful career.

When he was but sixteen years of age, Major Klokke left Holland for New York city, where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Chicago, in which city was made the beginning of his great success and where he spent thirty years. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland and took part in many of its engagements. By constant promotion, he was finally brevetted major for courage and meritorious services, and after three years and three months was honorably discharged in the autumn of 1864. Returning to Chicago, Major Klokke resumed his interest in the fur business which he had left at the outbreak of the war, and his rise in importance in the city was due partly to his honorable service during the war. He was prominent in politics on the side of the Republican party and was thereby called upon to fill numerous important offices. He became a member of the boards of police and fire commissioners in 1872, and for the five years following 1877 held the position of county clerk of Cook county.

When this last term of office expired, Major Klokke spent some time in European travel, making an extended visit to his native city. Upon his return to Chicago he decided to settle in California, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles, which city he made his home for the remainder of his life. Here he invested largely in real estate and became the owner of a fine orange ranch, his home on South Figueroa street being one of the most beautiful residences in the city at that time. His interest in the life and welfare of the city of his adoption was unfailing, and he was for twelve years consecutively a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and was president of the Municipal Art Commission of Los Angeles and of the Placentia Orange Growers' Association. Frater-

nally he was a Master Mason, being also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion Association of Southern California, of which he held the presidency for two terms, and the California and Los Angeles Country Clubs.

Major Klokke was married in 1873 to Miss Johanna E. Schneider, who, with three children, Helen A., Karl C. and Ernst A. Klokke, survives him.

HERBERT JOHNSTON EVANS. One of the prominent citizens of Monrovia is Herbert Johnston Evans, dealer in real estate and insurance, interested in oil lands especially, and closely associated with municipal affairs in the beautiful little city at the foothills. Mr. Evans is a native of London, England, having been born there November 8, 1869, the son of Edward J. and Caroline (Taylor) Evans. His education was received at Vermont College, Lower Chaptom, London, and at the age of fifteen he entered the law office of E. H. Burkett, of Curriers Hall, 6 London Wall, in London. Three years later he left there to enter the shipping offices of Hopcraft & Broadwater, of Frenchchurch avenue, London, where he continued until 1891. At that time he left England and came to the United States, locating at Muskogee, Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma), where he was bookkeeper for J. A. Patterson & Co., general merchants, which firm was later incorporated under the name of the Patterson Mercantile Company. Here he remained for nine years, and in 1900 removed to New Mexico on account of ill health. In 1901 he went to Denver, Colo., and from there in 1905 he came to Monrovia, Cal., and ever since has made his home here.

Mr. Evans became heavily interested in real estate in Oklahoma, and still retains his interests there, besides which he has valuable holdings in Monrovia, all of which investments show rare judgment and foresight.

Since coming to Monrovia Mr. Evans has been prominently associated in the various municipal activities, and is recognized as a man of public spirit and wide awake to all questions of civic betterment and social progress. He was a member of the board of city trustees from 1908 to 1910, was re-elected in 1910 for a term of four

years and is now serving as president of the board. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, and served as grand master of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of Oklahoma in 1902-1903; as grand high priest of the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons in 1903-1904; as grand commander of the grand commandery of Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) in 1903-1904; besides which he is a member of the Granite Club of Monrovia, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Muskogee, Okla.; is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

The marriage of Mr. Evans took place in Muskogee, Okla., on September 5, 1894, uniting him with Miss Jane Louise Berry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans are popular with a wide circle of friends in Monrovia. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD L. MILLS. Thrown entirely upon his own resources when less than eighteen years of age, rising thereafter to the important position of superintendent in several large manufacturing companies where he was engaged consecutively, and later starting an independent business which employed only two men but now requires the assistance of fifty employees, Edward L. Mills is an example of what can be accomplished by a man with a steady purpose in life.

Born near Montoursville, Pa., October 28, 1868, Mr. Mills was the son of James B. and Emma Mills, and received his education at the township school in the winter and at a private school at Montoursville in the summer, until the age of sixteen, when he left school and secured a position as apprentice machinist at Moltz & Watson Iron Works, at Montoursville, at the small wage of \$2.40 per week. After working with this company for a year or more, he found it necessary to support himself independent of assistance from his parents, and not earning sufficient for that purpose in the position he then held, he was compelled to look elsewhere for more remunerative employment. In those days apprentices were held to fixed rules, wages being advanced only as agreed, regardless of the efficiency manifested by the man, and having determined to better his condition, Mr. Mills left home, securing a position similar to his first, in the employ of the Variety

Iron Works at Williamsport, Pa., at wages sufficient to support himself. Having finished his trade there, he secured a position as machinist with the Emporium Machine Company, at Emporium, Pa., and soon after accepting the position was appointed foreman, an office which he held for several years, when a better position was offered him as foreman for the J. H. McEwen Manufacturing Company, of Ridgway, Pa., which position he resigned after some time in order to secure employment which would enable him to see the country and at the same time gain more knowledge in a mechanical line. Going to Erie, Pa., he secured employment with the Erie City Iron Works, as traveling engineer, which brought him in contact with a great number of business men, the experience being of great value to him. At the expiration of about two years the same company appointed him designer in their draughting department, with an increase in salary, which office he filled for about five years, when he was offered the superintendency of the Buffalo Forge Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., at much higher wages, which he accepted, and was with them about two years, resigning to take the position of superintendent for the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company, at Bradford, Pa., on May 30, 1896, and while residing in that city Mr. Mills became a member of the city council, also of the police and fire commissions. In the fall of 1900 he resigned his position in Bradford in order to come to Los Angeles, Cal., and accept a position as foreman with the Baker Iron Works. In the East he had met Fred L. Baker, who had convinced him that Los Angeles was an excellent place in which to live, and he has never had cause to change that opinion during his residence of many years here.

Since early in the year 1905, the business interests of Mr. Mills have been carried on independently, he having organized and incorporated the Mills Iron Works in Los Angeles on January 31, 1905, of which he was elected president. Beginning business on March 1 of that year with three men who constituted the working force and stockholders, after about two years he purchased all the stock, thus becoming sole owner of the company. As the business increased rapidly, new tools were from time to time installed, the year 1910 seeing the erection of new and larger buildings and the installation of more and heavier tools, which increased the capacity of the com-

pany vastly in the output of oil and water well tools, placing them in a position to manufacture the heaviest tools demanded by the trade. While working to the full capacity, they employ from fifty to sixty men, their product being mostly sold in the state of California, shipments also being frequently made to Nevada, Arizona, Mexico and occasionally to Europe.

Mr. Mills is not a member of any church, secret society or club, but in his political interests is a member of the Republican party. His marriage with Verna M. Hart was solemnized in Williamsport, Pa., on November 2, 1896, and they are the parents of one daughter, Edith V., who is at present a pupil at the Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles.

HENRY VAN NESS. The father of Henry Van Ness of Compton, Cal., was born in Germany, a country which is well represented in this part of the state by the names of its sons and grandsons; and his mother, Lucy (Martinez) Van Ness, a native of Arizona, bore one of the old Spanish names that tell of the former Spanish occupation of the Southwest before the Americans took possession of the land. Leaving his childhood's home in Germany, the father came to California as a poor boy, where he was for a while in business in Los Angeles, later devoting himself to mining in Arizona, but returning to California to settle in Compton in the late '90s. Here he bought thirty acres of land and engaged in dairying, a pursuit which he followed until his death in 1904, aged about sixty-two years.

The son Henry, born in Los Angeles, June 3, 1891, was one of eight children, namely: Alice (now Mrs. Lemon), Ruby, Frank, Charles, Henry, Joseph, Madge and Lucy. He began in the dairy business at the early age of thirteen years, eventually taking entire charge of his father's ranch, which place he continued to carry on until 1912. In that year he rented his present place of twenty acres, where he runs a fine modern dairy farm of fifty-three cows and keeps two thoroughbred Holstein bulls. The milk from his dairy is all bought by the Casso Cheese factory at Compton.

Henry Van Ness is one of the rising young men of Compton, and it is by his own endeavors and perseverance that he has come to his present

prosperous condition in life. His wife is Ade-
laide (Jenkins) Van Ness of California, a daughter
of Isaac Jenkins, a pioneer of this state, at
present residing at Huntington Park, Cal. Fraternal-
ly Mr. Van Ness is connected with the
Odd Fellows.

LEE CHANNING GATES. Ohio has sent many worthy sons to California, none of whom has won greater honor for himself, or rendered higher service to the state and city of his adoption than has Lee Channing Gates, who for more than twenty-five years has been an esteemed resident of Los Angeles, and an active participant in municipal affairs as well as a prominent figure in the legal and commercial life of the southwest.

Mr. Gates was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 4, 1856, the son of Laborius Andrew and Maria (Brumbaugh) Gates. His parents removed from Ohio to Wayne county, Ind., when he was four years of age, and in the latter state he received his early education in the district schools near his father's farm. At an early age young Gates determined to become a teacher, and when he was eighteen he passed the teacher's examination and for four years was engaged in teaching in the country schools of Indiana. This work proved but a stepping stone, however, to higher education and another professional calling, for in 1879 he went to Dayton, Ohio, and began reading law in the office of his uncle, Lee Brumbaugh, and later with the firm of Nevin & Krumler. His admission to the bar of Ohio, May 5, 1881, was the result of close study and faithful application. Opening an office in Dayton, he carried on a successful practice for four years, when ill health compelled him to seek an active, out-of-door life, and he removed to Butler county, Kans., and engaged in stock raising.

For five years Mr. Gates followed the fortunes of the cattleman, pioneering in the truest sense of the word, and incidentally regaining his health. He then opened an office in Eldorado, Kans., and again practiced law, until in 1891 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. In the Angel City he first became attorney for the Los Angeles Abstract Company, which was afterward merged with the Title Insurance and Trust Company, and the services of Mr. Gates were retained by the larger organization. In 1894 he was ap-

pointed its chief counsel and has since held that important and influential position.

Other interests also have claimed the attention, support and co-operation of Mr. Gates. Since 1908 he has been a prominent member of the California Land Title Association, and three times has been elected its president. He is also connected with the American Association of Title Men and a member of the executive committee for the association. The most important public work that has been allotted to Mr. Gates has been in the service of Los Angeles and the southwest in the upper house of the state legislature, to which he was elected in 1910. Here he distinguished himself in a number of splendid efforts for direct legislation, the most eminent service rendered his constituency and his state, however, being his introduction into the Senate of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall measure, and his active and aggressive work in securing its passage. The resultant good from this measure and the adoption of similar measures by cities and states throughout the country have been sincere tributes to the progressive spirit of Mr. Gates.

The marriage of Mr. Gates took place at Richmond, Ind., April 14, 1883, when he was united with Miss Bessie B. Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Caldwell, of that city. Two children have been born to them, Hazel and June, of whom the latter is now the wife of Harold A. Baker. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gates are popular with a wide circle of friends, Mr. Gates being actively identified with the most progressive civil and social clubs of the city, and also of the leading commercial organizations. He is a prominent member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Municipal League, the Union League, Jonathan, University and Sunset Clubs, the Southern California Automobile Association, the Gamut Club and the various city clubs interested in civic questions and engaged in the promotion of better government for the city and the state. He is also a Mason.

Mr. Gates has a vigorous, energetic mind. His perception in questions of law, logic or morals is keen. His command of language is such that he expresses his ideas with remarkable clearness and beauty. He is recognized as an authority in real estate law in California and as a speaker is one of the most eloquent.

Altogether, the position occupied by Mr. Gates



L. Garrison

in Los Angeles, and in fact, throughout the state, is builted on a firm foundation, the basic principle of which is in the splendid service that he has rendered, in his acknowledged ability in his capacity as attorney and legislator, and his sterling qualities as a man, and as a leader of men. He is a willing servitor of the people, and has yet to be found wanting in his devotion to the general welfare and to the public good.

and a director of the Southwest Society of Archaeological Institute of America.

In Los Angeles Mr. Mason is well known both socially and in business circles, where he has many friends. In Los Angeles in 1893 he was married to Miss Mary L. Strong. Mr. Mason is a member of the principal civic clubs of the city and also of the Los Angeles Country Club.

DEAN MASON. Prominently identified with the commercial and business interests of Los Angeles and Southern California for a long period, Dean Mason is today known throughout the coast as one of the staunchest and most loyal supporters of the Southland. He is identified with a multitude of interests in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties and holds property interests of great value, as well as being associated with banking, lumber and railroad enterprises here and elsewhere.

Mr. Mason is a native of New York, having been born in Chautauqua county, November 27, 1863, the son of George and Harriet (Brownell) Mason. He was educated in the public schools of New York state, graduating from the high school. All his life he has been engaged in business pursuits and has met with the greatest success in his various undertakings. For six years he was a partner in Mason's Bank, Plankington, S. Dak., and after moving to Los Angeles he was connected with the California Bank for several years. It was in California also that Mr. Mason became interested in the lumber business. The principal scenes of his operations in this line were in northern California and southern Oregon, where he operated for seven years. He was also engaged in several railroad building projects in this region, and here also was decidedly successful.

Yet another venture in which Mr. Mason has met with his accustomed good fortune has been in the development of the kieselguhr deposits in Santa Barbara county. These deposits are the largest in the world and comprise about two thousand acres. He is manager of the Mason estates and vice-president of the Mason Company and of the Magne Silica Company. He is also a director of the Security National Bank of Los Angeles,

GEORGE MONROE SAVAGE. The Justice of the Peace in Lankershim, Cal., is George Monroe Savage, a native of Warren county, Tenn., where he was born November 7, 1853, and since November, 1910, has held the above office, having been re-elected for a second term of four years in 1914.

When a young man, Judge Savage decided to take up the study of the law, and began his education along that line in the offices of prominent attorneys in McMinnville and Carthage, Tenn., being admitted to the bar in that state in February, 1877. In 1879 he removed to Texas, where he practiced his profession in Palo Pinto county, for twenty-five years thereafter being known as one of the leading attorneys of that section of the state, and being prominent in the winning of many important cases. Elected county attorney of Palo Pinto county in 1884, the Judge served two years in this office with much distinction, his continual study of the law and the exceptional success which has attended his career from the first having made him the foremost man in his class in that part of the state. On account of ill health, brought on by overwork, he came to Southern California in 1905 and settled in Lankershim, where he has remained ever since, his first election to the office of Justice of the Peace in that township taking place in November, 1910, an office which he has held continuously since that date and which he has filled in a most able manner.

The Judge has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Elizabeth Cardwell of Tennessee, now deceased, who became the mother of three daughters, Eva, Carrie and May, all of whom are now married and living in Tennessee. The second wife of Judge Savage was, before marriage, Mrs. Gertrude B. Christian; they had one daughter Lorena, now deceased.

EDWARD MCKAIN. A native of Ottawa, Canada, where he was born in November, 1862, the son of Thomas McKain, Edward McKain, now the president of the McKain Manufacturing Company in Los Angeles, Cal., received his early education in the public schools and in the high school, graduating from the Collegiate Institute at the age of nineteen years, after which he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and learned the trade of millwright with the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company. For six years he remained with the firm, then followed his trade in different cities of Oregon and Washington until the year 1888, when he came to Los Angeles. This was his second trip to this city, his first trip having been made in 1884 in the interests of the Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, who had the contract to build the Capitol Milling Company's plant, this being the first roller flouring mill in this city. Upon coming to Los Angeles in 1888 he engaged with the Capitol Milling Company as millwright, where he remained for eight years, after which he went into business independently, in the manufacture of mill machinery, in which he has met with great success. The McKain Manufacturing Company, established by him, employs thirty-five men and manufactures a general line of mill machinery, doing business with customers in all parts of the Southwest. He is also president of the Los Angeles Engine Works, doing a general machine business.

On February 5, 1891, Mr. McKain was married to Miss Delia Reynolds in Los Angeles, and they are the parents of three children, Tom, Beatrice and Zylpha. Mr. McKain is a member of the Catholic Church and in his political preferences is a Democrat. He is a member of the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles.

HON. LESLIE R. HEWITT. It would be impossible to present a record of Los Angeles from the standpoint of the law and omit therefrom mention of one who, as attorney in private cases involving great issues, as an officer engaged in the service of the city or as a jurist in the superior courts, has accomplished much for the permanent benefit of the community, for the uplifting of civic affairs and for the permanent establishment of local law and jurisprudence upon a firm basis. Therefore, the name of Judge

Hewitt is entitled to a place in the annals of the city where by far the greater part of his life has been passed and where his progressive spirit has been an element in many enterprises of permanent value. Creditable as has been his past achievement it may be regarded as but the beginning of his career, for he is yet in the prime of mental and physical strength, with the possibility of years of continued usefulness in his chosen profession and in the public service. Although a resident of Los Angeles from boyhood, Washington is his native commonwealth, he having been born at Olympia, that state, September 12, 1867, a son of Randall H. and Ellen (Hewitt) Hewitt. From 1876 to 1882 he was a pupil in the Los Angeles grammar schools and from there was promoted to the high school, of which he is a graduate, class of 1885. Ambitious to secure the best advantages the state afforded from an educational standpoint, he entered the University of California and took the regular course of classical study in that institution, of which he is a graduate in the class of 1890.

Admitted to practice in the courts of California August 8, 1893, Mr. Hewitt returned from San Francisco to Los Angeles, opened an office in this city and began the building up of a private practice, in which he was fortunate to soon win the recognition his talents merited. During 1898 he entered the service of the city in the capacity of deputy city attorney, continuing as such until 1906, when he was promoted to be city attorney in recognition of his thorough knowledge of the law. As such he remained in office until 1910, and then received a merited recognition of past services in his election as state senator from the thirty-eighth senatorial district. In the senate from the first he labored for the best interests of the people and for measures he believed to be right. At no time has the district been represented by a senator more devoted to its welfare, more interested in measures for its progress or more intelligent as to the best methods to be employed for its permanent upbuilding. In this higher office he made good as he had when acting as deputy city attorney under Walter Haas and under City Attorney Mathews, or as assistant on the retirement of Herbert J. Goudge in 1906, and in the office of city attorney, to which he was elected in December, 1906, on the same ticket with Mayor Harper at the first non-partisan election. Re-elected in 1909, the following year he resigned

as city attorney in order to accept an appointment as special counsel for the harbor. As a member of the consolidation commission in 1909 he and James A. Anderson had the honor of drawing up the consolidation act and he also acted as counsel for the city in the aqueduct project. It had been his intention to return to private practice at the end of 1913 or as soon as a decision was rendered by the supreme court in the famous tide-land cases, involving the claim of the city to twelve hundred acres of tide-lands valued at \$50,000,000. However, his intentions relative to private practice were changed when, without having become a candidate for the office, he was chosen, November 4, 1913, as judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, to succeed Hon. N. P. Conrey, who had been appointed presiding justice of the appellate court. Eminently qualified for the bench by reason of his fair and impartial mind and thorough knowledge of the law, it may be predicted that his success at the bar will be supplemented by an even greater distinction as a jurist and that any decisions rendered involving intricate questions will be regarded by higher courts as entitled to very great weight.

Aside from any consideration of Judge Hewitt from the standpoint of bench or bar or public service, but regarding him exclusively from the standpoint of social and personal attributes, it may be stated that he is eminently worthy of regard as private citizen, friend or neighbor. In his comfortable home on South Alvarado street, presided over with graciousness by his wife, Mrs. Mabel (Eastwood) Hewitt, he finds pleasure in the society of family and friends and in the enjoyment of good books and current periodicals. In reading, as in every phase of life, he is critical, satisfied with nothing less than the best and eager to broaden his mind by contact with the writings of men of deep thought. His clubs are the San Gabriel Valley Golf Club and the Union League, while fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason of the thirty-second degree, besides which he is well known among the Shriners of Al Malaikah Temple.

dena, with offices in the city. Mr. Marsh has been in business in Los Angeles since he came to California some fifteen years ago, and during that time has designed many handsome structures here and elsewhere, receiving in the course of his work several large commissions from Oakland and other of the Bay cities.

Mr. Marsh is a native of Illinois, born at Upper Alton July 16, 1871, the seventh son of Ebenezer and Kate (Provost) Marsh. He received his early education in the schools of Upper Alton, graduating from the high school in 1886. Following this he studied art, literature and science at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, for a period of three years, later attending the University of Illinois, where he remained for five years, graduating in 1897 from the school of architecture with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is one of three men, graduates of the school of architecture of the University of Illinois, who were made honorary members of the Illinois Chapter of the National Students Architectural Fraternity Alpha Rho Chi.

After completing his work at the University Mr. Marsh went to Chicago, Ill., as engineer for the American Luxfer Prism Company. He remained with this firm for three years, representing them in various cities, including New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Marsh determined to come to California. Upon resigning his position with the American Luxfer Prism Company he came directly to Los Angeles, where he began his career as an architect, and in the meantime has risen rapidly to prominence in his profession. He first formed a partnership with J. N. Preston under the firm name of Preston & Marsh, and during the year that this lasted they made a specialty of handsome residences, and won for themselves an enviable standing in the city. At the end of the year the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Marsh became associated with C. H. Russell under the firm name of Marsh & Russell.

This association continued for nearly six years, during which period they engaged in some of the most important architectural work in the southwest. The designing of the city of Venice was the work of this firm, and is probably the most unique effort of its kind, for Venice is known as a place of unusual originality of design and of distinctive beauty. It is, supposedly, patterned after the Italian city whose name it bears, and is

NORMAN FOOTE MARSH. One of the leading architects of Los Angeles city and county, and in fact of the state, is Norman Foote Marsh, a resident of the beautiful suburb of South Pas-

penetrated in every direction by quaint canals which are spanned by artistic bridges of clever design. It is the only city of its kind on the Western Continent and stands a monument to its architects.

The partnership between Messrs. Marsh and Russell was dissolved in 1907, Mr. Russell going to San Francisco, while Mr. Marsh continued his business career in Los Angeles, and has since that time been working alone. He occupies a leading place among the local architects, and for the past few years has been making a specialty of public buildings, including schools, churches, libraries, etc., and some of the most beautiful and distinctive buildings in Southern California have been designed by him. Among these may be mentioned the Pasadena high school, of which Harlan Updegraff (specialist of school administration, Bureau of Education in Washington, D. C.) said that it is the finest school structure in the whole United States. Another equally notable example is offered in the Hollywood high school buildings, which constitute the first group high school to be built in this part of the country. Other buildings designed by Mr. Marsh are the First Methodist Church Long Beach, the First Baptist Church Pomona, the First Methodist Church Oakland, the University of Redlands, all of which are handsome modern fire-proof buildings.

Probably the most noteworthy production of Mr. Marsh's entire career, as it is one of the most recent, is the Columbia Hospital, in Los Angeles, which has been acknowledged to be the finest structure of its kind west of New York City, and which compares favorably with anything in the metropolis. This hospital is modern in every detail and is equipped with every modern device known to science, including a system for washing the air as it enters the building, thus rendering it absolutely clean and scientifically pure.

There is scarcely a section of Los Angeles that does not hold some structure that is the handiwork of Mr. Marsh, and throughout the surrounding territory he is equally well represented. His designs are noted for their simple purity of outline, and their splendid atmosphere of dignified strength and stability. Many of the handsomest homes in the city have been designed by him, while not a few of the latest business blocks and office buildings are also of his design.

Mr. Marsh is not a clubman, but he is intimately

associated with all interests which tend toward the upbuilding of the community, and is a favorite with a wide circle of friends. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. In South Pasadena, where he makes his home, he is actively associated with all civic movements and is recognized as a progressive citizen. He is a member of the board of trustees for the local public library and chairman of the board of trustees for the Memorial Baptist Church, of which he is an influential member.

The marriage of Mr. Marsh to Miss Cora Mae Cairns took place in Polo, Ill., January 23, 1901. To them have come two children, Norman LeRoy and Marion Elizabeth Marsh.

FREDERICK WALKER STITH. Among the young men who contributed towards enhancing the business and commercial importance of Los Angeles and Southern California we find the name of Frederick W. Stith, who from the time of his arrival in this city, in 1904, until his death on October 5, 1913, was accounted one of the most progressive men of the city. He was born in Carleton, Ill., July 21, 1869, the son of David and Mary Jane (Gorin) Stith. The father was one of the largest and best known cattlemen in the Panhandle district in Kansas and was descended from old Virginian families and some of them were the founders of William and Mary College. Like the founders of the name of Stith in the United States the later generations followed the westward trend of emigration from the Atlantic coast until the western shore of the continent had been reached, and in each locality where they settled the name was a synonym for integrity and honesty.

Educated in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas, F. W. Stith shouldered the responsibilities of life at an early age. His first business venture was in Medicine Lodge, Kan., where he was engaged in the wheat business one year. With this experience to demonstrate his ability to handle larger undertakings he went to Attica, Kan., and became cashier of the Attica Exchange Bank, a position which he retained for the following three years. From this place he went to Pekin and Peoria, Ill., to accept a position as sales manager for the Acme Harvester Company, remaining there and building up the business of the concern as well as making a financial start for



J. G. Schaefer

himself until 1904, the year of his arrival in Southern California.

After a short time spent in looking over the prospects for a permanent location in Los Angeles Mr. Stith very soon saw the great possibilities for the city to expand in almost any branch of endeavor and accordingly he organized the F. W. Stith Company, general merchandise brokers, and from a small beginning built up a large and lucrative business, which was continued actively until his demise. The offices of the company were located in the Higgins building and here the details of the business were carefully looked after by Mr. Stith. Nor was this enterprise the extent of his usefulness, for he was a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Los Angeles, a stockholder in the Home Savings Bank, in both of which his previous experience in the banking business placed him in a position of importance with his fellow officials. Besides these interests he had other business connections of more or less importance, in fact no movement that had for its ultimate outcome the betterment of conditions for the city or its people ever found him lacking in enthusiasm as a supporter and many times he was the leader in such movements.

Mr. Stith found recreation in the associations of fellow members of the California and the Los Angeles Country Clubs. He was a Mason, and his funeral was conducted by this order. His political ideas were not confined to any one party, but in supporting men for leadership he voted for the man best qualified, in his judgment, for the place. On November 2, 1898, at Lacon, Ill., occurred the marriage of Mr. Stith with Miss Mary Josephine Barnes, a native of that state and daughter of George O. and Mary (Magoon) Barnes, Mr. Magoon being a prominent attorney and wealthy citizen of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Stith was born one son, Richard Barnes Stith.

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intellect, the tireless physical and mental energy and the remarkable judgment of men, marked him as a citizen of inestimable value to his chosen community. The story of success wrested from adverse environment is always interesting, and never more so than when the subject of the stirring and adventurous incidents was of foreign birth and education, lacking the advantages of those to "the manor born," and forced to struggle against a pitiless sea of circumstances. Such was the struggle of the young German, a stranger in the new world, without means or influence, yet possessed of a most valuable asset in his stalwart frame and robust constitution, in his native ability and tireless perseverance and in his excellent knowledge of business conditions characteristic of the German race. Perhaps he inherited his remarkable ability from some unknown ancestor or it may be that he was the first of the name to attain distinguished eminence as a financier; however that may be, it is not to be denied that his rise to success proved the versatile quality of his mental endowments as well as the striking opportunities afforded by Los Angeles to men of daring, business courage and tenacity in observing, studying and working out the problems connected with the growth of a great city.

Industrious but unknown and humble laborers in that famous kingdom of Germany known at Wurtemberg, Gottlob and Dorothea Schaefer passed their lives in the peaceful pursuits common to their class and locality, evincing in their fine principles of honor and moral courage a splendid heritage from a long line of worthy Teutonic ancestry. Of their children the only one whose career touched and became interwoven with the development of Los Angeles was John Gottlob, born at Steinach, Wurtemberg, June 24, 1864, educated in the national schools of Germany, apprenticed to the meat business in early life, and at the age of eighteen an emigrant to Toledo, Ohio, where a brother had preceded him. A stay of three years in the Ohio city proved most helpful to him, enabling him to acquire a knowledge of the English language and the American methods of transacting business. Removal to San Antonio, Tex., gave him an advantageous opportunity to embark in business. Meanwhile he studied conditions throughout the entire country and de-

JOHN GOTTLLOB SCHAEFER. The spectacular and the romantic have been so closely interwoven with the history of Los Angeles that the rapid rise of John G. Schaefer attracted perhaps less attention than would have been granted in an older community where fortunes are less readily made and lost. Certain it is that the splendid qualities of his mind, the amazing shrewdness of his foresight, the rare

cided that the West afforded the most favorable opening for a young man. Acting upon that view he came to Los Angeles in 1888 and embarked in the meat business, which he followed with success for fifteen years. It may be stated, however, that the large wealth which he accumulated did not come from business pursuits, but from realty investments. In his judgment concerning land values he had few superiors. Seldom, indeed, did his opinion of lands prove to be at fault. With him to form an opinion was to act. Delay was distasteful to him. His mind acted quickly and it was not his policy to defer for future developments. In large degree this habit of prompt action was the keynote of his success.

With all of his large enterprises, entailing responsibilities that would have been appalling to men of less courageous temperament, Mr. Schaefer found leisure for identification with various Turner societies and German organizations, and always was a leader among his countrymen in Los Angeles, enjoying their confidence to an unlimited extent and aiding them by his practical counsel and wise judgment. Sharing with him in the esteem of the German-American residents of the city was his wife, whom he married in San Antonio, Tex., January 6, 1888, and who was Miss Bertha Gross, a native of Konigsberg, Prussia, but from childhood a resident of the United States. Her interest in German societies has been as deep as his own, but her exalted conceptions of duty are not limited by race or creed, for like him she possesses an intelligence that is broad and humanitarian. After an illness of six weeks he passed away June 24, 1911, on the anniversary of his birth, and a few days later his body was laid to rest in Rosedale cemetery. Surviving him are Mrs. Schaefer and their two children, namely: Albert George, now the manager of the estate, which includes a ranch of three thousand acres, valuable Los Angeles property and other important possessions; and Anna, the wife of Otto Kerscher, of Los Angeles.

GEORGE IRA COCHRAN. The prominent business men of Los Angeles have come from many distant cities, drawn hither by the equable

climate and the business chances in a new country. The president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, George Ira Cochran, is a native of Canada, where he was born July 1, 1863, the son of Rev. George Cochran, D. D., and C. L. (Davidson) Cochran. His father, a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was sent as a missionary to Japan in 1873, his son, then a boy of ten years, accompanying him and spending the next six years of his life in that oriental country. Returning to Toronto in 1879, the father resumed his preaching in that city and the son entered Toronto Collegiate Institute, University of Toronto, and was later admitted as barrister-at-law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Coming to California, he practiced law in Los Angeles from 1888 to 1906, being attorney for the Los Angeles clearing house during the panic of 1893. In the year 1906 he became president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, which office he continues to fill at the present time.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, the largest life insurance company in the West, was organized at Sacramento, Cal., in 1868, Senator Leland Stanford being its first president. Among the well-known names associated with him were those of Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker, both of whom are of railroad fame. The head office of the company has been twice moved, first to San Francisco in 1881, thence to Los Angeles in 1906 after the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, and here it has remained since that time; its present building on the corner of Sixth and Olive streets, a handsome structure with lawn and gardens adjoining, was erected exclusively for the use of this company and is one of the most securely built and well equipped home office buildings in the country. Though organized as a mixed company, in the management of which both stockholders and policyholders had a voice, the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company is now, with regard to its management, purely a stock company, its capital being \$1,000,000. Yet the word "mutual" retained in the name is still applicable since the profits from the participating business are distributed among the participating policyholders, the dividends of the stockholders coming from the non-participating business alone.

Besides his important position as president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. Cochran has other varied and important claims

upon his time, being a director in various organizations, prominent among which are the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, the Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank, the Southern California Edison Company and the California Delta Farms, Incorporated; a trustee of the State Normal School, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission; also both trustee and treasurer of the University of Southern California, director of the Rosedale Cemetery Association and of the Artesian Water Company.

Mr. Cochran was active in the organization of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company, holding the position of vice-president in that firm since its beginning, and was at one time a member of the firm of Cochran, Williams, Goudge, Baker & Chandler. For many years he filled the positions of secretary and director of the United Gas, Electric and Power Company, having been largely influential in its consolidation with the Edison Electric Company. He was concerned with the Seaside Water Company, and with the opening of the West Adams Heights tract in Los Angeles, and also has interests in the city of Santa Barbara, Cal.

The first marriage of Mr. Cochran was with Miss Alice M. McClung, a native of Canada, August 6, 1890, whose death occurred June 16, 1906. On April 3, 1907, he married Miss Isabelle M. McClung in Los Angeles, where he now resides at No. 2249 Harvard boulevard, his business address being the Pacific Mutual Life Building, Los Angeles. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been influential in the founding of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, and he holds membership in the following clubs: The California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic, University, Los Angeles Country, Midwick Country and Virginia Country Clubs of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian and Pacific Union Clubs, San Francisco.

in the legal profession and for the public welfare of Los Angeles city and county, rather than as his father's son. He is a man of sterling worth and great integrity of purpose, a worthy citizen and a true friend. His ability in the legal profession has placed him in the front ranks among the men who are accomplishing much in that especial line, while it has also made him an invaluable public servant, and on more than one occasion he has served with distinction and lasting benefit to his constituency, which is at all times the general public and his fellow citizens.

Judge Works is a native of Indiana, born in Vevay, Switzerland county, December 28, 1869, the son of John Downey Works, United States Senator from California since 1911 and a man of power and influence in the state and nation, and Alice (Banta) Works, who is well known throughout California as the companion and helpmeet of her husband. Judge Works received his early education in Indiana, and in 1883 removed with his parents to San Diego, where he continued his public school studies, completing them later in San Francisco. In 1887 he was graduated from the San Diego Commercial College. From 1882 to 1890 he worked as a practical printer, the greater part of that time being during vacations, but the last year he gave his entire time to the work and was half owner of a job printing business.

It was not until 1890, when he was twenty years of age, that Judge Works began to read law, and a year and a half later he was admitted to the bar of California and engaged in the practice of his profession in San Diego until 1901, when he removed to Los Angeles, where he has made his home continuously since that time, being appointed Judge of the Superior Court of California for Los Angeles county by the governor in 1912, to serve until January, 1915. At the fall election of 1914 he was elected by the people to a six-year term in the same office, to commence at the expiration of his term under the appointment. During the time of his legal practice Judge Works appeared as counsel in many important cases, including the San Diego and National City water-rate cases and the Salem Charles will case. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1899-1901, and in 1907-1909 was first assistant city attorney of Los Angeles. In 1910-1911 he served as a member of the Los Angeles charter revision committee, framing the

JUDGE LEWIS REED WORKS. The son of an illustrious father, Judge Lewis Reed Works is nevertheless known for the strength of his own character and for the splendid work he has done

charter amendments that were voted on by the people, March 6, 1911. He was also president of the Los Angeles board of public utilities in 1911, and in 1912 served as a member of the board of freeholders to frame a new charter for Los Angeles, in the same year also being a member of the board of freeholders to frame the charter for Los Angeles county, under which the county is now governed.

Aside from his political and governmental activities, Judge Works has been and is still associated with a multitude of other interests which bring him into constant and close contact with his fellow citizens. He was a charter member of Company A, California Naval Militia (Naval Reserve), which was the first battalion organized in California, where he served three years and from which he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the National Academy of Political and Social Science; the National Geographic Society; the Southwest Society; the National Municipal League; the Los Angeles Municipal League; the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; the Los Angeles City Club and the Severance Club, being president of the last named, and once a president of the City Club. He is also a member of several social clubs, and is a past exalted ruler of San Diego Lodge No. 168, B. P. O. E.

The marriage of Judge Works and Miss Harriet L. Wilson occurred in Los Angeles in 1903. Mrs. Works is the daughter of the late William Wilson, and is a native of Ontario, Canada, born January 6, 1877. She is well known socially in Los Angeles, where together with her distinguished husband she enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. Judge Works is also a prominent member of the Christian Science Church and active in its affairs. Judge Works is the father of one son, Pierce, born in 1896 of a prior marriage, and a student at the University of California.

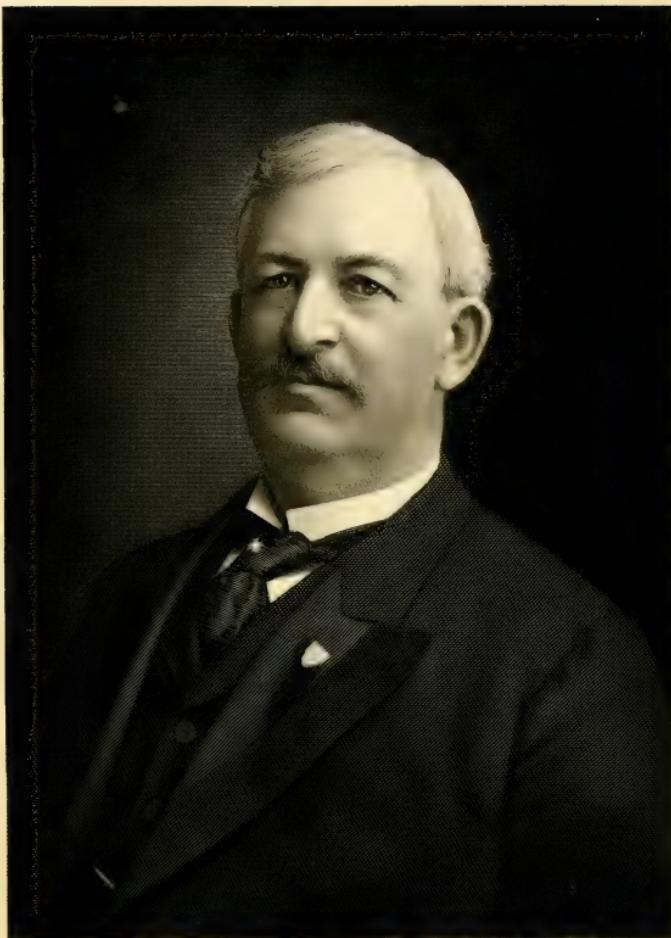
proved by him. With his home located in the beautiful little city of Monrovia, and with offices there and in Los Angeles for the conduct of his business of designing, contracting and building residences and business blocks, and for the promotion of various real estate enterprises, Mr. Tifal is well known in both cities and is accredited as one of the leading citizens of the county.

The native city of Mr. Tifal is Posen, Germany, he having been born there December 18, 1878. At an early age he came to the United States with his parents and settled in Monticello, Wis., where he was reared and educated. Later he went to Beaumont, Tex., where he learned the planing-mill business and after a time engaged in this line for himself, owning his own mill. At a still later period he went to Mexico City, Mexico, where he was employed in a planing mill for some time, but his health failing in 1907 he came to Monrovia, where he has since made his home. Two years were spent in recuperating and in looking over the conditions of the country, and in 1909 he opened his present business of contracting and building, making a specialty of fine residences, bungalows and office buildings. Later his younger brother, C. H. Tifal, joined him and since that time the firm has been known as Tifal Brothers, with offices at No. 5204 South Park avenue, Los Angeles, and at No. 628 Myrtle avenue, Monrovia.

In addition to their contracting and building business the Tifal Brothers also have a variety of other interests. They own and conduct a planing mill at Monrovia, and have been heavily interested in real estate. They subdivided the Tifal Brothers East Fifty-second street tract of nine acres in Los Angeles, which consisted of fifty-eight residence lots and seven business lots and was put on the market in 1911. At the present time it is built up and most of the lots are sold. The brothers have constructed some three hundred residences in Los Angeles and more than eighty in Monrovia. Prominent among the latter are the homes of P. E. Hatch, Charles Ainley, Fred Ainley, Mrs. Eva Busch, P. Bachert, C. H. Holmes, Frank Miller, O. N. Bryant, and many other handsome residences. They also have erected for sale some thirty houses in Monrovia, ranging in value from \$2300 to \$8000, and in Los Angeles they have built and owned more than sixty-four houses and business blocks. They also

G. R. TIFAL. A native of Germany and a resident of California only since 1907, G. R. Tifal has nevertheless been an important factor in the development and upbuilding both of Los Angeles and Monrovia, and much valuable residence and business property has been owned and im-





James D Schuyler

constructed the Frank L. Chance block at Glendora.

G. R. Tifal has been prominent in the local affairs of Monrovia since he first established his home there. He is an active worker in the cause of temperance and has taken an interest in all municipal affairs. For a number of years he served on the board of town trustees and for a part of this time has been chairman (mayor) of the board.

The marriage of Mr. Tifal took place in Beaumont, Tex., January 1, 1902, uniting him with Miss Clara E. Zacharias, the daughter of John and Rosalie Zacharias, and a native of Wisconsin. She has borne her husband three children, one son and two daughters, Chester, Adela and Beatrice.

The junior member of the firm of Tifal Brothers, C. H. Tifal, is a young man of great promise. He does the designing for the firm and is one of the leading bungalow designers in Southern California, which is equal to saying, in the world, for it is an acknowledged fact that this part of the state leads the world in the construction of this type of dwelling.

JAMES DIX SCHUYLER. To write a full and complete history of the life of Mr. Schuyler would be to present an epitome of the development of hydraulic engineering not only in the west, but practically throughout the world, for he was recognized as a world-wide authority on hydraulics and by experience in different countries had equipped his mind with a practical knowledge unsurpassed by any engineer of the present generation. In the control of enterprises of vast magnitude, as consulting engineer in the United States, British Columbia, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, and as the author of technical works, including "Reservoirs for Irrigation and Water Power and Domestic Water Supply," he attained a fame that made his influence felt among every class of people, but particularly in his own profession, as evidenced by the award of the Thomas Fitch Rowland prize to him from the American Society of Civil Engineers. Honors came to him repeatedly in the latter years of his life. More than once he was selected with a few other leaders of the profession to give his opin-

ion in enterprises involving the expenditure of vast sums and in no instance did the results prove his decision to be at fault; on the other hand, his judgment was always sustained by the evidence of experimental development. Perhaps no citizen more distinguished than he has been given to the country by the historic and aristocratic family of Schuyler, whose association with America dates back to the founding of New Amsterdam by the Dutch after the discovery of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson, that intrepid navigator from the Netherlands. Other Schuylers have attained prominence and have been characterized by a ripe statesmanship, but none has surpassed him in efficient service to the country.

The son of Philip Church and Lucy M. (Dix) Schuyler, of Ithaca, N. Y., James Dix Schuyler was born in that city May 11, 1848, and received a public-school education supplemented by attendance at the Friends' College from 1863 until 1868. Native abilities inclined him to engineering and through his own efforts he secured an early and excellent training in that line of work. In western Kansas, when hostile Indians still made the country wild and dangerous, he engaged in engineering for the Kansas & Pacific Railroad as early as 1869. The experience developed his innate courage and taught him to defend himself against redmen and outlaw whites. More than one skirmish enlivened the routine of work, and in one of these attacks he sustained a serious bodily injury. As early as 1873 he went from Colorado to California, but it was not until 1893 that he established an office and a home in Los Angeles. This city profited by his distinguished citizenship until 1902, when he removed to Ocean Park, and there his earth life came to a close in September, 1912. To develop a reputation as one of the foremost engineers of the world was a task not of a few months or a few years, but of several decades, and renown came with the remarkable success achieved in enterprises surpassing all previous attempts and daunting the courage of the most skilled engineers.

As assistant state engineer of California from 1878 to 1882, as chief engineer and superintendent of the Sinaloa & Durango Railroad in Mexico, 1882-84, and as an engineer in the building of the sea wall at San Francisco, 1884-85, Mr. Schuyler became known as one of the

rising engineers of the west. After building the Sweetwater dam in 1887-88 he was retained for the construction of the Hemet dam, which ranks as the highest masonry dam in western America. During subsequent years he devoted much attention to hydraulic engineering and built water works in Denver, Colo., Portland, Ore., and many other cities. During 1903-05 he engaged as consulting engineer in the building of the dam on Snake river at the head of the Twin Falls canal, which is probably the largest irrigation system in America. A similar position was held with the American Beet Sugar Company in California and Colorado during a period of nine years of irrigation and water supply development. While giving his entire time to such work his inventive faculties were brought into action and he devised the sluicing process which is recognized as one of the greatest improvements in modern engineering. One of the first enterprises in which the sluicing process was tried successfully was in the construction of the St. Francis dam for the Bay Counties Power Company. As consulting engineer of the Great Western Power Company of California he directed attention to the possibilities of a project that since has developed into the largest power plant in the state.

The board of three consulting engineers selected to report on the plans for the Los Angeles aqueduct had Mr. Schuyler as one of its members. No task of his forceful career was more deeply interesting to him than this stupendous project. Carefully he studied all of the plans for bringing the water two hundred and fifty miles from the Owens river through one of the driest deserts in the world and through mountains that made the construction of tunnels a feat calling for the highest engineering skill. When he and the other members of the board went over the ground in 1907 and studied every phase of the project, they recommended a cut of twenty-three miles from the estimated length of the canal and this made a saving to the city of several million dollars, besides expediting the gigantic task. Mexico, Japan, Hawaii, Brazil and Canada sought the services of this distinguished engineer. In Hawaii he was consulting engineer in the construction of the highest dam, chiefly built by the sluicing process. In addition he was consulting engineer for the territorial government on Nuuanu dam, Honolulu. His work in Can-

ada included the office of consulting engineer for the British Columbia Electric Railroad Company and the Vancouver Power Company in the construction of dams and the reclamation of swamp lands. In behalf of the United States Indian Bureau he built the Zuni dam in New Mexico. As might have been anticipated, he was called into service as consulting engineer in the Panama canal construction. President Roosevelt commissioned him to accompany President-elect Taft to the isthmus as one of seven engineers to report on canal plans and construction. The unanimous report of this board of engineers was in favor of carrying out the plan adopted by congress for a lock-canal, but recommended a modification of the height and slopes of the Gatun dam, lowering it by twenty feet.

With far-reaching professional activities that took him into many parts of the world, Mr. Schuyler became known as one of the greatest engineers in the world and received many honors from others of his calling. He was a past vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England, the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California, Franklin Institute and American Geographical Society, while he published various reports for the United States Geological Survey, numerous reports on irrigation for the state of California and other articles and extended technical reports that are now recognized as authority in their various lines. Socially he was a charter member of the California Club and a member of the Union League Club, while with his wife, whom he married July 25, 1889, and who was Mary Ingalls Tuliper, he was a distinguished and favored guest in circles where brilliancy of intellect and efficiency in the public service formed the sine qua non of admission and where citizens of broad culture recounted the incidents of his career with admiring enthusiasm, proud that they could call this great engineer a fellow citizen and friend.

MRS. FRANCES BOESCH. Although a native of Germany, Mrs. Boesch has been reared and educated in America, her parents having come to this country in 1854, when she was little more

than a child. They located first in Pennsylvania, but eight years later went to New Ulm, Minn., where Mrs. Boesch received her education and grew to young womanhood. Her parents, Lewis and Amelia Schuetze, resided for many years near Berlin, where the daughter Frances was born. In Minnesota she met and married Jacob Mueller, the issue of this marriage being three children, namely: Fred J. Mueller, a graduate of Cornell University and now in the fruit raising business at Corona, Riverside county, Cal.; Olga, now married to Edmond Mayer, residing in San Diego, and the mother of three children (Lore, Vera and Norma); and Frances, married to A. Metzger and living in Indianapolis. Mr. Metzger, who is a man of some prominence in Indiana, entertained Governor Johnson of California when the western statesman was on a recent visit there. They have four children, namely: Margaret, Alexander, Norman and Louise.

After the death of Mr. Mueller the widow married Werner Boesch in 1893, and six years later she was again left a widow. In 1902 she came to California to make a permanent home and has since resided here. She had spent many winters here previously with Mr. Boesch and was especially fond of Los Angeles and quite naturally chose this city for her home, erecting a beautiful residence on Westlake avenue. Since locating here she has spent much time in travel, both in America and abroad, and she is also often to be found at San Diego with her daughter and grandchildren, Mrs. Boesch being especially fond of the latter. She has many friends in Los Angeles and is a favorite with a wide circle.

patient application to details and general business ability of the proprietor. In 1904, in partnership with S. A. Swanson, Mr. Johnson rented a tract of twenty-five acres at Temple street and Western avenue, Los Angeles, where he started in business with forty chickens. With him to make a start in any given line was to immediately make a close and careful study of all phases of the industry and to follow every possible avenue that might lead to success. This was his plan in this new venture, and so successful was he that at the end of two years he moved out to East San Gabriel, having at that time nine hundred hens. There he purchased five acres of land which has since been increased by the purchase of four additional acres, while at this time he has six thousand laying hens. The improvements on this property are of the very newest design and are so arranged as to give every possible scientific advantage to the fowls. In fact the ranch is acknowledged to be the best appointed, as well as one of the largest, in Los Angeles county.

Starting with an ordinary White Leghorn stock Mr. Johnson has developed a strain of his own which he has found especially satisfactory both from the point of view of hardiness and from the general productiveness of the hens, they having proven exceptionally good layers. The ranch is well known all over the state and the proprietor has an appreciable business outside of the county, and has shipped chicks as far as Phoenix, Ariz. The sale of chicks is one of the most profitable features of this ranch, an average of 25,000 baby chickens being sold each year. These are shipped when a day old, and large orders have been sent as far as Tucson and Phoenix, Ariz., and Santa Barbara and Bakersfield, Cal., with very small loss, although as many as four hundred have been shipped at a time, and on one occasion a shipment to Santa Barbara was delayed for thirty-six hours. The incubator capacity of the hatchery is ten thousand eggs at one time. Eggs are also sold for hatching purposes, as many as forty thousand having been sold in a season. Another feature is the sale of two-year-old breeding stock, for which there is always a big demand. The eggs are sold to Los Angeles firms by contract and are always guaranteed to be absolutely fresh.

The care of the chickens, their housing and feeding is a question to which Mr. Johnson has given unlimited care and study, and there is never

IVAN T. JOHNSON. One of the leading men of San Gabriel today is Ivan T. Johnson, proprietor of the East San Gabriel Egg Ranch, one of the best known and most reliable egg and chicken ranches in California, as well as one of the largest and most profitable. The ranch is located in East San Gabriel and consists of nine acres of land, with the attendant improvements, and is stocked with White Leghorn fowls of a superior strain. The growth of this great industry and the rise of Mr. Johnson from a very small beginning to his present position of prominence in the poultry world is almost phenomenal, and speaks volumes for the integrity of purpose,

any relaxing on this point. As a result the fowls are healthy and strong, free from disease of any sort. They are fed with a mash made from Mr. Johnson's own formula, and grain is bought by the car load. All this conspires to produce a high grade stock and is well worth the time and effort required. Mr. Johnson has exhibited at poultry shows and fairs all over California and has taken many prizes. In the local and county exhibitions and fairs he has taken an average of seventy-five per cent. of the first prizes. One year in the Los Angeles Poultry Show he took all the first prizes for his strain, and on another occasion (in 1913) he carried off three out of five such honors. Recently he shipped eight hens and four cocks to Sweden, and while there took four prizes at the Fair.

In the spring of 1914 Mr. Johnson bought the interests of his partner in this enterprise and since that time has been the sole owner and proprietor of this splendid business. The interest on their original investment has been very great and the business as it stands today is very valuable. Just how valuable may be estimated in some measure from the fact that in 1913 the receipt from the sale of eggs alone was \$15,000, while the profits from other sources were very large.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden, born in the central part of that country, November 2, 1871, his parents residing on a farm, where he was reared. He attended school and worked on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he responded to the call of the West and came to the United States. For two years he worked on a ranch in Minnesota, and following this was similarly employed in Indiana for three years. Subsequently he was variously employed in Chicago for two years, then in 1901 came to California. For a time he worked on a small fruit ranch at the corner of Melrose and Western avenues, until he made his splendid venture in the poultry business in 1904.

During the ten years that he has been building up his present enterprise Mr. Johnson has had little time for the lighter side of life and for its social features. Nevertheless he has many friends and is well and favorably known as a man of more than ordinary business ability, honorable, upright and just. He takes a keen interest in all that concerns his community and has his fingers on the pulse of the commercial life of the city, state and nation. He is a member of the Woodmen of

the World, and is well known among the various members. The marriage of Mr. Johnson occurred in 1912, uniting him with Miss Mary Johnson, of Sweden. Of their union has been born one daughter, Mary, a native of San Gabriel.

Although his success seems phenomenal to the interested spectator Mr. Johnson declares that it is not so, but that it is merely the natural result of careful and intelligent application, industry and persistence. He points to the fact that many others are making a success of the poultry industry, and while the growth of his particular enterprise has been marked, he attributes it rather to additional care and attention than to any element of luck, and merely advises others to follow the same lines of procedure if they wish to succeed. He avers that all too many persons engage in the poultry business with the idea that it is an occupation in which there is little need of intelligent thought, and that all they have to do is to feed the chickens and gather the eggs, while in reality it requires as much care as any other industry, and perhaps more, for the physical welfare of the fowls is a prime requisite to success.

CHARLES E. STRATTON. The assistant general manager of the Union Tool Company, Los Angeles and Torrance, Cal., is Charles E. Stratton, who was born in Evansburg, Pa., May 10, 1865, the son of Henry C. and Jennie Stratton. The father, also a native of Evansburg, where he was born in 1842, received a college education and was first engaged as manager of the Star Oil Company, now the Standard Oil Company, at Erie, Pa., a position which he held until 1882, when he resigned to remove to Franklin, Pa., there to conduct a lumber business until he sold out the same in 1893 and returned to Erie, where he took charge of his son's business, the Stratton Manufacturing Company, of which he still remains in charge.

The son, Charles E. Stratton, was educated in the grammar and high schools of the city of Erie, Pa., graduating from the latter in 1880, at which time he engaged as clerk with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, in which concern he worked up to the position of sales manager and price clerk. This he continued until the year 1909, when he removed to Los Angeles, becoming assistant general manager of the Union Tool Com-



O. Edlasson

pany in this city, as well as vice-president of the Pacific Metal Products Company, of Torrance, Cal., manufacturers of steel barrels and motor trucks. Aside from these important interests Mr. Stratton also continues as owner of the Stratton Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., a firm of which his father is in active charge.

By his marriage in Erie, with Miss Rebecca Judson Dickinson, Mr. Stratton is the father of one daughter, Dorothy Ellen, who attends the Marlborough School for Girls, in Los Angeles, in which city the family makes their home, at No. 442 South Mariposa street. Mr. Stratton is a member of the Royal Arcanum, in his political interests upholding the principles of the Republican party, and in his religious affiliations being associated with the Protestant form of belief.

and original organizers. For a number of years he was president of the Messenger Publishing Company of Monrovia and one of the heaviest stockholders, was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Monrovia Board of Trade, of which for many years he served as secretary, and for a number of years was president of the San Gabriel River Rock Company.

Real estate, however, has been the principal interest of Mr. Slosson since he came to Monrovia. His faith in the locality has been firm and abiding and he has so managed his affairs that temporary depressions in real estate have not seriously affected him. He has bought much local property and several of the best known subdivisions have been put on the market by him and successfully handled. Among these may be mentioned the Oak Park tract, the Valley Vista tract, Orange Avenue tract, and many others of equal merit. Besides his large holdings in and near Monrovia, to which he is adding from time to time, he also owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Riverside county, and another of the same acreage in Utah. The laundry of which he is now president is housed in a strictly modern structure, which is a credit to the city, and its equipment is of the latest improved design. It is proving a profitable investment for the stockholders, and is doing a splendid business in Monrovia and the surrounding community.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Slosson has a wide circle of friends in his community, and is influential in the governmental affairs of his city and also of the county. He was the first notary public in Monrovia. A Republican in his political affiliations, for three terms he served as a member of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles county, for two terms being a member of the executive committee thereof, for three terms was city clerk of Monrovia, and for two terms served as a member of the board of town trustees. Before coming to Monrovia he was interested in public affairs in Northwood, Iowa, where he served first as deputy county treasurer and later as deputy county auditor. For a number of years before leaving Northwood Mr. Slosson was in the abstract business, and was acknowledged to be an authority on the question of land titles.

The marriage of Mr. Slosson took place in Monrovia, October 2, 1889, uniting him with Miss Anna MacColloch, a native of Kingston, Pa., the

CHARLES E. SLOSSON. One of the most prominent citizens of Monrovia and one who for almost thirty years has been a vital factor in the life of the beautiful little city, is Charles E. Slosson, veteran real estate dealer and president of the Monrovia Steam Laundry Company. During his long residence in Monrovia he has been closely allied with the affairs of the city and has been active in all movements for the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the municipality. He is broad-minded and progressive in the truest sense of the word, and his business judgment and foresight have enabled him to so invest his earnings that he has reaped therefrom a handsome profit, principally on the increased valuation of real estate.

Mr. Slosson is a native of Iowa, born at Northwood September 25, 1861, and there he received his education in the common and high schools. After he had completed his schooling he gave his attention to farming, work with which he was already familiar through having assisted with the work on the home farm during vacations and before and after school. Later he became interested in a creamery near Northwood and gave this enterprise his attention for a number of years.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Slosson came to California, locating at once in Monrovia and engaging in the real estate business. Since 1910, however, the greater part of his time has been given to the management of the Monrovia Steam Laundry, of which he was one of the promoters

daughter of William and Christine (Hutchinson) MacColloch. Mr. and Mrs. Slosson have a daughter, Arline, born in Monrovia, where she is receiving her education.

THE RUSSELL & MURRAY POULTRY RANCH. This is one of the best known and most successful of the many poultry ranches that make Gardena famous the world over, and is the property of J. L. Russell and T. W. Murray. The business was started in March, 1905, by Mr. Russell, who gives a large amount of the credit for the success of the business to his wife, who has been closely associated with him in this undertaking from the first, and has given freely of her time and ability to make the venture a success. The beginning was a small one, and the growth and development of the enterprise to its present splendid proportions is a fair evidence of what hard work, perseverance and intelligent application will accomplish. Starting with a capital of \$1000 (one-half of which was paid for their original four acres of land, and the remaining \$500 for the stock and necessary equipment) they bought eggs for hatching, and at the end of the first year had two hundred laying hens of the White Leghorn variety. Two "Petaluma" incubators of one hundred and twenty-six eggs capacity were used. The following spring the chicken houses were built, and the eggs laid by the two hundred hens were used for hatching, producing two thousand chicks. During the second, third and fourth years all varieties of chickens were tried, but in the end the White Leghorn was selected as the best utility fowl of them all, and has been the stock raised on this ranch since that time. In the fall of the second year there were five hundred laying birds, although up to that time there had been no profit from the place.

During the third year the stock was increased to eight hundred hens, and a profit of ninety cents per hen was made for the year. The fourth year there were a thousand hens, all raised on the ranch, and at this time Mr. Murray, who owned three and a half acres adjoining, was taken into the partnership, and the acreage thus increased to seven and a half acres. The flock was then increased to twelve hundred birds, and the profit was \$1.25 per hen per year the next year. From

that time until the present the profit has been from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per year. There are now forty-five hundred laying hens on the place, which is one of the best equipped in the vicinity, and it is proposed to increase this number to six thousand the coming year. Eight "Jubilee" incubators are used, having a capacity of four thousand eggs. The output of the ranch is sold exclusively to H. Jevne Co., of Los Angeles, and shipped regularly throughout the season.

Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Murray are energetic and capable and give their best efforts to making their business a great success, and in this they have succeeded far beyond the average. Mr. Russell is a native of Pottawatomie county, Kas., where he was reared and educated, graduating from the common and high schools. Following this he learned telegraphy, and was for a number of years an operator at Salt Lake City, Utah, from which place he came to California, locating at Gardena, where he has since made his home. He is prominent in local affairs at Gardena, being progressive and wide-awake, and standing for progress and upbuilding in civic and municipal affairs. He is member of the Masons at Gardena, and also of the Eastern Star, together with his wife. Mrs. Russell is a native of Utah, and was married there to Mr. Russell. She is a woman of great ability and force of character and has been a close companion of her husband in his business enterprises. She is a member of the Women's Progressive Club of Gardena, as well as of the Eastern Star, and has been honored with many high offices in the latter order.

Mr. Murray is a native of Wisconsin, born in Jackson county, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age. Before coming to California in 1901 he had been variously occupied at farming, mining and in other lines, and after coming to this state he purchased a small ranch at Claremont, where he engaged in duck raising. It was in 1909 that he came to Gardena, and since entering into partnership with Mr. Russell in the chicken business he has made a great success.

MILNER AND LINDEMAN. The productive soil and the ideal climate of Southern California have made its small towns profitable homes for the farmer, the raiser of fruit and of chickens, and the little cities of Lankershim and Van Nuys

have brought success of this kind to more than one energetic and faithful worker in the out-of-doors. The poultry ranch of Roy V. Milner and H. J. Lindeman at Van Nuys shows what can be accomplished in that line upon twenty acres of land. This property was bought and its development commenced in 1912, the ground at that time being covered with tule grass, etc., but planted by Mr. Milner and Mr. Lindeman with fruit trees, such as the Alberta peach, the royal apricot, and the Nellis pear. They selected the highest-priced land in the tract, where they set out their fruit trees, over twenty-one thousand in number, also planting watermelons and casabas between the rows of trees, netting, by December, \$100 per acre on the casabas alone. A barn was put up at a cost of \$300, also a brooder house which was then stocked with three thousand baby chicks of the Richardson stock of White Leghorns. These later were culled to nine hundred laying hens, which began to lay when only four months and four days old, a truly wonderful record, and from these nine hundred hens a percentage of about seventy-eight was reached, in October five cases of eggs being produced, in November from eight to nine cases, in December ten cases, in January from ten to eleven, in February eleven, in March twelve, on March 3rd, six hundred and二十四 eggs having been collected and since the above date the highest number, six hundred and fifty-six, have been collected, which is certainly a record worthy of mention. There are five hen houses, 10x48 feet each, with a capacity of two hundred and forty hens each, while the brooder house, 24x58 feet, has a capacity of three thousand chicks. Each house has a covered scratching pen and patent drinking fountain, the roosts being removable and cleaned from the outside, and the feed pens placed at the back of the houses, as are also the nests, both being accessible from the outside. The yards, which are large and open, can be plowed by a horse, and a separate alfalfa patch connects with each yard where the hens are turned in once a day. Petaluma brooding stoves are used for heating the brooder. Mr. Lindeman has made a special study of the care and feeding of his fowls, and the feed he provides them is Egyptian corn and barley and a private mash mixture invented by himself. The eggs are marketed in Los Angeles by the American Poultry Company, the hens paying a net profit of \$2 each yearly, and it is the intention of the

owners that the fall of 1915 will show an increase of two thousand laying pullets, and that their establishment shall become a four thousand chicken ranch.

Mr. Lindeman, the man actively in charge of the ranch, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having come to California in 1904, where he found employment on farms in Los Angeles county, and started on his independent chicken industry in a small way in Antelope Valley. Besides his poultry ranch, Mr. Lindeman is also at the present time farming sixty acres of rented land in the Van Nuys district, which he devotes to the raising of watermelons, casabas, melons, potatoes, Egyptian corn and hay, and in 1915 had five acres of corn which produced thirteen thousand pounds when threshed.

Mr. Milner, the partner of Mr. Lindeman, is a native son of California, and a prominent business man of Los Angeles, having been connected with the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company since its organization. He is the owner of a home in Van Nuys, where he has planted an orchard covering twenty-five acres, and the poultry ranch of himself and his partner is one of the most flourishing in that section of the state.

THE JEWEL CITY UNDERTAKING COMPANY, at No. 246 Brand boulevard, Glendale, Cal., is a modern institution with superior service in every respect, the building occupied by the company being built in the handsome mission style and having been formerly the headquarters of the Country Club. Endeavor has been made to remove all objectionable features usual in connection with undertaking establishments, and as far as possible the surroundings have been made homelike in appearance, the motto of the company being "The Home Beautiful," to which, in every respect, they strive to live up, with noteworthy success. The service parlors of the Jewel City Undertaking Company are artistically furnished with grass and reed furniture, and by the use of palms and flowers in decoration all harsh or crude effects are eliminated. For the services of such associations as the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Pythias, etc., beautiful and appropriate emblems are used, which add much to the im-

pressiveness of the ceremonies. Adjoining these service parlors, which will seat two hundred and fifty people, is the family room, where the family of the deceased can be alone during the funeral services. The music room, adjacent to both, is equipped with organ, music and furniture suitable for a room of this nature, while in the display room is a large and varied assortment of caskets. The preparation rooms are finished in white, with tiled walls and cement floors, and are equipped with all modern and sanitary appliances, a lady assistant being in attendance, who is in every way competent and skilful. Connected with the ambulance service is a modern invalid coach, used exclusively for the sick or injured, and superior to the ordinary funeral ambulance.

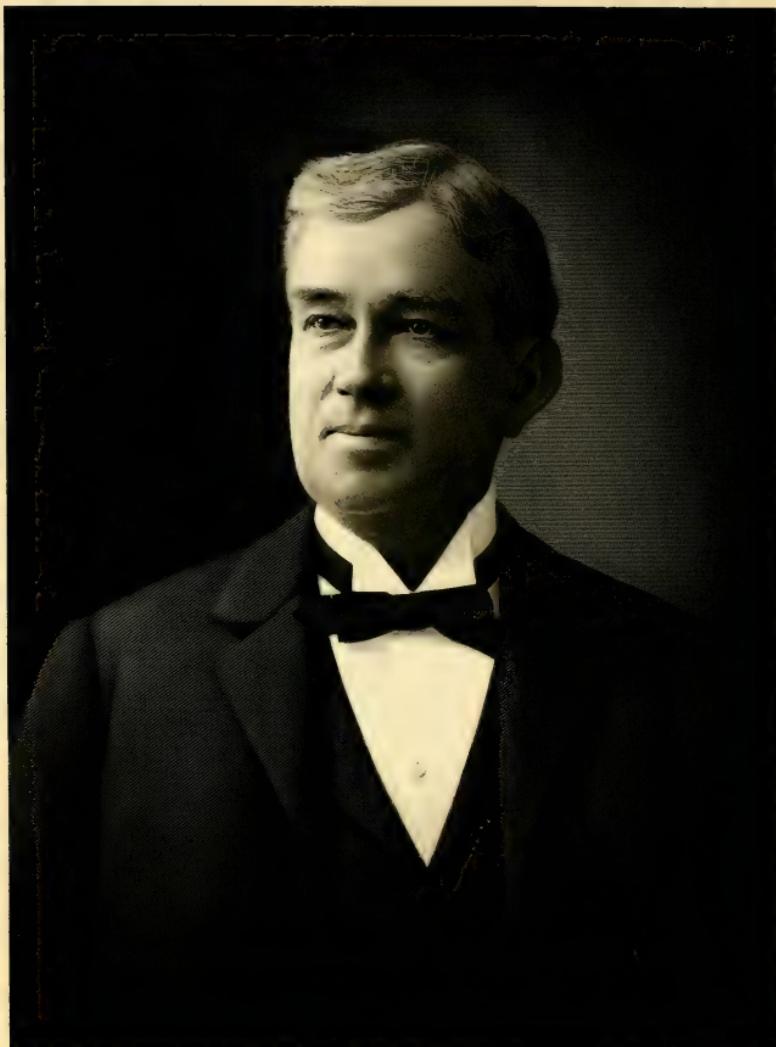
The president and general manager of the Jewel City Undertaking Company is James Edward Phillips, the other officers being J. C. Emery, vice-president, and Mrs. Jessie C. Miller, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Phillips, the president, is a native of Van Buren county, Mich., where he was born in 1862. There he grew up, receiving his education and learning the trade of carriage builder, which he followed for some time at Paw Paw, Mich. Later he conducted a furniture and undertaking business for fifteen years in Paw Paw, where he was also a member of the City Council. Removing to Carbon county, Wyo., for five years he followed both mining and the undertaking business there, in the spring of the year 1906 coming to California, where he established the firm of Phillips & Allen, Undertakers, at Alhambra. Selling out his interests there, Mr. Phillips came to Glendale in 1910, establishing here the Jewel City Undertaking Company, which continues to hold a high place among institutions of the kind. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are eminently fitted for the carrying on of such a business, Mr. Phillips being a graduate of the Clark School of Embalming, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Massachusetts School of Embalming, at Boston, Mass. His wife, whom he married in Los Angeles March 11, 1915, was formerly Mrs. Jennie A. Lewis, of Michigan, a professional nurse, and also having had a number of years' experience in the undertaking business.

Besides being a member of the Merchants' Association of Glendale, Mr. Phillips is also connected with numerous fraternal organizations, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the Los Angeles Consistory, of the Scot-

tish Rite, the Elks Lodge No. 1289 of Glendale and the Knights of Pythias of Glendale, as well as past noble grand of the Odd Fellows at Paw Paw, Mich., and past chief patriarch of the encampment there, also past master of the Masonic Lodge of Carbon, Wyom.

CHARLES CASSAT DAVIS. The legal profession has ever attracted to itself the leading men of every age and generation, and will doubtless continue to do so. The splendid opportunities offered for men of unusual capabilities, and the ever increasing need for men of superior ability, strength of purpose and unfaltering loyalty to truth and right, make this field one of the most desirable, as high types of men to fill its exalted positions are in themselves desirable. Prominent among the men who for more than thirty years have been giving of their best to make the Los Angeles county and city bar noted throughout the state and nation may be named Charles Cassat Davis, whose service to his city has not been confined to the pursuit and honorable discharge of his legal duties and responsibilities by any means, but who has never failed to grasp every opportunity that has presented itself for the accomplishment of some good for the general public.

Mr. Davis is a native of Ohio, born at Cincinnati, October 5, 1851, the son of Timothy J. and Caroline M. Davis. His father likewise was born in Cincinnati, where he was educated and later followed the insurance business, until in 1895, when he came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the same line of business until the time of his death here in 1899. The son attended the public schools of Cincinnati and later the Ohio Wesleyan university, graduating with the degree of A. B., in 1873, and in 1876 receiving the degree of A. M. Later he studied in the Cincinnati Law School, thence going to the Columbia College Law School in New York City, graduating there in 1875. After his admission to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York state he returned to Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court, and thereafter opened an office at Cincinnati. He met with success, gaining both legal and political distinction, and served his district in the Ohio legislature for one term.



Henderson Hayward.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Davis came to Los Angeles, and since that time he has made this city his home, engaging continuously in the practice of the law, and again meeting with a marked degree of success and winning unusual distinction for himself in his chosen field. He has made a specialty of land and corporation law and is recognized as one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the state. Aside from his strictly professional work, Mr. Davis has a multitude of other activities and interests, all more or less identified with the public welfare, and to these he gives the same careful and conscientious attention that he devotes to law. Among these interests educational matters have always held a prominent position. For some years he was a member of the city board of education, and during this time occurred the smashing of the notorious "Webb ring," in which the schools were exploited for money and power, and the teachers and even janitors and laborers were compelled to contribute to the pockets of a dangerous and arrogant gang or lose their places. This corruption produced an exciting episode in the history of Los Angeles, and was ended under the leadership of Mr. Davis and his colleague on the board, afterwards Judge N. P. Conrey. Mr. Davis was president of the board during the years from 1896 to 1900. In 1904 he was elected one of the non-partisan board, serving until 1906, when he resigned. Still another interest to which he gives his time is that represented by the Southwestern Archaeological Society, being a member of its advisory board, and he also has been the legal advisor for the Southwest Museum from its organization. Both of these institutions are of vast importance to the community.

Socially Mr. Davis is a favorite with many friends and acquaintances. He is connected with a number of prominent social and scientific clubs, among which may be named the Jonathan, Economic, Gamut, Sunset, City and University Clubs, while for five years he was one of the directors of the Municipal League. He is also a Mason, and well and favorably known in Masonic circles. In his political associations Mr. Davis has always been a Republican, giving his support and efforts for the success of what, in his judgment, tends to the general welfare of the city, state and nation. In the affairs of his profession Mr. Davis stands high, both in the esteem of his colleagues and as a professional advisor. He is a member of both

the county and state bar associations, and has on various occasions taken important parts in their deliberations.

HENDERSON HAYWARD, M. D. Although a physician of reputation and skill, Dr. Henderson Hayward has not been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since coming to Los Angeles twenty years ago, but has given his time to the management of extensive business interests and investments. He has been largely associated with the development of the oil industry and is also heavily interested in real estate. In 1906 he retired from active participation in business affairs and has since that time lived quietly at his pleasant home on Wilshire boulevard in Los Angeles.

Dr. Hayward is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in York county, November 18, 1844, the son of Dr. Joseph and Sally (Bearly) Hayward, the father being of English descent and the mother coming from an old Scotch-Irish family. The father was a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, and practiced his profession until 1852. The son followed in the footsteps of his father, and was graduated from the medical department of the Cumberland Valley Institute, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., in 1858, having entered in 1855. Later he continued his studies at the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., graduating in 1869. From 1864 to 1865 Dr. Hayward served as hospital steward in the United States army under Col. L. A. Edwards, and later was appointed chief clerk of the medical department of the Freedman's Bureau. He settled in Delaware county, Pa., in 1871, and commenced the practice of medicine independently, meeting with much success and building up a large and lucrative practice.

It was in 1894 that Dr. Hayward came to Los Angeles to make his home, arriving in December of that year. Becoming interested in the oil business, he has been an important factor in the development of this great industry in Southern California. He was secretary and treasurer of the Coalinga Oil Company, and one of the directors of the Reed Crude Oil Company and also of the Rice Ranch Oil Company. In 1898 he became actively interested in

real estate and has been interested in several large land transactions, involving both city property and acreage. In 1906 he retired from active business and has since that time enjoyed the fruits of his many years of constant endeavor, although he is still closely in touch with his many and varied interests.

In addition to his interests in the oil industry and in real estate, Dr. Hayward has also become associated with other enterprises of a wide scope. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, also of the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank.

Aside from his commercial interests Dr. Hayward has a wide circle of friends in the Angel City, among whom he is deservedly popular. He is a prominent Mason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and a member of the University Club and of the Los Angeles County Club.

The marriage of Dr. Hayward took place in San Francisco, April 22, 1897, uniting him with Julia Dibble, daughter of Ames Dibble of Howell, Mich.

MRS. DIADAMA L. CRAIN. California is a land which calls people with a voice that cannot be withheld. Having once come under the spell of its much vaunted "climate" and realized the possibilities for advancement in the country, the visitor from a colder state is glad to return and even to make his permanent home here. Such a one is Mrs. Diadama L. Crain, who came to California in the spring of 1901. Like many others she became interested in Southern California and, returning East, sold out her holdings there and returned in 1902 to remain in "the golden West."

Mrs. Crain at once decided to make her home at California's seaside resort known as Hermosa Beach, a name which in the Spanish signifies "beautiful." The little town has lived up to its name. When Mrs. Crain came here there were but two residences in the place, occupied by Mr. Creighton and Mr. Wool respectively, and two stores, those of Mr. Clapp and Mr. Squires. However, this woman with the pioneer spirit saw the possibilities of the place and as an investment she bought one hundred and sixty feet of frontage, erecting thereon a fine home, among the first modern houses at this beach, into which she

moved on June 8, 1902. Later she made other land investments here. Two lots on Ninth street she bought, to sell afterward at a good advance, and is also the owner of a valuable lot on Loma Drive. Becoming better acquainted with real estate values, she made other investments, all of which she later sold at good profit.

Mrs. Crain is very loyal to Hermosa Beach. Since she first settled here, when there were few buildings and no roads through the deep sand, she has seen many and great changes take place. The first school was held in a small building on Eleventh street; the first church built at this beach was the Episcopal church, the second being the Christian Science church, in which she is a most active and enthusiastic worker, having been one of its founders. She is a member of the Woman's City Club of Hermosa Beach and is much interested in its welfare.

New York is Mrs. Crain's home state. Her husband was Osro A. Crain, also a native of that state, and she has one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rose, and one granddaughter. In early days Mr. Crain made three trips across the plains to California. Traveling across the continent in those days was not at all the thing it is at the present time, when handsome upholstered cars and comfortable sleeping arrangements make the journey westward one continued delight. Nowadays the traveler can stand upon the platform of his observation car and gaze indifferently at the queer Indian dwellings he passes; at night he can look out upon the white desert sand over which the train is smoothly rolling and at all times he can be forgetful of the hostile Indian bands that once menaced the lives of early travelers in this region, and forgetful also of the dreadful desert journeys by ox-wagons when both men and beasts died from thirst and when to become separated from the party meant certain death in that trackless land. These were the conditions under which the pioneers came to California, and praise and admiration are due them for their courage and persistency which resulted in exploring and settling the then unknown West.

Mining near Marysville and in other parts of northern California occupied the twelve months of Mr. Crain's first visit to this state. His other trips were short and he never traveled further south in the state than San Francisco. After these early visits he did not return to California, but devoted his interest and energy to the build-

ing up of the city of Evanston, Ill., where he became a member of the board of trustees and a land owner on a very extensive scale. The greater part of his life was spent in that city and there he died in 1896.

The same pioneer spirit which her husband exerted in behalf of the Illinois city in early days, Mrs. Crain has devoted to the welfare of one of Southern California's prettiest beach towns and summer resorts where she is a well-known and esteemed citizen.

MAURICE A. SCHOFIELD. As proprietor of the Gardena Chicken Hatchery and president of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association of Los Angeles, and frequent contributor to leading poultry magazines throughout the country, Maurice A. Schofield is one of the best known poultrymen in the state, and the business of the hatchery extends over Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, western Texas, and parts of Oregon and Utah. They make a specialty of hatching a high grade of White Leghorn chicks, hatching more than twice as many of this variety as of any other. In addition to the White Leghorns they also hatch Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, and a limited number of White Orpingtons. The hatchery has a capacity of one hundred thousand eggs at one time and is the largest in Southern California.

Mr. Schofield is a native of Iowa, born in Marion county in 1873. When he was a child his parents removed to Crawford county, that state, and there he was reared and educated, the home place being a farm where livestock and poultry were raised extensively in addition to general farming. It was in 1898 that young Mr. Schofield came to California, locating for a time at Corning, Tehama county, where he engaged in the raising of turkeys, chickens and geese on a small scale. Later he went to Santa Cruz, where he engaged in hatching and shipping baby chicks. In this enterprise he was associated with S. F. Bihn, and from this small beginning of ten years ago has resulted a string of hatcheries with a total output of a million and a half chicks per year, among them being found some of the largest hatcheries in the United States. The question of incubation was studied from the ground up, and nothing in either time, effort or expense has been spared to make this enterprise a success along

safe and sane business lines. It is possible that there have been no more extensive experiments made anywhere in the United States than those in which Mr. Schofield has taken part. A special machine has been designed and since used for incubation, which has produced splendid results.

The conditions at Santa Cruz not being satisfactory, at the end of a year the partnership was dissolved, and in 1906 Mr. Schofield came to Gardena and established his large hatchery there. The business was commenced with a capacity of sixteen thousand eggs, and has since been increased until it now has a capacity of one hundred thousand at one time. The Gardena hatchery puts out more than three hundred and fifty thousand chicks a year, and these are generally contracted for far in advance. There is also capacity for the brooding of five thousand chicks and a special brooder for testing chicks for infection. Year by year the management becomes more and more exacting in the selection of the stock for the producing of chicks. The White Leghorn is essentially the commercial chicken of California, and so especial stress is laid upon this breed; there is co-operation between the Gardena chicken raisers and the hatchery in the question of producing eggs for the hatchery, the hardiest stock and the most prolific breeders being selected. In this way the strain of White Leghorns in the vicinity has been materially raised. Practically all their eggs are purchased from the ranches in the vicinity, as Mr. Schofield declares that running a hatchery is a "full sized man's job" and it is therefore best to let others produce the stock.

Especial care is taken in the selection of the eggs for hatching and Mr. Schofield is so adept in this that he can tell from the feel of an egg what its hatching possibilities are. Another department in which special care is exercised and unusual success achieved is that of shipping the chicks. Only the strongest and best stock is shipped and carefully prepared crates and boxes are used. That the Gardena Hatchery management is sincere in its effort to make these shipments successful is clearly attested by their guarantee of delivering the full number of chicks at the point of receipt, alive and able to stand. They have had almost phenomenal success with their shipments, having sent one lot of twenty-three thousand to Tucson, Ariz., with the loss of only eighteen chicks.

Mr. Schofield, needless to say, has made a careful and exhaustive study of the poultry business

and is an acknowledged expert in this line. He is a frequent contributor to leading poultry journals, and his advice is eagerly sought by those interested in this line. He has a flock of two thousand hens of his own on property that he possesses at Gardena, where he puts into effect the knowledge that he has acquired, with the result that in 1913 each of these hens netted him about \$2.37. He has co-operated with the Agricultural High School at Gardena in experiments to see if the increase of green feed will increase the ash contents of the egg, and thus to determine if certain feeds will produce better hatching eggs.

Mr. Schofield is intensely interested in all that pertains to his chosen line of industry, and is taking an active part in many movements which tend toward the development of the poultry business. He was one of the organizers of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association of Los Angeles, and is president of the association. He also takes an active interest in municipal and commercial affairs in his home city, and is one of the most influential men in Gardena. He is a director of the Citizens State Savings Bank of Gardena, and also a director of the Spanish Industrial Institute of Gardena, and member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

It is a known fact that there is no other industry at Gardena which has attracted more widespread interest than has this hatchery, and much credit is due to Mr. Schofield for the manner in which it has been established and developed. In the beginning he gave many shipments of chicks to prominent concerns, or sent them on trial, as advertisements, and in every instance so great was the satisfaction that the experiment was well worth while. Now the plant runs for ten months in the year, and is kept going at full capacity from February 1 to May 1. Mr. Schofield has many important devices and formulas to his credit, although it is not generally known that he is their author. The feed formula used by the Association was compiled by him, and contains but seven ingredients.

HANS VON HOFGAARDEN. Ever since his boyhood days at his father's home in Hamburg, Germany, where he was born September 10, 1883, Mr. von Hofgaarden has taken a keen interest in horticultural pursuits. As a child he was interested in trees and flowers, and when

only a small boy worked in his father's fine garden and orchard, at the age of twelve years knowing all about the trimming of fruit trees. At fourteen he began to learn the trade of nurseryman and horticulturist, and attended the University of Koethen, Dukedom Anhalt, where he devoted himself for three years to manual labor, and spent a year in the Royal Horticultural School at Geisenheim, his college course costing him \$1,000. His education has been so thorough and complete in all details that he is exceptionally competent along his chosen line, in which he has become an expert.

Although commencing in business life at the small salary of but seventy-five cents per day, Mr. von Hofgaarden advanced rapidly, following his chosen profession for six years in Austria and Italy, and in the cities of Berlin and Hamburg in his native land. In August, 1905, he came to the United States, where he was employed for six months in San Francisco, Cal., and also at Charter Oak, Cal., removing in the autumn of the same year to Long Beach, Cal., where he has remained since that time and established for himself the reputation of an expert nurseryman and horticulturist. On first coming to the last-named city he was for a time in the employ of the Long Beach Nursery Company, but soon decided to go into business for himself. Having cabled his father for the necessary means, \$2,000, he was able to purchase two acres of land three miles east of Long Beach and to set himself up in his desired trade of raising flowers. He was joined by F. Falkenhayn as partner, and the two continued in business together until 1911, when Mr. von Hofgaarden bought out the entire interest in the business and has become the leading nurseryman of Long Beach, with store and show gardens located at No. 322 American avenue, and greenhouses covering five and one-half acres of ground, at the corner of East Tenth street and Terminal avenue. At this fine establishment, known as the Mira Mar Nursery (which signifies "facing the sea," since it is located not far from the beach), flowers of many rare varieties are grown, and in which Mr. von Hofgaarden specializes in roses and carnations, as well as ferns, palms, evergreens and other trees. Many lawns and gardens of the finest homes in the city were laid out by him, among which may be mentioned the lawns of the Robert Nelson and the Anderson estates, both show places of Long Beach, and the lawn of



Harrison Johnson
Albert H. Johnson

George Clark at Second street and Grand View avenue, which took the prize for the best clover lawn in the city.

Mr. von Hofgaarden is married and is the father of two children. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Long Beach, and the Merchants' Association. In the Seventh Day Adventists' church, established in 1905, he holds the office of elder. This church now numbers one hundred and fifty members, and a new edifice has been erected at the corner of Tenth and Linden streets, a church school being carried on in the former building at Anaheim and Dakota streets, where the members' children receive the usual school instruction as well as pursuing the study of the Bible.

CAPT. ALBERT H. JOHNSON. One of the prominent citizens of the beautiful little city of Monrovia is Capt. Albert H. Johnson, who has been a resident of that vicinity since 1887, and during all that time has been closely associated with the activities of the community and a prominent figure in the municipal life of the city. Progressive and wide awake to the best interests of the general public, he has served the people in various offices of responsibility and trust, and has always won the respect and confidence of his constituency by the character and quality of his service.

Captain Johnson is a native of New York state, having been born on a farm near Wethersfield, Wyoming county, April 23, 1836. When he was a lad of twelve years the family removed to Wisconsin, where they thereafter made their home. When he was still quite young Captain Johnson worked on the railroad in his home state, and also in Illinois and Iowa. Later, in Colorado, he was employed in the mines at Leadville, from 1860 to 1863. The call for volunteers in 1863 found him anxious to serve his country, and returning to Iowa he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, at Fort Dodge. He received several promotions within a short time for gallant service, being first made sergeant, in the spring of 1864 regimental commissary sergeant, and a little later in the same spring he rose to the rank of captain. After the close of the war Captain Johnson returned to his former occupation in railroad work. He took an extensive contract for the supplying of ties

and lumber for the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad and also for the Northern Pacific at a later period.

It was in 1887 that Captain Johnson came to Monrovia to make his permanent home, and since that time he has resided there. He is a prominent factor in the life of the thriving little city, and is recognized as one of its leading citizens. He has for many years been a director of the First National Bank of Monrovia and also the Monrovia Savings Bank. He has served on the board of town trustees for a long period, and for one term was chairman (mayor) of the board.

Captain Johnson was one of the earliest orange growers of the section. Buying a tract of twenty-two acres and planting it to orange trees, he built a home and otherwise improved the property, this continuing to be the family home for many years until it was sold in 1910. At present he owns several valuable tracts of land near Monrovia which he purchased at an early date, paying a merely nominal price, and which are constantly increasing in value.

The marriage of Captain Johnson took place at Fort Dodge, Iowa, February 7, 1872, uniting him with Miss Lavina Dwelle. They became the parents of four daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Both Captain and Mrs. Johnson are prominent members of society in Monrovia, where they have many warm friends. Mrs. Johnson is an active worker in the Episcopal Church at Monrovia and is a member of several well-known societies and clubs, being president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Saturday Afternoon Club. Captain Johnson is past commander of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., and is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, member of the Scottish Rite and of the Shrine. Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the Eastern Star and Stanton Post Relief Corps of Los Angeles. In politics Captain Johnson is a Republican, but is an independent thinker and a true progressive.

HENRY A. FRIEDRICKS. The manager of the Gardena branch of the Los Angeles Creamery Company and the owner of a fine herd of Jersey cows, is Henry A. Friedricks, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 9, 1887, and came with his

parents to Los Angeles at the age of nine years. After finishing his schooling Mr. Friedricks went into the farming district in the vicinity of Gardena, finding employment on a dairy farm known as the Rosecrans ranch, where he remained many years. He may be said to be one of the pioneers of Gardena, having gone to that district in 1899 and remained there ever since, and seeing the growth of the town take place in the years following that date. In 1910 he decided to go into the dairy business independently, the many years of efficient service in this line having rendered him thoroughly capable of undertaking the management of a similar establishment of his own. He started in a small way, with only three cows, but he had business ability and a capacity for good management and is at present milking twenty-four cows, his stock including thirty-seven head of heifers and a full-blooded Jersey bull. He has rented a thirty-acre ranch near Gardena, where he steadily and untiringly continues in his chosen occupation of which he has made a great success.

Mr. Friedricks may be called a self-made man, for he has risen to his present circumstances through years of patient work followed by the carrying out of an independent venture by his own enterprise and business ability. He is now the owner of valuable house lots in Gardena and is fraternally connected with two organizations, the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Knights of Pythias. His wife is Emma (Harris) Friedricks, a native of England, and by her he has two sons, Gordon and Jack. His years of experience in the dairy business have brought him the recognition which he deserves, and Mr. Friedricks now acts as local manager for the Los Angeles Creamery Company, for which important position he is well and fully fitted.

His business interests have always centered in this vicinity and his success has been builded on the firm foundation of honesty and integrity, and of faithful service gladly rendered. He was born on a ranch near Azusa May 11, 1880, and his education was received in the grammar schools and the Citrus high school of Azusa. After his graduation he accepted a position as clerk in the grocery store of W. S. Bridges. One year later V. M. Greever bought out the store and a stock company was formed, Mr. Smith being one of the stockholders and secretary of the company. Later Mr. Greever retired from the business and S. J. Stuart became the partner of Mr. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Stuart. This arrangement continued for three years, the firm meeting with much success, at the end of which time Mr. Smith retired from the business. Later Mr. Meier became a partner with Mr. Smith, under the firm name of Meier & Smith, which continued for a year and a half. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Smith purchased the interests of his partner and since that time has been the sole owner of the enterprise, which he is conducting along the latest methods, carrying a strictly up-to-date line of goods and having a strictly first-class establishment. In addition to his Azusa business Mr. Smith conducted a similar store at Lankershim, in the San Fernando valley, for two years.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Smith has always participated actively in local municipal, social and fraternal affairs. As president of the local Chamber of Commerce he has his fingers on the commercial pulse of the community, and is ever on the alert for the promotion of any enterprise that tends for the betterment or upbuilding of the city along broad lines of progression. For twelve years he has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its stanchest supporters. Educational affairs have also claimed his time and attention, and for some time he served as a clerk of the school board. In fraternal circles he is especially prominent among the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge and also of the Chapter of Azusa, being Senior Deacon of the Lodge.

The marriage of Mr. Smith occurred at Lankershim, October 29, 1912, uniting him with Miss Bertha Bocklet, a native of Ohio. Of this union has been born a daughter, Katherine R., also a native of Azusa, like her father.

D. CORNELIUS SMITH. As president of the Azusa Chamber of Commerce and a veteran groceryman of that thriving little city, D. Cornelius Smith has for many years been demonstrating the worthiness of his citizenship in the quality and quantity of his service for the general public good. His entire lifetime has been spent within the immediate vicinity of Azusa and his friends are the friends of his boyhood and youth.

HABEN HOSPITAL. This modern and fully equipped hospital was established by the Haben sisters—three in number—at Monrovia in the fall of 1912. The sisters are all trained nurses and were well prepared for such an undertaking before they formed their plans. Miss Sophia Haben is a graduate of the Clara Barton Hospital of Los Angeles, class of 1909; Miss Mamie Haben is a graduate of the Los Angeles county hospital, class of 1912; and Miss Lillian Haben is a trained nurse, having received her instruction and training in Los Angeles hospitals, but not completing her course for graduation.

The hospital, which is modern in every respect and fully equipped with the latest appliances of science in every department and detail, was started from a very modest beginning, and has grown to its present splendid proportions with almost phenomenal rapidity. It was first opened in a small five-room cottage on Olive street, and soon grew to such proportions that larger quarters were a necessity. A lot at the corner of Heliotrope drive and Lime street was purchased and a modern, fifteen-room hospital building was erected in May, 1913, less than a year after the opening of the first institution. Here may be found all the latest in surgical appliances, and the most sanitary conditions are maintained. There are high pressure sterilizing appliances for water, dressings and instruments, and the operating rooms are designed on the very latest lines and fitted with the newest products of science.

Miss Sophia Haben has made a specialty of surgical nursing, and held the position of special surgical nurse at the Clara Barton Hospital for some time, and it was under her direct supervision that the new building was designed and erected.

The sisters deserve much credit for the establishment of such an institution, and their splendid success is a tribute to their ability and also to the confidence and esteem in which they are held by the people of the community. They are all natives of Los Angeles, and have grown to womanhood in this county. They have been especially happy in their selection of a site for their hospital and their work of healing is greatly aided by the bounty of nature. Their location is especially suited for hospital purposes—it is high and dry, being one thousand feet above sea level, and is surrounded by orange groves, flowers to rest the eye, and fresh air and quiet to soothe tired and fretted

nerves. They make a specialty of surgical cases, and of cases where a rest-cure is required, their broad veranda being especially designed for such cases as these.

The Haben Hospital is the pioneer hospital of Monrovia, there being no similar institution nearer than Pomona. The sisters take a pardonable pride in their establishment, and are especially careful to keep abreast of the progressive times in the matter of new and modern equipment and appliances.

JACOB MAECHTLEN. A native of Germany, but a resident of the United States since he was a lad of fourteen years, Jacob Maechtlén, now of Covina, is one of the most highly respected and substantial orange growers of the citrus belt, and owns one of the most productive and highly improved properties in his locality. Having been a resident of Los Angeles county since 1894 he has had opportunity to make a careful study of citrus culture and is therefore successfully and extensively engaged in the growing of oranges of several varieties, lemons and grape fruit. On his arrival here he purchased a ten-acre tract at Ontario and two years later bought his present place at Covina, which contains forty acres. At that time the property was badly run down, but is now one of the show places of the San Gabriel valley. The orange and lemon groves are in especially fine condition, and the yearly yield is surprisingly large. Mr. Maechtlén takes great interest in the culture and study of cacti and has a very beautiful cactus garden. The improvement of his home place has had a decided influence on the value of the surrounding property, raising the value thereof appreciably, and many new groves are being planted in his neighborhood. He has also been an important factor in the development of the country, and with others was influential in having the Pacific Electric Railway Company extend their line into Pomona and the upper part of the San Gabriel valley.

In addition to his handsome property at Covina Mr. Maechtlén, in partnership with his son, Julius J. Maechtlén, also owns a splendid forty-acre ranch at San Dimas, where they are successfully engaged in raising oranges, lemons and grape fruit. Since purchasing this property in 1910 they have installed two fine pumping plants

and otherwise improved the ranch. They have two acres in tangerines, two in grape fruit, and of the remainder one-third each in navel oranges, Valencia oranges and lemons. In 1914 the tangerines produced five hundred and fifty packed boxes to the acre, and the grape fruit, four hundred packed boxes to the acre, while the navels yielded four hundred and twenty-five and the Valencias five hundred and fifty packed boxes to the acre. Some of the largest tangerine trees in California are on this property.

Mr. Maechtlén is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born March 3, 1843. Coming to the United States in 1857, he learned the printer's trade in Milwaukee, Wis. On the first call for volunteers for three months he enlisted, at the breaking out of the Civil war, in the First Wisconsin Infantry and at the expiration of the three months again enlisted, this time in the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, serving three years in West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. After the close of the war he returned to his trade as a printer and followed this vocation through the larger cities of Ohio, Missouri and Tennessee. For twenty-five years he lived in Highland, Madison county, Ill., and for twenty-one years of that time was manager of a German weekly printed in the German language and known as The Highland Union. He built up this paper along clean and businesslike lines, and it was widely known among the German speaking people of that part of the state. He also took an active part in the local affairs of Highland, being a member of the board of education, and for four years was also postmaster of Highland. In his political preferences he was allied with the Republican party, then as now, and took an active part in the affairs of his party, being especially alive to all that was of local import. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Grand Army Post at Highland, and is now a member of Vicksburg Post, G. A. R., at Pomona. He is a member of the San Dimas Lemon Association and of the Covina Citrus Association.

Mr. Maechtlén's wife passed away in 1894, leaving two sons, William L. and Julius J., both of whom are well known in Los Angeles county. William L. of Los Angeles, is a member of the firm of Earl V. Lewis & Company. He married Malvina Hull, and has two sons, Lawrence and Walter. Julius J. was for a number of years engaged in the grading and contracting business

with J. W. Rice, also owned the Union Brick Company of San Diego, and farmed two thousand acres of grain in San Diego county, near Fallbrook. In connection with his partner, J. W. Rice, he did much valuable grading work in Los Angeles, including that done on Chapman Park tract and Normandie Square tract, and others. Since the purchase of the San Dimas citrus ranch he has given his time and attention to the care of that property and has disposed of his grading interests. His wife was formerly Miss Pearl Bradford, of San Jose, Cal., and they became the parents of three children, two daughters and a son, Dorothy, Alice and Jacob.

E. D. NORTHUP. A man of enterprise and ability, capable and practical beyond the average, E. D. Northup, who has been a resident of Duarte for about twenty-five years, has done much toward the upbuilding and development of his locality, and is regarded today as one of the leading men of that section. He is the owner of a fine orange grove, with a beautiful residence site thereon, and is intimately identified with many social and business interests in his home community. One of his many noteworthy contributions to the welfare and upbuilding of the city was his gift of a plot of land 80x250 feet to the Santa Fe Railroad, on which their present station stands.

Mr. Northup is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., born March 22, 1850. His father was a merchant, but he himself was always deeply interested in farming and worked at that occupation there until 1868, when he went to Dakota. During the time he remained there, until 1871, he worked on a farm, then returned to New York state for a short time. It was in the spring of 1874 that he came to California for the first time, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama and making the journey from Illinois, where he had spent the previous year. In the Sacramento valley, near Courtland, he was employed on a farm for six years, after which he passed the same length of time in Kansas City, Mo. During his residence in the latter city he was employed as messenger on the Santa Fe, from 1882 to 1884, running from Kansas City to Albuquerque. From Kansas City Mr. Northup went to Minneapolis, Minn., where for a short time he was employed in a woolen mill, after which he came to California



J. J. Haggerty

J. J. Haggerty

to make his future home. For two years he was located at Santa Barbara, and in 1890 he came to Duarte, where he has since resided. Soon after coming here he purchased a tract of twenty acres known as the old Caldwell ranch, and upon which there were but two and a half acres of oranges. The new owner began at once to plant additional trees—seedlings, Navels and Valencias all finding their place in the grove—and today the entire tract is in full bearing trees and is one of the best cared-for places in the vicinity. The entire property is highly improved, having in addition to other improvements a splendid well, Mr. Northup being one of the first men to sink such a well in this district.

Mr. Northup is vitally interested in the citrus industry and is president of the Duarte and Monrovia Fruit Growers Exchange, and was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation & Canal Company. He is also greatly interested in educational matters and is clerk of the local school board at this time. He is also a director of the Granite Club of Monrovia.

Mr. Northup has been twice married. The first marriage was to Miss Adella McCollom, a native of Illinois, who passed away in 1904, leaving one daughter, Aileen, an accomplished performer on the piano and violin, as well as an artist of great ability; she now has a studio in Monrovia. The only son of this marriage, Richard Eugene, died in infancy. Mr. Northup's second marriage united him with Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Winslow, of Chicago, a woman of culture and ability.

Mr. Northup has always taken much pleasure in the study of developmental conditions throughout the country, and in 1874 he made an exceedingly interesting trip to Grass Valley, Nev., on horse back, taking thirty days to make the trip. In 1913 he again took a trip which covered a part of the same territory, and was filled with wonder at the vast improvements that had taken place in that length of time.

In addition to his business prestige Mr. Northup enjoys the acquaintance and friendship of a wide circle among fraternal and social orders. He is a prominent Mason, having united with the order in South Dakota in 1871, and is now a member of the Monrovia Lodge. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Monrovia, of which he is also a trustee.

JOHN JOSEPH HAGGARTY. One of the leading merchants and prominent citizens of Los Angeles, John Joseph Haggarty was born in London, England, May 25, 1864, the son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Atkinson) Haggarty. He remained in his native England until he had passed his majority, receiving his education and business training there before he crossed the Atlantic to seek his fortune in the United States. He attended the public schools of London, later attending a private boarding school situated in Richmond, Yorkshire. This finished his actual schooling and at the age of nineteen he was well equipped for a business career.

With the idea of preparing himself for a special line, however, in 1883 he apprenticed himself to William Bryer & Company, a large dry goods establishment in King William street, London. During the four years of his apprenticeship he became exceptionally proficient in the business, which he had taken seriously from the start and which he had studied in every detail. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he sailed for America, arriving in 1887. His first engagement in the New World was with Nugent Brothers, a large dry goods concern of St. Louis, Mo., with whom he remained for about four years, principally as buyer in the garment department. He left the Nugent Brothers to accept a better position with Scruggs, Vandervourt & Barney, another large house in that city, for whom he became assistant buyer. He held the position only two years, however, for at the end of that time, or in 1893, he went to Duluth, Minn., as a buyer for Silverstein & Bondy Company of that place. During the nine years he remained in Duluth he established himself firmly in the business life of the city. In 1902 the promise of Southern California appealed to him to such an extent that he severed his connection with the Duluth house and located in Los Angeles. He immediately became associated with Jacoby Brothers of this city, as buyer and manager of their garment department.

During his three years and a half connection with that firm Mr. Haggarty built up a large business in his particular line and, incidentally, saved enough money to go into business for himself on a small scale. He began by securing a building on Broadway, in the center of the Los Angeles business district, and there laid the foundation for one of the most successful businesses in the com-

mercial history of this city. He called his store the New York Cloak and Suit House, an incorporated institution, of which he was president and chief stockholder. The business was started on a comparatively small investment, but within a short time it had leaped to a leading position in the business life of the city and at the present time Mr. Haggarty estimates that the transactions of the house exceed a million dollars annually.

When his first venture had proved a success, due in large measure to his expert knowledge of the business, Mr. Haggarty determined to extend his activities and, accordingly, purchased a controlling interest in another large house known as the Paris Cloak and Suit House. This company is on a par with his first establishment and also does a tremendous business. Into it he brought, besides capital, the wide experience and natural business ability which had made him a success in life. He is regarded today as one of the shrewdest business men in the Southwest and one of the most accomplished buyers in the foreign and domestic markets.

Mr. Haggarty devotes his personal attention to the management of his stores and notwithstanding the fact that he goes to the New York markets four times a year, makes an annual trip to the fashion centers of Europe. This latter he considers absolutely necessary in order that he may keep in close touch with the famous designers and originators, especially those of Paris. He has made his business a life study and is regarded in the United States and Europe as an authority.

In addition to his own affairs Mr. Haggarty is a close student of world politics and of business conditions in general and an accurate reader of the effect of current events upon business. He is of an optimistic temperament and a thorough believer in the prosperity of the country which he has adopted for his home.

Mr. Haggarty, in addition to being a successful merchant, is a man of artistic inclinations and has surrounded himself with the best of literature, paintings and music. After settling permanently in Southern California he began to plan a magnificent home for himself. This ideal home is in the fashionable West Adams section of Los Angeles. He has christened the place Castle York, and it will long stand as one of the most magnificent private residences on the Pacific slope. The building is of Norman Gothic architecture, after the style of the Fourteenth century,

and cost more than \$100,000. It is surrounded by spacious grounds, with sunken gardens and a conservatory of rare plants as two of its most beauteous exterior features. The interior of the Castle is in keeping with the artistic feelings of the owner, arranged in exquisite taste and with excellent regard for those refinements that are to be found in the homes of gentlefolk. In order to enjoy the classic music to which he is a devotee, Mr. Haggarty has caused to be built in the home a magnificent pipe organ, one of the most perfect instruments of its kind privately owned in the United States.

Mr. Haggarty is a member of the Gamut Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club, but is really not a clubman, his inclinations being towards domesticity. On August 24, 1901, in St. Paul, Minn., he was married to Bertha M. Schnider.

JOHN C. PEGLER. The genealogy of the Pegler family dates back to the year 1300, the present esteemed citizen of Sierra Madre being a direct descendant of the ancient line, which down through the intervening years has been closely associated with the development and history of England, of which country John C. Pegler is a native. The family were tillers of the soil and landed proprietors for many generations, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the first man to invent and use a drill, and also the first to establish an irrigation system for farms in England. Mr. Pegler has been a prominent factor in the life of Sierra Madre for a number of years. He was elected a member of the city board of trustees in 1907, at the time of the incorporation of the beautiful foot-hill village where he makes his home, and has served continuously in that capacity since, he now being the only one of the original members on the board. At all times he has been found firmly on the side of progress and civic improvement, and during his term of office as chairman of the board of trustees many important improvements were inaugurated, including the installation of a modern lighting system and the paving of twelve miles of streets at a cost of \$250,000. Other improvements that have been accomplished during his period of service are the condemnation of the Baldwin water rights and the purchase of these

rights by the city of Sierra Madre, as well as the acquisition of a site for the new city hall.

Mr. Pegler was born in Gloucestershire, England, November 30, 1846, on a farm, and received his education in private boarding schools of that vicinity. In 1880 he came to the United States, first locating near Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1884 he removed to Pocahontas county, that state, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, which has increased in value from \$4 per acre, as the original purchase price, to \$175, its present value. There he engaged in raising cattle and hogs, meeting with much success. He was a pioneer in that part of Iowa, there being neither roads nor fences at the time of his location there.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Pegler first came to the Pacific coast, visiting California first and later going to Salem, Ore., where he remained until 1893. In 1894 he came to Southern California and purchased nineteen acres of raw land at Sierra Madre, which he planted to orange and lemon trees, and such has been his success that he is considered one of the best local authorities on questions of citrus culture. He is prominently associated with the citrus interests of the county, and was formerly a director of the Lamanda Fruit Association, and also was a member of the Duarte Fruit Association. In 1908 he disposed of his acreage and retired from active participation in business affairs, since which time he has lived in the enjoyment of his many years of successful industry. He was the first man in that section to develop water on his ranch, he sinking a well for irrigation purposes, two hundred and thirty-six feet deep. During one of the past dry seasons he supplied part of the residents of Sierra Madre with drinking water from this well.

The marriage of Mr. Pegler occurred in his native shire in England, where he was united with Miss Mary Bullock, also a native of Gloucestershire. Of this union were born three sons, only one of whom, Carlton J. Pegler, is now living. He is married and the father of three sons, Harold, Ernest and Donald, of whom their grandfather is exceedingly fond and proud. Although now almost seventy years of age, Mr. Pegler is keenly alive to all that pertains to the welfare of the city, and is

particularly well informed on all matters of municipal progress and improvement, the well-being of his home city now being his principal interest.

JAMES SMITH TRIPP. For almost forty years a resident on the Pacific coast, which he has traveled from the Mexican line to Alaska and back, is the record of James Smith Tripp, now residing on his beautiful home place at Covina, in the midst of one of the finest and most profitable orange groves in the county. It was in 1891 that he purchased his present property, where he has since resided, and during the intervening years has made for himself a place in the life of the community, both socially and as a factor in the commercial field, that might well be the envy of many residents of much longer standing.

Mr. Tripp is a native of Ohio, born November 16, 1841, in Noble county, where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his district. When he was but nineteen he responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and served for four years as a member of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in all the great battles fought by that army, and ending with the famous March to the Sea. He has kept alive the associations through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in whose local meetings he takes an active interest. In 1865, following the close of the war, Mr. Tripp went to southern Illinois, where he remained for three years, engaging in farming. At the end of that time he went to Osage county, Kan., where he again engaged in farming, remaining in this locality for seven years.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Tripp first came to the Pacific coast, taking up a government claim near Seattle, Wash., in Snohomish county, where for six years he followed his former occupation as a tiller of the soil. While there he served for a time as deputy sheriff. Later he spent two seasons in Alaska, being engaged in gold mining at Nome and other northern points, and enduring many hardships and privations during his stay there. In 1891 he came to Southern California and located at Covina, where he purchased twenty acres of unim-

proved land, which he has since planted to orange trees, and today has one of the finest and most productive groves in the citrus belt. In 1914 he took twenty-eight hundred boxes of fruit from his trees, all of a high class product. He has made a careful study of soil and conditions, and is thoroughly familiar with all details of horticulture.

The marriage of Mr. Tripp was solemnized in 1891 and united him with Miss Addie Preston, of Wisconsin. The eldest of their four living children is Harvey, an engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad, who married Miss Nellie Parker of Highlands, and is the father of two children, Edna and Carle; Edith, who graduated from the musical department of the University of Southern California, is now the wife of George Howard of Los Angeles; Fred, an expert horticulturist, of Covina, does budding and takes care of orchards; and Marie is a resident of Los Angeles. All of the children are accomplished musicians, having been carefully trained under competent masters. One child, Carle Preston, passed away when two years old.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tripp have many friends in Covina, where they are well known. Mr. Tripp is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife attends the Christian Science church.

C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH. One of the most substantial and energetic residents of Baldwin Park, and one who has done much for this thriving little town, is C. L. Hollingsworth, grocer, farmer, and owner and manager of a prosperous cannery, where the new breakfast food, "Shuster Wheat," is prepared for the market. Mr. Hollingsworth has lived in Los Angeles county several years. He came first in 1884, but soon returned to his former home in Kansas, where he was prominently identified with his home town for twelve years. In 1911 he returned to California and located at Baldwin Park, where he has since made his home. He is one of the enthusiastic boosters for this section of the county and is giving of his best effort, his time and his energy for the general promotion and development of his home community.

Mr. Hollingsworth is a native of Iowa, born in Cedar county, April 4, 1865. When he was

fourteen years of age he removed to Kansas with his parents, locating in Montgomery county. When he was nineteen he came to California, joining an uncle, Stephen Townsend, at Long Beach and working for him in the beach city, where Mr. Townsend was a grading contractor. At that time Long Beach contained only about a dozen houses, all of a very primitive character, and the first work on the grading of Ocean avenue was done by Mr. Hollingsworth. He also assisted in the laying out of the town. For two years he remained in the county, engaging in grading work, and then returned to Coffeyville, Kas., where he engaged in dairying and farming. He soon assumed a place of prominence in the community, taking an active part in public affairs. For a period of twelve years he was a member of the school board, and did much for the welfare of the public schools. One of his most thrilling experiences was the raid on the First National Bank of Coffeyville by the Dalton gang, Mr. Hollingsworth happening to be in the bank at the time.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Hollingsworth returned to California to make his permanent home. He bought a small tract of land at Baldwin Park, and also an acre near the school house, both of which are very valuable pieces of property. In 1912 he opened a grocery store in Baldwin Park and has since conducted a flourishing business there, meeting with much success and giving splendid service and satisfaction to his patrons. Here again he has assumed his rightful place in the community and takes a prominent part in public affairs. He is a member of the school board, having rendered valuable service as chairman of that body. He owns and operates the Baldwin Park Cannery, in which a specialty is made of handling peaches and tomatoes, and where also the new breakfast food known as "Shuster Wheat" is canned. This is a novelty, being the first breakfast food to be put up in cans. It is made from the whole wheat and is ready to serve when taken from the cans. The cannery has a capacity of two thousand cans per day.

Aside from his business connection Mr. Hollingsworth is well known in social and fraternal circles, where he is deservedly popular. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in the community.



Alfred P. Griffith.

ALFRED P. GRIFFITH. One of the most vital features of fruit culture in Southern California, or in fact of any type of agriculture or horticulture, is the question of the water supply for irrigation. One of the men who accomplished much for the development and perfection of the irrigation system was the late Alfred P. Griffith, who was a prominent citizen of Azusa and an authority both on citrus culture and the problems of irrigation. A resident of the San Gabriel valley from 1891 until his death, November 12, 1914, he took an active part in all matters of development that affected his locality during that time, being especially identified with the irrigation system of the Azusa fruit section known as the Azusa Water District, and was vice-president and director of the Azusa Irrigating Company and president of the Glendora-Azusa Water Company for many years. At the time that he took up the interests of the water company the district was divided, and one of his most valuable achievements was harmonizing the opposing factions. The problems of irrigation were new to him at that time, as he had never lived in an irrigated section until coming to Azusa, but he made a careful study of all the conditions involved and then applied common sense and plain business logic with most satisfactory results. The old mud ditches were replaced by modern concrete ones and thirty-five miles of cement pipes were laid, delivering the water to every stockholder in proper manner. The saving in the water supply was very great, as it was demonstrated that the loss in the old way of delivery, in one instance at least, was almost fifty per cent to one-eighth of a mile. The company was reorganized and bonds issued to the amount of \$80,000. There was great difficulty in marketing these bonds, which were finally taken over by the contractors. Within two years after their issue these bonds were worth from five to ten per cent premium. The initial cost of the system was \$125,000, and \$150,000 has been spent for improvements and extensions. The district comprises four thousand acres and there is a guarantee of enough water to take care of the entire district. In case of an exceedingly dry season or two, with a consequent failure of the supply of river water, a system of pumping is so arranged as to cover the needs of the entire district with water from wells. This system is

acknowledged to be one of the finest irrigation systems in the county. The planted acreage of the district has been greatly increased since the completion of the system, and almost every acre in the district is now planted to oranges or lemons.

Mr. Griffith was himself heavily interested in property in this district, owning about two hundred acres, most of which is devoted to the culture of oranges and lemons and deciduous fruits, and it was his intention to establish a private packing and shipping plant of his own. He served as vice-president and director of the Azusa Valley Bank, and later became a director of the Azusa Savings Bank. He was also owner of the best business block in the city, having built the same himself.

Mr. Griffith was a native of Cuba, having been born on that island June 24, 1845, the son of Richard and Sarah (Harris) Griffith, his father being a native of Wales, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. His boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he received his education in the public schools. When he was sixteen he left school and commenced to make his own way in life. He first secured a position with a saddlery, hardware and carriage furnishing business, and later became a traveling salesman for the same firm, remaining in this capacity for ten years. He also occupied positions of trust and responsibility with leading firms in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati at various later periods.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Griffith came to California, locating at Azusa, and purchasing thirty acres of land, the nucleus of the extensive property of which he later was the owner.

Throughout his life Mr. Griffith was actuated by the highest principles in all his dealings, a fact which was clearly shown in his early days in the valley, when he was remolding and directing the affairs of the irrigating company. Educational matters also were always of vital interest to Mr. Griffith. For seven years he was a trustee of the Los Angeles University, and for three years he served as a trustee of the Citrus Union high school, being honored by the election to the office of vice-president and later president of the board.

As a religionist Mr. Griffith was a Baptist, having been baptized when thirteen. During his junior years, when so located as to be able

so to do, he became actively engaged in some kind of Sunday School, young people's, or church work. Coming to California in 1891, he soon found his connection and became president of the Sunday School Association of his denomination in the county, holding continuously for some years either that office or that of chairman of the executive committee. In 1895 he became a member of the State Missionary Board, and continued in that office with a short lapse until given the highest gift in the hands of the state convention, that of its presiding officer, in which he performed his duties so well at the next conventional gathering that he saved the day, according to the judgment of many in attendance, by his firm hand, leadership and ruling. So popular was he at that meeting that there was an effort from the floor to overthrow the action of the nominating committee and place him in nomination for his re-election, which he overcame. He was later elected to the board and held the office continuously thereafter until his death, also the office of executive committeeman, and for two years held the office of chairman of each board and committee.

The marriage of Mr. Griffith occurred in 1888, uniting him with Miss Alice Black, of Baltimore, Md. Of this union has been born one child, a son, Elbert B. Griffith. Mr. Griffith passed away in 1912.

BALDWIN PARK. Located seventeen and a half miles from Los Angeles, "forty-five minutes from Broadway," in the heart of the famed San Gabriel valley, the thriving little city of Baldwin Park is fast assuming a place of real import among the cities of the Southland. Originally the location was a part of the famous Baldwin ranch, and for a time the settlement was called Baldwinville on the south side of the Pacific Electric Railway, and Vineland on the north side. In 1905, about the time that Daune J. Shultis located here, the name was changed to Baldwin Park, and Mr. Shultis was one of the first men to start the foundation for its present prosperity and growth. Associated with him a little later in the promotion of the town were Milton Kaufman, W. R. Johnson, W. H. Townsend and

N. P. Nelson. Both Mr. Shultis and Mr. Kaufman purchased tracts of land and subdivided them, placing them on the market in small tracts of varying size, Mr. Shultis being the pioneer in this line of development. The town-site comprises four square miles of the most fertile land in the valley, and taken together with the unusually abundant water supply, this guarantees a future city of certain size and prosperity. The growth of the town has been almost phenomenal, growing from a few scattered houses in 1905 to a population of fifteen hundred in 1914. The public school, in 1905, boasted fourteen students, while in 1914 there was an enrollment of one hundred and fourteen, a handsome \$15,000 building, in the beautiful Mission architecture, having been erected for the school accommodations. The First National Bank is another structure of importance, and is housed in a handsome brick building erected for that purpose. It was erected in the fall of 1914 and opened for business early in the spring of 1915. Another notable structure is the new Methodist church, which was built at a cost of \$3500. There is not a vacant house to be found in the entire town, and new houses, largely of the popular bungalow type, are constantly being erected. The water system of the town supplies the entire four square miles, and is as good as that usually found in a town five times the size of Baldwin Park.

The industries that abound in and about this little city are varied and profitable. Over seven hundred acres are planted to strawberries, and potatoes have been grown with unusual success, one man having cleared \$30,000 from one crop. From one ten-acre grove six thousand boxes of lemons were taken one season, bringing a net return of \$10,000. Chicken ranches are real bread winners in this locality, and many have been established within the past few years. The acreage that is planted to fruit and vegetables is rapidly and steadily increasing, in 1914 there being eight hundred acres planted to potatoes, one thousand to oranges and four thousand to walnuts. The chamber of commerce was organized in 1905 and has been continuously in operation since that time. It has a large membership and is one of the live commercial bodies of the state. It is affiliated with the Associated

Chambers of Commerce of the San Gabriel valley, and has been well in the forefront in all movements for local improvement and general welfare. The greatest growth of Baldwin Park has taken place since 1910, and in spite of the so-called hard times the growth during these years has been steady and rapid.

Another industry that is very profitable at Baldwin Park is that of dairying. Seven crops of alfalfa are usually raised in a year and this is of great advantage to the dairy farmer. The B & F Dairy Ranch is located in the section, this being one of the finest and best equipped dairies in the county.

The social and religious life of the town is far above that of the average place of its size. The Baldwin Park Women's Club is one of the civic organizations which is growing constantly in membership and which is accomplishing real good for the betterment of the community. They have a building of their own in which they meet weekly, and the women of the town are bearing their full share of the municipal responsibility. H. G. Comfort is editor, owner and proprietor of the Weekly Bulletin, the local newspaper.

JOHN A. HAYDEN. One of the early settlers in the district which is now Hollywood, one of the most beautiful residential sections of Los Angeles, John A. Hayden has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the town and community and has done much for the development and upbuilding of that section of the city. A native of Ireland, born December 28, 1844, he is the son of Andrew and Julia (Dyer) Hayden, who removed to America when this son was but three years of age and located in St. Louis. There he was reared and educated, and there also he made his first venture into the business world. After completing school he entered the slate and tile manufacturing business and in this was very successful. In 1904 he came to California and located in the Hollywood district, purchasing ten acres, and expecting to retire from active business life. This portion of the city was then unsettled and there was no expectation that within ten years there would be handsome residences and cosy bungalows scattered all over the then farm. At the time of his location here he erected a comfortable residence, but has since built a handsome

home next to this where he now resides. He has been actively interested in the platting and subdividing of his ranch and has realized a handsome profit from the sale of this property. He is well known through Hollywood as a man of energy and thrift, progressive, public spirited and wide awake to the advantages of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Hayden occurred in Nauvoo, Ill., December 31, 1884, uniting him with Miss Isabelle G. Rogers, the daughter of John and Mary (Williamson) Rogers of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles and vicinity. They are: Edward F., Hazel, Isabelle (the wife of Harry von Meter), Marcella (attending Stanford University), and Thomas.

JOHN JACOB LOCHER. At present engaged in the real estate business in Baldwin Park, where he owns extensive property, Dr. Locher is one of the most efficient chemical engineers in the state, and a man of high repute and deep learning. He is a native of Switzerland, born in 1863, and grew to manhood in his native land. In his younger days he engaged in the manufacture of embroideries, dyeing and finishing silks and cotton goods. His natural inclination was along scientific lines, however, and he soon forsook commercial pursuits for the learned professions. After attending college in Switzerland he pursued his studies in Germany and France, making a special study of chemistry and graduating as a chemical and consulting engineer.

For a number of years Dr. Locher followed his profession in the old country, and then came to California, locating in Los Angeles in 1900. Here he opened a laboratory and again followed a professional career for a number of years, meeting with much success. In 1912 he became interested in Baldwin Park real estate, readily recognizing the opportunities which the town offered the investor. He at once began making purchases of land there, buying small tracts as they were available, until he now is one of the largest land owners of the community, his holdings including many small parcels and a ranch in the northern part of the town. Dr. Locher has been an active factor in the development and upbuilding of the town and is one of the stanch supporters of the best local interests. He

opened the first drug store in the town, later disposing of this interest. He also owned the land on which the First National Bank stands, was one of the promoters of this institution, and is still a stockholder. Besides conducting his real estate business he is also maintaining a model bakery and butcher shop.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON. The most important factor in the upbuilding of a town or community is the quality of its citizenship, and in this particular the thriving little city of Baldwin Park appears to have been blessed, for it claims a goodly share of clever, capable, energetic citizens, whose every effort is unselfishly turned toward making their home town a center of useful activities and toward the development of its splendid resources. One of the best known and most active of the leading citizens of this little city is William R. Johnson, who since coming to California in 1909 has made his home here. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and owns a valuable property where he makes his home. In all the best interests of the town Mr. Johnson may be found well in the front of the most progressive, and he gives very freely of both his time and ability for the general public welfare. He has rendered valuable service in the cause of education as a member of the school board, and for the past four years he has served that body as clerk. He is a prominent member of the Baldwin Park Chamber of Commerce, taking an active part in the affairs of that organization.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., and when he was four years of age his parents removed to Olmsted county, Minn., where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, passing his boyhood on a farm and attending the district school. At the age of sixteen years he went to St. Paul and was closely identified with the city's activities for many years. For a number of years after making that city his home he was engaged as a bookkeeper, and later he became secretary of the Odd Fellows, this order having extensive property interests in that city, and the care of all this, as well as the customary lodge routine, fell upon the shoulders of this young man. During the eighteen years that he filled this position he became known as one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in St. Paul. Mr. Johnson has always been a Republican in his

political affiliations and from an early age took an active part in the local affairs of his party. For six years he served as a member of the St. Paul city council, and following this served as county auditor for four years. Later he became clerk of the juvenile court, holding this position for two years, when he resigned to come to California in 1909.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson occurred in St. Paul in 1876, uniting him with Miss Julia Gleason of that city. They have three children, two sons and a daughter: Charles W., Frank, and Mrs. A. A. Watson, the last-mentioned a resident of Ramona Park, this county. Mr. Johnson has always been especially active in fraternal affairs and has many friends among the members of various beneficial organizations. He joined the Odd Fellows in St. Paul in 1882, and is past grand master of the state of Minnesota. He is also a prominent Mason, being a life member of St. Paul Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Scottish Rite.

GEORGE B. GORDON. The citrus industry of Southern California has claimed, and is still claiming, the best men of the community, men of brains and ability; and oftentimes, after making a hard fight in some less attractive field, and winning, a man turns for his own pleasure to the citrus belt and spends his leisure days among his orange and lemon groves. This is, in a sense, the case with G. B. Gordon, of Glendora, although it was not leisure time that Mr. Gordon had to spend, but rather the growing demands of his large horticultural interests that made it necessary for him to give up his growing legal practice just when he had won distinction in his profession. He is now accredited as one of the leading citizens of Glendora, taking a prominent part in the affairs of the municipality, and also figuring largely in the matters that pertain to the citrus industry, being manager at this time for the Glendora Orange and Lemon Growers Association.

Mr. Gordon is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Columbia, August 7, 1881. His father, Hugh T. Gordon, came with his family to California in 1888 and practiced law in Los Angeles until 1894, when he came to Glendora and took up eighty acres of government land. The



Stephen W. Dorsey

son, G. B., was educated in the public schools of Glendora and later attended the University of California at Berkeley, after which he entered Yale, graduating from the law department in 1908. Returning to Los Angeles, he entered the law offices of Denis & Loewenthal, where he practiced his profession for three years. At the end of that time he was obliged to give up his legal practice to look after his growing horticultural interests at Glendora, where he owns extensive property. He has conducted a citrus nursery on his ranch with much success for a number of years, and also owns and manages a splendid forty-acre lemon and orange grove, which is one of the best producing lemon groves in the valley. Mr. Gordon was elected manager of the Glendora Orange and Lemon Growers' Association in 1912, a position which he has held continually since that time.

The local affairs of his home town have always been a matter of deep interest to Mr. Gordon, and he has given of his best effort for the public weal. In the spring of 1914 he was elected a town trustee and has rendered valuable service to the municipality since that time. He is progressive and enthusiastic and believes in civic progress along permanent lines. The marriage of Mr. Gordon and Miss Ethel Colcord, a native of Boston, Mass., was solemnized October 1, 1912, and they have one son, George B., Jr.

the affairs of the southwest has been of a decidedly beneficial character.

Senator Dorsey was born at Benson, Vt., February 28, 1844, the son of John W. and Marie H. Dorsey. He was married to Laura Bigelow, daughter of John P. Bigelow, of Washington, D. C., and London, England, at the latter city, in 1902. She died in Los Angeles July 9, 1915. The boyhood of this distinguished man was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the public schools of his district. In 1858 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he entered Oberlin College to complete his education.

The breaking out of the Civil war changed the plans for many young men, and among these was young Dorsey. On April 19, 1861, he answered the first call for volunteers issued by President Lincoln, enlisting in the Union army as a private for a period of three months. At the end of that time he re-enlisted in the First Ohio Light Artillery (August 1, 1861), and served continuously from them until the close of the war. He saw much active service, and was in more than twenty important battles, was wounded four times, and received many promotions for gallantry in action. His first promotion was to the rank of corporal, and then followed in rapid succession his elevation to sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major, and in 1865, while yet scarcely twenty-one years of age, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Among the battles of note in which he was an active participant may be mentioned the battles of Phillipi, Rich Mountain, Garrick's Ford, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During this time he was a member of the corps of Gen. George H. Thomas, but in January, 1864, he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, going east with Generals Grant and Sheridan. With them he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In August, 1864, he went with the Sixth Corps to the defense of Washington, and was in several battles immediately surrounding the national capital, including Winchester, Cedar Creek, and all other engagements during the Sheridan campaign of that year. He returned with his command in January, 1865, to Petersburg, and engaged in the battles leading to the capture of

HON. STEPHEN WALLACE DORSEY. Descended from a distinguished old French family through a long line of New England ancestry, Stephen Wallace Dorsey has himself been a man of more than ordinary achievements, and was for many years a conspicuous figure in the United States Senate and a prominent factor in the affairs of the nation. He has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1898, and from this point as the pivot of his many financial activities he has controlled vast interests throughout the United States and Mexico, with close connections with leading financiers in London, England. His holdings are largely mining properties and real estate, and he is associated with the leaders in the financial affairs of the country in many ways. His enterprises are all along the line of the development of natural resources, and his influence in

that point, and also of Sailor Creek, and finally of Appomattox.

It was during the war that Senator Dorsey received his first inclination to engage in the railroad business. He became acquainted with Thomas A. Scott, then assistant secretary of war (later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad system), whose duties included the control of transportation of troops and supplies. The two men became fast friends, and through his association in this work Senator Dorsey saw the great possibilities of a railroad career. At the conclusion of the war he became, through Mr. Scott, actively identified with the railroad business of the southwest, assisting in the reorganization and reconstruction of lines that had been demoralized during the years of hostilities. Later, as chief engineer, he took an active part in the incorporation and construction of various railroads in the south, including the Texas & Pacific, Little Rock & Fort Smith, and the Arkansas Central.

His work requiring his constant presence on the scene of activities, Senator Dorsey made his home in Arkansas, and while actively engaged in his railroad enterprises became an important factor in the policies of that section. Being a strong supporter of the Republican party, he soon became a leader of that locality, and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Gen. U. S. Grant, his old commander, for the presidency of the United States. He again attended the National Conventions in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and served as a member of the Republican national committee during those years. In 1872 he was assistant secretary of the committee, in 1876 was made vice chairman, and in 1880 became chairman, having charge of the campaign which resulted in the election of President Garfield.

Although not a candidate for office, Senator Dorsey was elected to the United States Senate in 1875, in opposition to Thomas M. Bowen, the "carpet bag candidate," receiving practically the entire Democratic vote in addition to the solid Republican vote, polling one hundred and four votes in the legislature out of a possible one hundred and nineteen.

The sterling qualities of the man had already been heralded abroad in the capitol city, and immediately the new senator from Arkansas

leaped into prominence. On the first day of his service he was appointed to various important committees, including a place on the appropriation committee, the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee, and membership in the railroad committee, which positions he continued to fill during his term of office.

The bitter strife in the Republican party during the early '80s caught Senator Dorsey beneath the wheel, and the ensuing struggle so embittered him that his political career ended with that one term in the senate. As a result of the bitter contest between the Conkling-Grant wing of the party, which Senator Dorsey favored, and the Blaine wing, the latter faction attacked him, bringing charges of frauds in the mail service. The trial at which the matter was sifted to the very bottom, followed and lasted for almost a year. The prosecution during this time gathered more than twelve thousand letters written by Dorsey in the hope of finding evidence of a compromising nature, but failed. The United States judge sitting in the case stated in his charge to the jury that there was no just cause for action and no evidence that Senator Dorsey was in any way connected with any fraud or conspiracy, and he was acquitted without the jurors leaving their seats.

Since that time Senator Dorsey has taken no active part in politics and has devoted his entire ability to his business interests. For many years he has been interested in mining, having become associated with several large ventures in the southwest and in Mexico as far back as 1873. In that year he also acquired an interest in the mines in Central City, Colo., together with the late Senator Chaffee of Colorado. They operated together for several years, and in 1878 became interested in mines in Leadville, Colo., where they met with great success. Senator Dorsey also became interested in the Silver Cliff and Aspen mines, the latter a famous silver property. At the time of the Cripple Creek discoveries in 1891 he acquired valuable properties there which he held and operated for many years afterward. Other properties held by this capable man are in Arizona, Southern California, and Sonora, Mexico, his Arizona holdings including an interest in the Gold Roads Extension Company and in the copper district of Clifton. He has been actively

interested in the operation and development of all these properties, and from his home in Los Angeles has kept in close touch with everything pertaining to his various companies.

Senator Dorsey is a man of an unusually wide range of interests, and his commercial pursuits and political activities have by no means engaged his entire time and attention. He is remarkably well informed on a variety of topics quite beyond the range of the usual business man, and is associated with a number of scientific societies of international reputation and influence. Among these are the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Archaeological Society, the Society of Engineers and Metallurgy, the International Club, and the Phillis Court Club (Henley), all of London, England; the Army and Navy Club, of New York, and the Military Order of the Legion of Honor. Locally he is connected with the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the San Gabriel Valley Country Club.

HOWARD SHIELDS KING. The manager of the great Bixby Ranch, near Compton, Cal., is Howard Shields King, a native of Cherokee county, Iowa, where he was born March 3, 1874, the son of Abraham King of Boston and Mary (Thompson) King, a native of Wisconsin. Howard King was one of eight children, namely: Abraham L. (now residing at Palms, Cal.), Edith, Mamie, Frank, Fred, Howard, Oscar and Walter. In 1881 the family removed to Santa Monica, Cal., then a town of only three houses, and there the father purchased forty acres of land whereon he engaged in farming for many years. One who sees the Santa Monica of today, a pretty town upon a cliff, with a line of handsome hotels and summer cottages along the paved beach, would not guess that forty years ago the little city was subdivided from the old Rancho San Vicente, a name perpetuated today in the beautiful and rapidly growing residence section. Mr. King grew up on his father's farm in the early days of Santa Monica, and he and one of his brothers plowed the ground for the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle a few miles distant and raised the first flag over the site for the institution. Governor Brown and Colonel Tracle, who were in charge of the Home, gave them the honor of

the first flag, and it was run up on an old sycamore tree on the grounds, the boys being promised a medal from Congress for their co-operation. That was almost twenty years ago, and the comfortable buildings of the Soldiers' Home stand today surrounded by orange, lemon and other fruit trees. Time has brought many changes at Mr. King's early home also. The farm land is now known as the Lobier place; the father, a minister by profession, is now preaching at the United Brethren church at Modesto, Cal.; and Howard King, the son, is engaged at the Bixby Ranch near Compton, proving himself a first-class man for the place.

In 1902 Mr. King had a fine dairy of two hundred Holstein and Durham cows near Long Beach, Cal., which he sold out, however, to take the management of about two thousand acres of the famous Bixby Ranch, which is one of the best kept and largest in the county. The original owner of this ranch, Jotham Bixby, purchased it in 1865 and stocked it with sheep, it being the old Los Cerritos Ranch, a portion of which is comprised within the limits of the modern city of Long Beach. Mr. King keeps this vast estate in first class order, having under his supervision two hundred and twenty head of high-grade Holstein cows, as well as five hundred acres devoted to the growing of sugar beets, two hundred acres of corn and three hundred of alfalfa, an estate whereon twenty-one men are employed and do a business of \$100,000 yearly.

Mr. King married Miss Mina Andrews of this state, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Nellie, Pauline, Gloria, Florence, Paul and Sedley. Mr. King is a member of the Elks of Long Beach.

FREDERICK W. CARTER. Although a resident of California only since 1906, during that time Frederick W. Carter has met with splendid success in his various business undertakings and is today one of the most loyal and enthusiastic boosters that the Southland possesses. At present he is the owner of a fine five-acre orange ranch at Covina, from which in 1914, he took one of the finest crops of oranges harvested in the entire citrus belt.

Mr. Carter is a native of Illinois, having been born in De Kalb county April 2, 1859. In 1870, when he was eleven years of age, the family re-

moved to Kansas, locating in Wilson county, where his father again engaged in farming, this having been his occupation in Illinois as well. Here the son grew to young manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of the district and working on the farm with his father. Later he engaged in farming on his own account, raising and shipping cattle for the markets. It was in 1906 that Mr. Carter came to California, locating at Glendale, where he remained for a year and a half. During this time he purchased a lot upon which he erected a commodious house, and here he engaged in the carpenter business. In 1907 he exchanged this property for a five-acre ranch at Covina, on Vincent street, which he improved, setting out orange trees and beautifying the place generally. At the end of two and a half years, he sold this property at a profit of \$3500 on his investment of \$1000. Later, in 1910, he purchased his present place, likewise of five acres, on Puente street, then a barley field, and for which he paid \$600 per acre. This he improved by the erection of a modern bungalow and by setting out an orange grove, and he now values it at \$2000 per acre. For six years he was superintendent of picking for the Irwindale Citrus Association and had charge of large crews of orange pickers, this being a position similar to the one he now fills with the Riley Citrus Packing Company.

Mr. Carter has many friends and acquaintances outside of his business association. He is a member of the Masons, and is affiliated with the Fredonia (Kansas) Constellation Lodge, No. 95. He was married to Miss A. Hayes of Kentucky, who died in 1914, leaving two sons, Frederick W. and Arthur G. Mr. Carter has also become interested in many of the most substantial business enterprises of Covina and vicinity and is a stockholder in the Covina National Bank.

WILLARD ARNOTT. Though a native of the state of Michigan, where he was born at Grand Rapids, February 2, 1876, Willard Arnott, president of the Los Angeles firm of Arnott & Company, wholesalers of agricultural implements, has spent the greater portion of his life in Southern California, having removed to Los Angeles in 1892. Mr. Arnott's father, George Arnott, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., in 1848, and received his education at the State University at Ann Ar-

bor, Mich. Shortly after he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business until 1876, when he returned to Michigan and went into the manufacture of various woodenware products at Grand Rapids. Continuing in this occupation until March, 1893, he then disposed of his Grand Rapids interests and removed to Los Angeles, where he established the firm of Arnott & Sumner, handling agricultural implements, and later consolidated his business with that of Newell Mathews, forming the Mathews & Arnott Company, which was later dissolved, Mr. Arnott's business then being under the name of Arnott & Company, the firm being composed of George Arnott and his son Willard.

After his graduation Willard Arnott engaged in business with his father and after receiving a thorough training in all departments was admitted as a partner in 1899, and after the death of George Arnott, July 8, 1906, succeeded him as president of the company, which at the present time is carrying on a large business throughout Central and Southern California.

Willard Arnott was married to Miss Bessie May Rowntree in Los Angeles on October 25, 1905, and they are the parents of two children, Mary Helen, aged three years, and Willard, Jr., aged one year. Willard Arnott is a member of various commercial, civic and social organizations in Los Angeles and politically is identified with the Republican party.

HORACE I. BETTIS. There is no activity of state or nation more vital to the general prosperity and public welfare than the railroad, and developments along this line have always been and always will be conducive to improvements along a multitude of other lines which tend toward the upbuilding of city and country and the peace and prosperity of mankind. To the men whose lives have been given to this work the nation therefore owes a debt of gratitude which it does not always express, but which is none the less vital. Horace I. Bettis, whose home was in Los Angeles for many years just preceding his death, which occurred November 14, 1913, was throughout his lifetime closely associated with various forms of railroad development in both the east and the west, and during his entire residence here was auditor of the Salt Lake Rail-



Eli Clark

road, and stood high in the esteem of the officials of that line, of which he was likewise one of the directors. He was also associated with the local street railways, and for many years was general manager of the consolidated street railways of Atlanta, Ga., besides which he was associated with the Southern Pacific and other lines in various capacities of confidence and trust. He was the author of a booklet on railroad accounting issued when he was auditor of the Paterson and New Jersey lines and resided at Passaic, N. J., and today this booklet is used as a formula by many railroads in their accounting departments.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Bettis was born in Salem, April 20, 1863, the son of John B. and Harriet (Hathaway) Bettis, and was descended from a long line of New England ancestry, the line originally springing from the best old English families. The mother traces her family back into ancient history, and one of her ancestors is commemorated by a monument at Marblehead, Mass. Horace I. Bettis was reared at Salem and attended the public schools there, later graduating from Norwich University at Northfield, Vt., where he took a course in civil engineering, preparing himself for a line of work that he was destined never to follow. He completed his education, and when twenty years of age entered the service of the West End electric lines of Boston, this being his first work in railroad lines, and for three years continued with them as auditor. Following this he went to Atlanta, Ga., and assisted in the consolidation of five street railway lines and acted as the manager for the consolidated companies for the next three years. He then went to Passaic, N. J., where he was auditor for the Paterson and New Jersey lines, and it was while thus engaged that he issued the booklet before mentioned. At the close of his service with the New Jersey roads, Mr. Bettis went to Washington, D. C., where for three years he was assistant auditor for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and then went to Omaha, Neb., where he accepted a similar position with the Salt Lake road. It was in 1903 that he came to Los Angeles as auditor for the Salt Lake, which position he occupied at the time of his death, being one of the most valued employes of that great line. He had climbed rapidly in his influence with the company, and was one of the directors for many years. He was also interested in the street railway lines of Los An-

geles and was a director in the Los Angeles Street Railway Company and a heavy stockholder therein.

ELI P. CLARK. Born near Iowa City, Iowa, November 25, 1847, Eli P. Clark is the son of Timothy B. and Elvira E. (Calkins) Clark. His father being a prosperous farmer at the time of his birth, young Clark attended the public schools of his district and of Grinnell, Iowa, and later attended Iowa College, also in that city. When he was but eighteen years of age he passed the teachers' examination and for two years taught school in his native state. At the end of that time, when he was twenty years of age, the family removed to southern Missouri, where they located on a large farm. There Eli was associated with his father in the management and working of the farm during the summer months, and in the winter taught school in the neighborhood of his home.

The Far West was claiming many of the brightest young men of the period, and the alluring possibilities that it offered proved the magnet necessary to draw young Clark, and in 1875 he crossed the plains to Prescott, Ariz., the trip requiring three months. There he met Gen. M. H. Sherman, who afterwards became his brother-in-law. In 1877 he was appointed territorial auditor, in which position he served for five terms, or ten consecutive years, always with the greatest of success, and leaving behind him a record that is clean and worthy in every respect. While in this capacity he won the attention of Gen. John C. Fremont, then governor of Arizona, and a friendship sprang up between them that ended only with the death of the illustrious general. In 1878, in partnership with A. D. Adams, Mr. Clark engaged in the lumber business, operating under the name of Clark & Adams, and also for one year he filled an appointment as assistant post master.

In Prescott, where he continued to make his home, Mr. Clark became interested in the railway question, then of vital import in the territory, and aided materially in securing the passage of a bill by the legislature granting a subsidy of \$4,000 a mile for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Seligman, Ariz. Mr. Clark immediately evidenced his further interest in the undertaking by becoming one of the organizers of the new com-

pany, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer. The organization, franchises and property rights were turned over to Thomas S. Bullock of New York, who built the road and put it in operation within the following year. After being successfully operated for ten years this line was taken over by the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, and has since been operated as a part of the Santa Fe system.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Clark came to Los Angeles to be associated with his brother-in-law, General Sherman, in the construction and operation of electric railways in the city and surrounding country. The Los Angeles Consolidated Railroad Company was formed, with General Sherman as president, and Mr. Clark as vice-president and general manager. All local lines were consolidated in 1894, and Mr. Clark, reaching out for new interests, acquired a local horse-car line in Pasadena, and was interested in the construction of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Interurban Line, which was in operation in 1895. The growth of the beach district also gave great opportunities for successful enterprises, and the Los Angeles Pacific Railway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica was opened for traffic April 1, 1896. Mr. Clark was largely instrumental in the organization of this company, and was the president and general manager from the time of organization until the fall of 1909, when the property passed into the control of the Southern Pacific. The building of these lines, radiating from the city through the prosperous and productive region round about, was an enterprise which did much for the added prosperity of the community. The increased valuation of real estate in the regions penetrated by the railways, and in the cities thus brought into close association with Los Angeles, was very decided. It meant the settling of the large tracts thus opened and brought into contact with the city markets, and this in turn called later on for additional transportation facilities and more railways. The opportunities offered in the northern country appealed to Mr. Clark, and in 1906 he organized and became president of the Mt. Hood Railway and Power Company, at Portland, Ore. The project was put on a successful operating basis, and later Mr. Clark sold his interest therein to the Portland Railway Light & Power Company of Portland.

From the time that he first came to California Mr. Clark has been interested in the development

of the resources of the country and has invested heavily in real estate, using such wisdom and foresight that his holdings have materially increased in value. Quite recently he erected the Hotel Clark, a magnificent, fire-proof building, eleven stories above ground and two below, and admittedly one of the handsomest structures in the city. Other business undertakings are those of the Clark & Sherman Land Company, of which he is president; the Main Street Company and the Sinaloa Land Company, being vice-president of the two organizations last mentioned.

Mr. Clark has taken especial interest in Pomona College, at Claremont, of which institution he is a member of the board of trustees. The local Young Men's Christian Association benefits by his support, and needless to say receives even more than is asked in every particular. In his church affiliation Mr. Clark is a member of the First Congregational church, and has served for many years on its board of trustees. Socially he is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the University Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Prominent local civic organizations also claim his membership and support, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, Realty Board, etc.

The marriage of Mr. Clark occurred April 8, 1880, at Prescott, Ariz., when he was united with Miss Lucy H. Sherman. She has borne him four children, three daughters and a son, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles, and deservedly popular with a large circle of friends. Although now past his sixty-sixth year, Mr. Clark is still in the full strength of his splendid manhood and a power in the affairs of the city, community and state. He has retired from railroad interests, his extensive real estate enterprises claiming his entire attention.

JAMES PINKERTON McALLISTER. For a number of years, or until death ceased his labors May 27, 1914, James Pinkerton McAllister was a well-known manufacturer in Los Angeles. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Londonderry, August 25, 1842, the son of John and Elizabeth (Pinkerton) McAllister. While he was still too young to realize his loss he was orphaned by the death of his father, and when he was ten he was bereaved indeed, his mother passing away

at that time. Thus left alone in the world, his struggles for a livelihood began at an age when most boys are care-free. However, he managed to secure some education, for it is recorded that he attended the National schools of Ireland until he was fifteen. The fact that he had no home ties, however, seemed to create a wandering spirit in the youth, and it was thus that his travels finally brought him to America.

Sailing from Liverpool in February, 1857, he landed in New York with thirty shillings in his pocket. He had no friends or acquaintances in this country, nor any definite idea of what he was to do for a living, but was fortunate in obtaining employment on a farm in Orange county, N. Y. Better still, his employers proved to be true friends and provided him with a good home. At a wage of \$4 a month he remained on the farm for about a year.

In 1858 Mr. McAllister bade farewell to these friends, whom he ever regarded as fine types of Americans, and went out in search of employment which would pay him better for his services. He halted at Pittsburgh, Pa., for a season and worked on the river boats, but in the spring he left this life and obtained employment as a driver in the Pittsburgh Fire Department. He was then only seventeen years of age. This place he filled only a few months, however, for in the fall of 1860, he started for the Pacific coast and landed in San Francisco in December. He was not of the body of men lured by the stories of the golden harvest in California, but was moved by a boy's curiosity to see the "Big Trees" of Calaveras county. After gazing upon the great natural curiosities he turned his attention to placer mining, but barely made a living.

After mining for several years in California Mr. McAllister left in November, 1863, for Virginia City, Nev., with his blankets on his back and \$2.50 in gold dust in his pockets, a journey of two hundred miles over snow-clad mountains before him. Desiring to hoard his small supply of money as much as possible, at Stanislaus river he endeavored to work his way across the ferry, but the ferryman refused to permit him to do so, and Mr. McAllister, ignoring the fact that the water was ice cold, tied his outfit on his back and swam across. After reaching the other side he rested for a time, then donned snowshoes and resumed his journey across the mountains. At Silver Valley, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, he obtained

employment on a ranch, receiving for his labor \$1 a day. He chopped trees all day and at night slept in a buffalo robe, with the snow for his bed. At the end of two weeks he left this place and took up his walk to Virginia City, arriving there in the early part of 1864.

Mr. McAllister's first position in Virginia City was with the Fulton Foundry of that place. He began as an apprentice boy and remained with the company for nineteen years, resigning in 1882 the position of general manager of the plant. Leaving Virginia City he went to Tombstone, Ariz., to take employment as a machinist in a foundry there, but before the deal was closed he had purchased the plant in which he intended to work and thereupon began the operation of the Tombstone Foundry and Machine Shop. For eleven years he was thus engaged and during that time was one of the leading men of the town. He served as a member of the board of supervisors for one term, and it was while he held office that an attempt was made to rid the country of Geronimo and his savage followers. A large reward was offered for the Chief and a lesser amount for each member of his tribe, but the whites were unable to capture or kill the redskins and the rewards were never claimed. During the early part of his residence in Arizona Mr. McAllister experienced the dangers and depredations caused by the uprisings of the Apaches.

In 1893 Mr. McAllister established his manufacturing business in Los Angeles and from that year until his death was identified with the substantial growth of the city's industries. Beginning in a small way, with an unpretentious factory, in 1900 he built a modern plant, known as the Fulton Engine Works, and today this ranks with the leading establishments of the kind in the United States. He incorporated his company several years ago, increasing its capital and scope, and through his direction of its affairs, as president of the board of directors, he made it one of the most successful enterprises in the Southwest.

Although he was regarded as one of the most public-spirited men in Los Angeles, Mr. McAllister never took an active part in politics. During his residence in Nevada and Arizona, however, he was a worker for the Republican party and on various occasions held public office. He

served two years as school trustee in Virginia City, and also held the same office for two years in Tombstone, after which he was elected supervisor. He served four years as treasurer and tax collector of Cochise county, Ariz.

Mr. McAllister was prominent in Masonic circles, having taken all the degrees, and also belonging to the Mystic Shrine, and was identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Gamut Club. In Virginia City, Nev., on June 4, 1873, he married Elizabeth McAllister, and the two children born to them are Lillian (Mrs. C. A. King) and Frank Allister McAllister.

VESTAL AND HUBBELL. The poultry ranch of T. C. Vestal and O. B. Hubbell, established in Van Nuys, Cal., in September, 1913, comprises twenty acres and includes twelve poultry houses, three brooders, eighteen incubators, and the owners have also built two beautiful residences on the place. When they bought the property this was uncultivated land, but they have developed it and introduced a fine water system with pipes for irrigation, so that now they have one of the show places of the district. In addition to their principal interest of poultry raising the owners have set out an orchard of walnut and fig trees on the place. Vestal and Hubbell make a specialty of full-blooded barred Plymouth Rock fowls, having also one pen of White Leghorns and expecting, by the fall of 1915, to have three thousand White Leghorn laying hens, which number they intend to increase to five thousand by the year 1916. They also deal in day-old baby chicks, and have a pen of Cornish Indian Game Cocks. The brooder houses are heated by a hot water system, and are three in number, with a capacity of seventeen hundred chicks each, the incubators used being Schofield, Buckeye, Pioneer and Jubilee, with a capacity of ten thousand eggs.

Coming to California in 1890 as a young man, a native of Randolph county, N. C., T. C. Vestal settled in Shasta county, after two years removing to Sonoma county, where he remained fourteen years, engaged in the raising and marketing of poultry, in which business he made his start in Two Rock Valley, five miles west of Petaluma, Cal., with a capital of only \$80, buying his eggs

for hatching from Mr. Hubbell, now his partner, and being trusted for same one year. While raising chickens, he also milked from twenty-five to thirty-five cows for a neighbor in order to get enough money to carry on his poultry ranch. Though having a hard time at the start, Mr. Vestal is now reaping the benefits of his early struggle, and is a self-made man in the highest sense of the term. For four years prior to coming to Van Nuys, he and Mr. Hubbell carried on a large hay and grain establishment in Petaluma, and selling this out, they invested in Van Nuys lands, besides their twenty-acre ranch there, owning other valuable property in Van Nuys.

Mr. Vestal was married in 1898 in Sonoma county to Belle Gaston, a native daughter, and three children were born to them: Wilburn (deceased), Genevieve and Eleanor Marie. Mr. Vestal is a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and of the Canton.

Mr. Hubbell is a native of Michigan, where he was born August 31, 1863, when only four months old coming with his parents across the Isthmus of Panama to California, where his father, Orton Hubbell, was one of the pioneer settlers of Marin county, coming to the state in 1856. Mr. Hubbell has had twenty-five years of experience in the poultry business, and is now an expert in that line, his name being well known in the Petaluma section, where he was considered one of the best informed men on the subject and received the name of "the Petaluma expert." His establishing a business in Van Nuys, with his reputation and experience as a poultry expert, has been a decided boom to the chicken industry of that district, and he has planned the chicken ranches for the North Van Nuys Acre Tract of land. He was married in 1888 to Phebe Ames, a native of Sonoma county, and they have had two children, Carlyle (deceased) and Howard. For five years Mr. Hubbell was associated with the California Fruit Canners' Association of Santa Rosa, and both he and his partner are members of the Federation of Poultrymen of Van Nuys. They are now experimenting on a new strain of fowl, a cross of the Black Minorca and the White Leghorn. Both Mr. Vestal and Mr. Hubbell are men of long experience in the poultry business, and will soon have the largest number of laying hens in the San Fernando Valley.



Josias J. Andrews

JOSIAS J. ANDREWS. During the past twenty-five years Josias J. Andrews has been so closely identified with the affairs of the city as to be recognized as a leading citizen of more than ordinary merit and a maker of history in the truest sense of the word. He has been actively associated with the political and governmental affairs of the municipality almost since his advent into the city itself, and is always to be found arrayed staunchly on the side of the people and of right. He served as a member of the grand jury in 1908, which was near the close of the term of office of former Mayor Harper, and he was one of the six men who made the minority report which led to the recalling of Mr. Harper from his high office. In recognition of his services Mr. Andrews was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Alexander, serving for nine months or until the close of that term of office. Following this he was elected a member of the common council, serving in this capacity for three and a half years, and while a member of the council he took an active part in the affairs of the city and was a member of eleven different committees on public service. In all his associations with the municipal affairs of the city he has always evidenced the courage of his convictions and has stood firmly for what he believed to be the right and for the best interests of the people. He has never been swayed by personal motives, or by outside interests, and pressure from any such source has only served to make him stand the more firmly by his principles of justice and public welfare.

Mr. Andrews is a native of Ireland. When a lad of thirteen years his parents removed from there to the United States, settling on a farm in Whiteside county, Ill. There he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the common schools of the county. Later he attended an academy in northern Iowa, and following this he attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, receiving his degree in 1868, after which he attended for one year the law department of Michigan University and on examination in Davenport, Iowa, was admitted to the bar.

During the Civil war Mr. Andrews enlisted in the one hundred days' service, May 19, 1864, and was discharged October 29 of that same year, after having been first sergeant in Com-

pany A, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, and serving for five and a half months. Before his enlistment Mr. Andrews had been engaged in teaching school and after the close of the war he returned to this occupation. Subsequent to his graduation from college he became principal of the schools of Toledo, Iowa, and from there he went to Eagle Grove, Wright county, Iowa, where he engaged in business enterprises, organizing the Bank of Eagle Grove, which later became the State Bank of Eagle Grove, and of which Mr. Andrews was president. He also became actively interested in the commercial and municipal affairs of the city, and was elected as one of the first town trustees.

The call of the far west was, however, continually sounding for him, and in the summer of 1890 Mr. Andrews disposed of his interests in the little Iowa city and came to Southern California. One of his first investments here was the purchase of a thirty-acre fruit ranch at Ontario, in San Bernardino county. This place is located on Euclid avenue in the heart of the beautiful orange grove district, and under the skillful management of Mr. Andrews it became one of the show places of the district. He raised oranges, lemons and olives and spared neither labor nor expense to improve his groves and make them profitable and beautiful. He made a careful and thorough study of fruit raising, and became known as an expert orange grower and an authority on matters of importance, thoroughly efficient in every branch of the work. While a resident of Ontario he served on the committee that settled the water disputes of that section and became a director and president of the San Antonio Water Company.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Andrews disposed of his Ontario property and came into Los Angeles to make his home. He became interested in real estate, buying property, improving it and then selling again. He associated himself with the well-known real estate firm of David Barry & Co., and has been heavily interested financially in many of their subdivisions in and about Los Angeles, among which may be mentioned Fremont place, one of the handsomest residence parks of the city. This park is beautified by massive entrance gates and has a number of especially attractive features in its im-

provements. Another business undertaking in which Mr. Andrews has been interested, together with a syndicate of prominent men, was the development of Victoria park and the placing of this tract on the market.

Politically Mr. Andrews is a Progressive and he is altogether progressive in profession and practice in the broadest sense of the word. He was twice elected to the city council and during the time of his service was active in procuring the passage of various progressive measures. He was a strenuous advocate of the law which later was incorporated in the city charter limiting the height of new buildings, and was instrumental in having it passed. It will be remembered that this was an issue at the time and that the opposition was strong and well conducted. There were other measures also of great importance which owe their passage to his support; and during the entire term of his service he was constantly in the public eye, and one of the best known men in Los Angeles. He also helped to organize and is a director of the Continental National Bank.

Aside from his business and political associations Mr. Andrews is well and favorably known throughout the county to a wide circle of admiring friends. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Ontario lodge, although being well known in the various organizations of the order in Los Angeles. He is a power for good at all times, and his influence is a constant factor in all affairs of importance. He is a member of the various city clubs interested in the betterment and uplift of the social and moral conditions of the city and is prominent in their work.

The marriage of Mr. Andrews occurred in Illinois, uniting him with Miss Anna Anthony, a native of New York, now deceased. Mrs. Andrews was a second cousin of the famous Susan B. Anthony, her father being an own cousin of the noted suffrage advocate. She bore her husband two daughters, Jesselyn, who passed away in Los Angeles and who was for a number of years an assistant in the City Library, and Anna, who is well known in Los Angeles.

The real estate ventures and investments of Mr. Andrews have been extensive and profitable and he today owns interests in some of the most valuable property in and around Los

Angeles. He has always had the most implicit faith in the future of the city of his adoption and in his investments has always shown especially good judgment. That he has been instrumental in aiding in the establishment of a splendid city government in the Angel City is one of the greatest gratifications that Mr. Andrews enjoys, and his record in the council and in other civic matters is justly merited.

FRANK W. HOVEY. Although a resident of Los Angeles county but nine years, from 1902 to 1911, when his death occurred, Frank W. Hovey made many warm friends in the Angel City, and in Hollywood, where he made his home, and during that time was closely associated with the affairs of the city and of the state. He was progressive and wide awake to the best interests of the community, and was especially interested in political and governmental questions, taking an active part in the affairs of the Republican party, with which he was affiliated. He was also deeply interested in woman's suffrage and gave much assistance toward the forwarding of the cause in this state, making many addresses in its favor and working earnestly for the cause while it was a question at issue before the voters of the state. Since his death, which occurred September 26, 1911, when he was returning from delivering an address on equal suffrage, his widow and son have continued to reside in Hollywood.

Mr. Hovey was a native of New Brunswick, Canada, having been born there March 9, 1863. His parents, William E. and Elizabeth (Brown) Hovey, removed to Houlton, Me., when the son was but seven years of age, and there he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and afterward graduating from the old Houlton Academy, which was afterwards known as the Ricker Classical Institute. Later he attended the Maine Central Institute, graduating in 1884, and three years later, June 1, 1887, he graduated from the Boston University Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B., and also of *Magna cum Laude*. He was admitted to the bar at Portland, Me., in April, 1887, and began the practice of law that same year at Pittsfield, that state. For the first year he was associated in partnership with J. W. Manson, and later continued his practice alone.

During the years that Mr. Hovey resided at Pittsfield he was closely associated with the affairs of his city in many ways. He was for six years a member of the school board in Pittsfield, and was also a trustee for the Maine Central Institute, of which institution he was a graduate. He represented his district in the State Legislature in 1889-1890, was district attorney for Somerset county from 1891 to 1895, and during 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the Maine Senate. He removed to Biddeford, Me., in 1900, and was city attorney there during 1901 and 1902.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Hovey came to Los Angeles, arriving here May 1. Opening offices for the practice of his profession, he soon built up a large and successful practice, gained through painstaking and conscientious care in the discharge of all legal duties. For several years he was a member of the Republican district committee and also of the Republican state committee. He was a prominent member of the Union League and a charter member of the Hollywood Lodge, I. O. O. F., Enterprise Encampment, and the Veteran Odd Fellows Association, and on numerous occasions was a delegate to the Grand Lodge, he being a past grand. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hovey were always interested in church work. On coming to Los Angeles they united with the Union Avenue Methodist Church, and at the time of his death Mr. Hovey was president of the official board of that body.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hovey occurred at Pittsfield, Me., June 3, 1887. Mrs. Hovey was formerly Miss Gertrude Sawyer, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Capt. Charles H. and Etta H. (Farnham) Sawyer. She was a classmate of her husband at the Maine Central Institute during their student days. She bore her husband two children, a son and a daughter. Of these the daughter, Ruth, died in childhood, while the son, Byron Price Hovey, is at present a student in the Hollywood high school.

Although loyal and affectionate citizens of California, both Mr. and Mrs. Hovey retained their affection for their former home-state, and kept alive these treasured associations through their membership in the Pine Tree State Association of Los Angeles, Mr. Hovey being vice-president of the association at the time of his death.

JOSEPH F. SARTORI. Los Angeles has been brought forward as a financial center through the sagacious leadership of the men who, at the head of its vast banking interests, have wisely guided affairs to the end that the welfare of the community may be best promoted and the prosperity of the people conserved. With the coming to the city of Mr. Sartori and the organization by himself and associates in 1889 of the Security Savings Bank (now the Security Trust & Savings Bank) a most important factor entered into the banking history of the metropolis of the southwest. From that date to the present Mr. Sartori has been largely instrumental in outlining and carrying forward those policies which have made the "Security" the largest, as well as the oldest savings bank in the southwest, and the fact that the institution has attained its present magnitude may be attributed, in no small measure, to his far-sightedness and sound financial policies. The building in which its business is conducted is also the product of the same minds and energy that have so successfully controlled the destinies of the bank since its inception and fittingly conveys the impression of strength and stability which make it a proper home for this great institution.

The president of the Security Trust & Savings Bank comes from an honored German family whose record for honesty and integrity is unimpeachable, and upon entering the field of banking he received an unexpected and hearty support from a great number of persons who were acquainted with the family on the continent and with their reputation for probity and business acumen. While of European parentage and family, he himself is a native of Iowa, and was born at Cedar Falls on Christmas day of 1858, being the son of Joseph and Theresa (Wangler) Sartori. After he had graduated from Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1879, he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, and continued his studies until graduation in 1881. Meanwhile he had spent one year (1877-78) in the University of Freiburg, in Baden, Germany. Upon the completion of his college course he entered the office of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, at Dension, Iowa, where he studied for eight months. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1882 he formed a partnership with Congressman I. S. Struble, of Iowa. In June of 1886 he married Margaret

Rishel, of Lemars, Iowa, and on the 19th of March, 1887, they came to California, locating in the then new town of Monrovia. From 1887 until 1889 he was cashier of the First National Bank of Monrovia, which he assisted in organizing and of which he is now a vice-president and director.

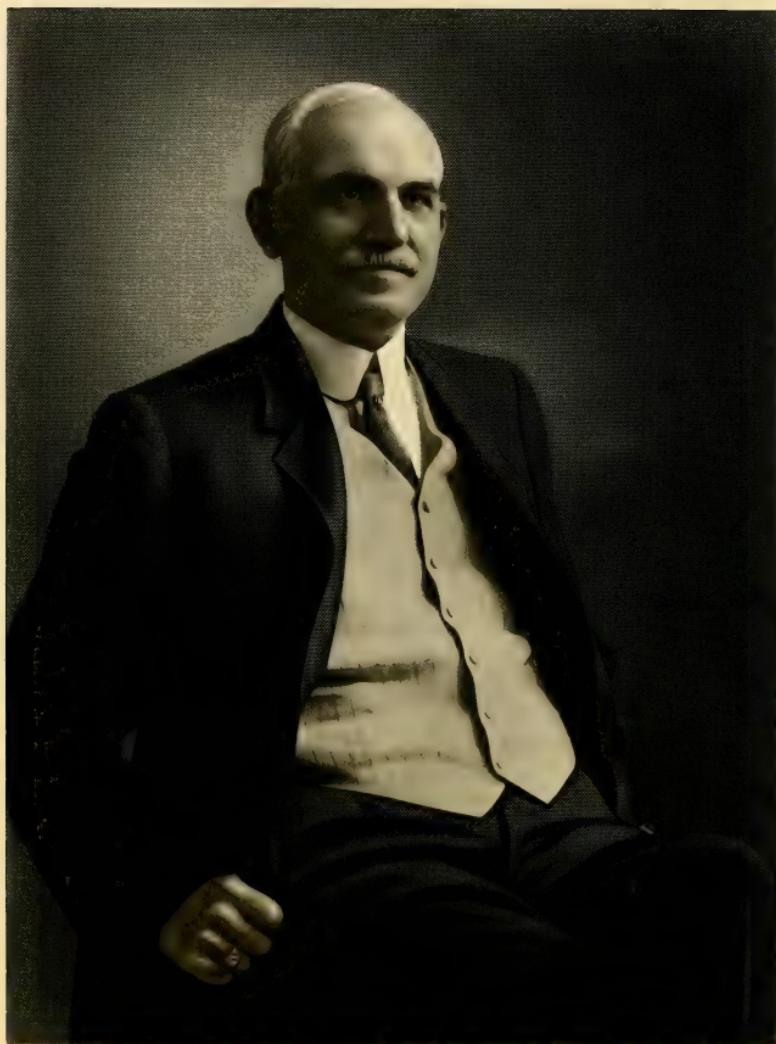
At the time of his removal from Monrovia to Los Angeles and the organization of the Security Bank the remarkable "boom" of the preceding few years was beginning to collapse, prices were falling, money was scarce and financial conditions generally unsettled. The new bank, organized in February, 1889, not only weathered the storms of financial depression and business failures, but constantly gained strength and prestige until at the present time it has a capital and surplus of more than \$3,700,000 and resources exceeding \$43,000,000. The high ideals, untiring energy, and superior executive ability of Mr. Sartori, together with the loyal co-operation and support of his co-workers, have developed, in the Security Trust & Savings Bank, an institution remarkable not only for its financial stability and strength, but also for the universal feeling among its customers that they will at all times be accorded fair, honest and courteous consideration. This confidence has never been violated and no one of its vast army of depositors has ever suffered a loss through his dealings with this great banking house.

The remarkable insight of Mr. Sartori into banking and economic conditions was never better illustrated than in his fight before the state legislature in 1911 for real reforms in the state banking laws and proper supervision of state financial institutions. As the leader for improved banking conditions he was repeatedly before the committee on banks and banking, the effect of his arguments appearing in the resultant legislation. His knowledge of national financial and industrial conditions also received recognition in his appointment as a member of the currency commission of the American Bankers Association, and in his election as president of the Savings Bank section of the same Association for the year 1913-14. In addition to his important banking interests he is a director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Growing business enterprises have enlisted his co-operation and he has served as a director of the Los Angeles Brick Company, secretary and treasurer of the Central Fireproof Building Company, secretary and treasurer of the

Century Building Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Commercial Fireproof Building Company. The fields of finance and commerce have not engrossed his attention to the exclusion of all participation in social functions and recreative organizations. On the contrary, he has been the leader in a number of clubs, notably the Los Angeles Country Club, of which he is a charter member and in which he has been honored with the presidency; the California Club, of which he has served also as president; and of the Los Angeles Athletic, the Jonathan, Annandale Golf, and Crags Country Clubs.

GEORGE EDWIN BERGSTROM. From 1905 until the spring of 1915 one of the leading and well known architectural firms of Los Angeles and Southern California was that of Parkinson & Bergstrom, but in May, 1915, the firm dissolved their ten-year partnership agreement by mutual consent, Mr. Parkinson continuing at their old location, and George Edwin Bergstrom is now located in the Citizens National Bank building. Mr. Bergstrom is one of the leading young architects of the Southwest and a man of great ability and splendid promise. His early inclination for a technical education was favored by his parents and he was given every advantage possible to further his career. After graduating from the high school at Neenah, Wis., his native city, in 1892, he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1893, and then entered Yale University, in the Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1896. This was followed by a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass., from which he graduated with the class of 1899.

Mr. Bergstrom is the son of George O. and Alice (Smith) Bergstrom, and was born in Neenah, Wis., March 12, 1876. Since coming to Los Angeles he has taken an active part in municipal affairs, rendering valuable service on various public boards and commissions, prominent among which may be mentioned the Los Angeles housing commission, of which he is president; the Los Angeles building ordinance commission, and the Los Angeles charter revision commission. Mr. Bergstrom is also well known socially and is a member of several exclusive clubs, including the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic



D.B. Booth

Club, and the Los Angeles Country Club. He is also a member of the Yale Club, of New York City.

The marriage of Mr. Bergstrom took place in Redlands, Cal., May 9, 1902, the bride being Miss Nancy Cheney Kimberly, the daughter of J. A. Kimberly, of that city. She has borne her husband two children, a daughter and a son, both natives of Los Angeles. They are Alice Cheney Bergstrom, and George Edwin Bergstrom, Jr.

education in the schools of his native town. At about twenty years of age he entered a large banking house in New York City, and from a position of unimportance and very small salary his ability brought him into larger connections and made him a trusted man in the great concern. Overwork, however, resulted in ill health and he was forced to seek a change of climate. The bank officials sent him to California, believing that an ocean voyage would recuperate his health, and following the regular route, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and landed at San Francisco in 1874. He had with him a letter of introduction to Mr. Ralston, at that time a very prominent banker of San Francisco, including an unlimited letter of credit from the bankers in New York for whom Mr. Boothe worked. He purchased a saddle horse, rode to Los Angeles, and thence to San Diego, and then for six months traveled along the coast in leisurely manner, thus not only regaining his strength, but accumulating an important fund of information regarding California. Returning later to Derby, Conn., he entered a retail dry goods business which he followed for nine years with successful returns.

On August 18, 1877, Mr. Boothe was married in Winona, Minn., to Miss Florence Youmans, daughter of Earl S. and Sarah (Wheeler) Youmans. Later the couple established a home in Winona, where Mr. Boothe founded the Western Indurated Fibre Company, manufacturers of the first wood fibre pails and tubs ever used in this country. In 1894 they moved to Los Angeles, Mr. Boothe establishing the Machinery Supply Company, with offices at No. 105 North Broadway. Added to this he served as vice president of the National Motor Car Company and maintained a keen interest in the automobile business.

Mr. Boothe's death in April, 1913, came at the time when he had practically retired, with the exception of looking after his own investments. While returning with his wife from Pasadena in their electric coupe to the family residence at No. 1515 Garfield avenue, South Pasadena, he was stricken with blood pressure on the base of the brain. Within thirty minutes the end had come. In the full maturity of his powers and in the strength of his superior intellectual equipment, swiftly and suddenly came the call of death, and another pioneer of many busi-

CHARLES BEACH BOOTHE. To mention the name of Mr. Boothe is to give merited recognition to an influential business man whose association with Los Angeles began in 1894 and ended only with the swift call of death. The power of a forceful personality could not be limited by the environment of city or county, but extended beyond the bounds of local issues, giving of its strength to the permanent upbuilding of a commonwealth. With characteristic keenness of perception, at the very outset of his association with the west Mr. Boothe discerned that irrigation formed its most vital problem. He made a study of the matter. In this study petty and trivial distinctions were not allowed to enter, but the needs of the entire west were considered from the standpoint of business man, patriot and philanthropist. The reclamation of arid lands he believed to be absolutely essential to the permanent prosperity of the west and he realized that such reclamation could be made possible only with the aid of water. Largely through his efforts, coupled with those of other far-seeing citizens, during the early part of the twentieth century the national irrigation act was passed by congress. The National Irrigation Association, recognizing his comprehensive information concerning enterprises at the basis of their society, chose him as their president in 1900 and retained him at the head of their organization during the balance of his life.

Descended from an old family of New England, members of whom had figured conspicuously in the Revolutionary war, Charles Beach Boothe was born at Stratford, Fairfield county, Conn., in 1851, the son of Stephen Sterling and Harriette (Beach) Boothe. He received his

ness interests passed to a more pacific coast than any earth could provide.

Seven years to the exact day prior to the death of Mr. Boothe his daughter, Helen, had been taken from the family circle by death. Surviving him are his widow and the following-named sons and daughters: Stephen Sterling, member of the undertaking firm of Sterling Boothe Company; Earle Y., president of the National Motor Car Company; Mrs. A. G. Bo-hannon; I. Jay, Laurence W. and Harriette. All are residents of Los Angeles county excepting I. Jay, who is an orange rancher at Porterville. The youngest son and the younger daughter are at home. On the organization of the Los Angeles Country Club and the California Club Mr. Boothe became a member of each, and he was also prominent as a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. Gifted with remarkable powers of mind, devoted to the advancement of his chosen community and believing Southern California to be without a peer from the standpoint of climate and opportunity, his citizenship was most efficient, his presence here most helpful, and it was regarded as a distinct loss to both South Pasadena and Los Angeles when the tide of a busy life receded and he crossed the bar.

At the time of Mr. Boothe's passing away, the following resolutions were sent to Mrs. Boothe by the Sons of the Revolution, of which order he was an active member:

The Society Sons of the Revolution of the State of California has sustained no ordinary loss in the passing away of Charles Beach Boothe, who was no ordinary man, but one who left an impress upon the places, time and people, in which, when and among whom he moved.

Be It Resolved: That the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, in the death of Charles Beach Boothe has sustained a loss that it will long feel, and we extend to the widow and family of our deceased member our sincerest sympathy in this, our mutual affliction.

Resolved: That a page in the Minute Book of the Society be inscribed to the Memory of Charles Beach Boothe and that this memorial be spread upon the records of the Society.

Resolved: That the Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the seal of the Society, to the family

of our departed friend, and that this memorial be printed in leaflet form and be distributed to the members of the Society.

EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN,
ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,
ARTHUR BURNETT BENTON,
Committee.

Attest:

ROBERT LEROY BEARDSLEY,

Secretary.

The National Irrigation Association and the National Reclamation Association sent to Mrs. Boothe the following:

MEMORIAL TO CHARLES B. BOOTHE

Late President of the National Irrigation Association and National Reclamation Association.

"The hand that rounded Peter's Dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free,
He builded better than he knew."

Words could not be written that would express more appropriately than the above quotation, the debt that this country owes to the pioneers in the National irrigation movement, whose work led to the enactment of the United States Reclamation Act. For years they were fighting on the skirmish line, far out in advance of a sustaining public sentiment. They were inspired by a deathless vision of the green fields and running waters, the happy homes and thriving communities that they were determined should some day take the place of the waste and desolation of the voiceless deserts.

Not all of that "Old Guard" will live to see the full realization of their vision, but they have all seen in the east the dawning of the great constructive era that will bring it to pass. Among those who have gone on ahead into the Great Beyond there was no more patriotic, unselfish, sincere and devoted soldier in the cause than Charles B. Boothe. He studied deeply the history of irrigation in other ages and countries, particularly in China and the ancient civilizations. His profound knowledge of the subject, his faith in the future, his steadfastness of purpose and undeviating loyalty to principle gave him a position of leadership which was

recognized by his election and re-election to the presidency of the National Irrigation Congress, and by his presidency of The National Irrigation Association from October, 1907, until January, 1913, when that association became the National Reclamation Association, of which he continued to be president until he passed from this life.

No greater good can be done by any man for humanity than to set in motion self-perpetuating forces which will continue through the generations that are to come their influence for human advancement. Such was the character of the service of Charles B. Boothe to his fellow men and to his country. It matters nothing that his name is not graven on them. The monuments to his memory are none the less the great reservoirs that harness the floods and conserve the waste waters, and the great aqueducts and irrigation canals built by the National Government. The rippling of the waters as they flow through these canals, bringing with each recurring season a new life to fields and gardens and a new promise of reward for human labor, will continue through the centuries of the future to voice Nature's appreciation of his work with a prayer for rest and peace for his soul.

(The foregoing memorial was adopted by Resolution of the Executive Committee of the National Reclamation Association, May 31, 1913.)

WARREN B. REED,

Vice President and Acting President.

Attest: WALTER PARKER,
Secretary.

ROBERT ARNOLD ROWAN. The distinction of being the leading factor in large building enterprises in Los Angeles belongs to Mr. Rowan, whose earliest recollections are associated with this city, then a town of but a few thousand inhabitants, now transformed into a metropolis of beautiful homes and great business blocks largely through the optimistic efforts of such citizens as Mr. Rowan. The family of which he is a member and whose commercial talents he inherits has aided in the upbuilding of different portions of the United States, beginning with their initial settlement in New York state long before the develop-

ment of the middle west had been attempted. At Batavia in that state James Rowan was a pioneer merchant, while his wife, Rebecca, was the daughter of a large woolen manufacturer in Rensselaer county, of the same state. George Doddridge Rowan, son of James and Rebecca Rowan, was born at Corfu, N. Y., September 7, 1844, and died in Los Angeles September 2, 1902. A man of remarkable insight into business problems and civic undertakings, he is remembered as one of the pioneer citizens who started Los Angeles on the path to its present greatness. When twenty years of age he had associated himself with a brother-in-law, E. B. Millar, in the wholesale grocery business at Lansing, Mich., under the firm name of E. B. Millar & Co. During the early '70s the business was removed to Chicago, where Mr. Millar had charge of the great establishment, Mr. Rowan meantime extending the trade to the west and even to the Orient, making his home at Yokohama, Japan, for more than a year. The house is still in existence and conducted under the same firm name, but he withdrew from the partnership in 1876, having decided to remove to Los Angeles in the hope that a change of climate might restore the health of his wife.

A grocery business on North Main street was the first undertaking of George D. Rowan in Los Angeles, but this store he sold in 1884 at the time of embarking in the commission business in San Francisco. After a year as a partner in the firm of Jennings & Rowan, commission merchants, in 1885 he returned to Los Angeles. During 1889 he transferred his residence to Pasadena, but four years later he returned to Los Angeles and here passed the remaining years of his useful existence. Throughout a long period he was identified with realty affairs. As a judge of valuations he had few superiors. Back in the old days when Broadway was known as Fort street he selected it as the logical center of the city's commerce. Acting on that belief he acquired considerable property on the street and refused to part with a foot of it. Another of his early predictions was that Los Angeles would be built solid from the mountains to the sea. Among his early associates in landed affairs were Col. J. B. Lankershim, O. H. Churchill, I. N. Van Nuys and M. Y. Kellam, all men of great vision who, like himself, saw the sleepy little Spanish town develop into a world-famous metropolis. With all the fluctua-

tions caused by alternate booms and depressions, such as form the invariable experiences of newly developed communities, his judgment remained calm and conservative, his optimism was unchanged and his faith in the future undiminished. He helped to lay the foundations of the present metropolis, and in the midst of changing conditions and a rapidly increasing population he is still remembered with respect as a gentleman of the old school, who placed honor above all other considerations and furnished to others the example of an honest character, true as steel to principles of integrity and fair-dealing. By his marriage to Miss Fannie F. Arnold, the daughter of a widely known pioneer manufacturer in Rensselaer county, N. Y., he became the father of eight children, namely: Robert Arnold, Frederick S., Earl Bruce, Paul, Ben G., Philip Doddridge, Fannie F. and Florence.

During the residence of the family in Chicago the birth of Robert Arnold Rowan occurred August 20, 1875, but from infancy he has lived in Southern California with the exception of the years 1894-97, when he engaged in business in New York City as a merchandise broker. Upon his return to Los Angeles he embarked in real estate operations and his subsequent career affords a remarkable instance of successful building enterprises. After having been associated with others (notably with William May Garland) in 1901 he embarked in business alone. The R. A. Rowan Company was organized in 1905 with himself as president and Philip Doddridge Rowan as treasurer. Since the organization of the concern it has been instrumental in the erection of a number of modern skyscrapers in Los Angeles. Operations have been continuous, one building being started before another had been completed. At times two or three buildings have been simultaneously in course of construction in the center of the business district. Some of the more important structures are the Alexandria hotel, the Security building, the Title Insurance building, the Merchants' National Bank building, Title Guarantee building and the Citizens' National Bank building, all fireproof, of most attractive style of architecture and offering many gratifying innovations in constructural work. The Alexandria Hotel Company is composed of A. C. Bilicke and R. A. Rowan, joint owners of one of the most modern and elegant hotels in the entire

country, a factor in attracting visitors from every part of the country to Los Angeles. While devoting himself largely to the improvement of business property, Mr. Rowan also has opened up several important residence sections, among them Windsor Square, an exclusive and restricted district embracing two hundred acres. He has extensive property holdings and is a stockholder or director in various business concerns.

The marriage of Mr. Rowan and Miss Laura Schwarz was solemnized in Los Angeles February 28, 1903. They are the parents of four children: Lorraine, Robert A., Jr., George D. and Louis S. Among all classes Mr. Rowan enjoys a popularity that attests to his fine qualities of mind and heart. Besides belonging to many commercial and civic organizations he is president of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and identified with the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country, San Gabriel Valley and Pasadena Country Clubs. Each of these societies contributes in its own way to social pleasures or commercial advancement and he has been one of the most enterprising supporters of their projects. Along every line of progress his influence has been felt, but particularly in the real estate and building business, whose rapid and scientific yet practical development during recent years has astonished the entire world. Daring as have been his business ventures, they have been founded on an almost unerring judgment and their splendid results are apparent in the rapid development of Los Angeles and its tributary territory. Through a residence in Southern California that is practically lifelong he has come to be known as one of its most enthusiastic advocates, as a tireless worker in the interests of the country and as a most optimistic believer in its continued growth.

J. H. De La MONTE. Coming to California alone when he was a lad of but sixteen years and forging his own way through the succeeding years, meeting with the customary ups and downs of the self-made man, but in the end winning more than the customary meed of success, J. H. De La Monte is today one of the very successful practicing attorneys of Los Angeles, making a specialty of criminal law practice. He has been



SJ Chapman

variously occupied during the years that have intervened between the time that he first came to the coast, landing at San Francisco, and the present time. For many years he served the city of Los Angeles as constable, first in the capacity of deputy, and later being elected and twice re-elected for periods of four years each. During his service in this capacity he pursued his studies of the law and was eventually admitted to the bar of the state, and is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice in this city.

Mr. De La Monte is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Minneapolis June 29, 1866, the son of Jacques B. and Olive (Wicks) De La Monte. His father was a native of France, but removed to Canada with his parents when he was a small child and was there reared and educated. Later he removed to the United States, locating near Minneapolis, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1873. At this time the son was but seven years of age, and he was sent to the care of an uncle who was the government Indian agent on the Brule Indian reservation, on the Missouri river, where he studied under his uncle's tuition. He then went to Chicago and for a year worked at various occupations, meeting with a modicum of success. Later he came to California in an effort to benefit his condition, San Francisco being his destination. There he secured employment with the B. F. Wellington Seed Company as clerk, remaining with this firm for two years, during which time he attended night school. He then came to Los Angeles and engaged with the Germain Fruit Company as clerk in their fruit department for a short time, later traveling for the same company for eighteen months. Following this he was employed in a general store at Templeton, San Luis Obispo county, for five months, after which he returned to Los Angeles and accepted a position with the Pullman Car Company as conductor, running between this place and San Francisco for two years. At the end of that time he engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles for a year, with offices at No. 121 South Broadway, and was then made deputy constable. After acting in this capacity for three years he was made chief deputy constable, filling the office for four years. He then went to Kern county and engaged as a driller in the oil fields for two years, and on his return to Los Angeles was elected constable for a term of four years, and re-

elected for the succeeding term. It was during this time that he studied law with such zeal that he was admitted to the bar in 1907, and in 1910 he opened offices for the practice of his profession, in which he is making a decided success.

Mr. De La Monte has a wide circle of friends and fraternal associates throughout the city and county. He is a member of the Masons, belonging to East Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter, R. A. M., and Golden West Commandery, K. T. Socially he is connected with a number of the best social clubs, prominent among which may be mentioned the Union League Club. In his political views Mr. De La Monte is a stanch Republican and has always given his support to the men and measures of that party. In his religious convictions he has a leaning towards Christian Science.

The marriage of Mr. De La Monte and Miss Mary Belle Thomas was solemnized in Los Angeles April 19, 1892. Of their union has been born one child, Alice Kathryn.

SAMUEL JAMES CHAPMAN. The descendants of the progenitor of this branch of the Chapman family in America are to be found in nearly every state in the Union, and Southern California claims some of them who are numbered among her representative citizens. One of these, S. J. Chapman, of the well known real estate firm of Chas. C. and S. J. Chapman Company, is recognized as one of the upbuilders of Los Angeles. He was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., October 22, 1862, the eighth of a family of ten children born to his parents, Sidney Smith and Rebecca Jane (Clarke) Chapman. Receiving his education in the public schools of his home town, he went to Chicago in early manhood and there he eventually became associated with his older brothers in business. He made his first trip to California in 1896, finally locating permanently in Los Angeles in 1904, and with his brothers F. M. and C. C. Chapman established a real estate and investment firm that began the development of a tract of land in the Wilshire district, which is one of the highest class residential sections of the city. To the success of this enterprise Mr. Chapman has given his personal attention for a decade.

The first representative of the Chapman family to settle in America (about 1650) was Benjamin Chapman, one of three sons of Benjamin, Sr., who lived in England. The others were James and John. Leaving their father in England, Benjamin went to France, James to Ireland and John to Scotland. Their father died at an advanced age, leaving a fortune to his sons, who eventually returned to their old home, but before Benjamin returned from France he learned that the entire estate had been confiscated by the English government. He then came to America and landed in South Carolina. Soon afterwards James came from Ireland and some years later John came to the United States, stopping near Salem, Mass., and was there during the period of the persecution of witchcraft. John became the father of thirteen children, of whom Isaac, the great-grandfather of Samuel James, had five sons and three daughters, viz.: Uriah, Elenius (who died in New York), Daniel, Isaac and Jacob Kimble (twins), Roxy, Olive and Rebecca. Isaac, Sr., moved from Massachusetts to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and there his sons Uriah (who died in that county) and Daniel married. The former had a son Elenius.

Daniel, Isaac and Jacob K. Chapman moved to Ohio, where the latter, a ship carpenter by trade, married Julia Griffith, in 1825 or 1826, farmed until 1832 or 1833, then with his carpet-sack on his back he started on foot and alone through the thick forests of Ohio and Indiana on a trip looking for a new location for a home. He stopped a few days at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, then proceeded to Jackson county, Mo., where he remained about six weeks, when he returned over the same route, reaching his home in the fall, having traveled fourteen hundred miles. In the spring of 1838 he started with his family for Illinois, but stopped in Indiana until 1839, when he again took up the journey, arriving in Hancock county, Ill., in 1840 or 1841. Here the wife died in 1845. The following year he went to Wisconsin and in 1847 to Ohio, where he remained until 1854, when he went to Macomb, Ill. One year later we again find him in Wisconsin, and in 1868 in Claridon, Ohio, where he died January 15, 1870. His children were Sidney S., Franklin, Albert B., Corydon C., Willard D. (who was killed in battle during the Civil war), Orson, Barbara and Sarah.

Sidney Smith Chapman was born near Amherst, Ohio, November 12, 1827, and when ten years old was taken by his parents to Illinois. His educational advantages were limited, he having passed most of his early life at hard work on the frontier. In August, 1845, when eighteen years old, he went to Macomb, Ill., where he remained until November 3, 1868, when he went to Vermont, same state, and in 1872 to Chicago, where he engaged in contracting and building after the great fire of 1871. During his lifetime he worked at nearly all trades and was a man of ingenious mind. He was united in marriage March 30, 1848, with Rebecca Jane Clarke, who was born in Kentucky November 20, 1829, a daughter of David and Eliza Swink (Russell) Clarke, pioneers of Illinois, the former born September 28, 1799, and the latter July 3, 1805, both in Kentucky. Mrs. Clarke died September 18, 1875, and Mr. Clarke died in the spring of 1884.

Ten children were born of the union of Sidney S. and Rebecca J. Chapman. Frank M., born January 1, 1849, when a mere boy enlisted at the last call for volunteers, joining Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. Later he entered Bennett Medical College in Chicago and graduated in 1877. On September 9, 1886, he married Wilhelmina Zillen, by whom he had four children, Frank M., Jr., Grant, Grace and Clarke. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the National Guard of California by Governor Gage, re-appointed by Governors Pardee and Gillett. His death occurred in Covina, March 18, 1909. Emma E., born October 24, 1850, married L. W. B. Johnson December 18, 1873, and died in Illinois in 1888, leaving two children, Doc Amos and Bessie. Charles C. was born July 2, 1853 (see his personal sketch). Eliza H., born February 21, 1855, died September 13, 1860. David E., born February 6, 1857, died October 27, same year. C. Columbus, born August 23, 1858, at Bardolph, Ill., married Anna E. Clough, lives in Los Angeles and has two sons, Sidney and Clough. William D., born February 4, 1861, died December 30, same year. Samuel James is the subject of this review. Dolla E., born August 14, 1864, married Will C. Harris, a prominent architect and builder of Los Angeles. Louella, born May 22, 1870, at Vermont, Ill., is the wife of J. Charles Thamer of Placentia. Mrs. Rebecca J. Chapman passed away in Chicago

January 2, 1874. On December 30, 1875, S. S. Chapman was again married, his wife being Ann Eliza Clarke, a sister of his first wife, and who with her three children, Ira, Earl and Nina, resides in Los Angeles.

The marriage of Samuel James Chapman in Chicago on April 12, 1888, united him with Anna E. Stover, who was born December 29, 1867, in Ladoga, Ind., a daughter of Abram H. and Margaret (Alcock) Stover. The latter was born near Verners Bridge, County Armagh, Ireland, July 10, 1841, and her marriage to Mr. Stover occurred May 16, 1861. He was born March 15, 1836, in Montgomery county, Ind., and is descended from a family long identified with America, dating back to 1680, when the progenitor came from Saxony, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. Dr. George Stover, born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1732, is the first of whom there is any authentic record. In 1757 Dr. Stover married Hannah Price, whose father had been forced to flee from Berlin, Prussia, to the United States on account of political persecution. One of the sons of Dr. Stover, also named George, was born in Pennsylvania in 1785 and was taken by his parents to Virginia, where in 1810 he married Anna Rader, who was born there in 1790. In 1832 George Stover moved with his wife and ten children to a farm near Ladoga, Ind., where two more children were born, the youngest being Abram H., who was named for an uncle who was the originator of the term Hoosier as applied to the inhabitants and the state of Indiana. Abram H. remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-one, then took up the trade of carpenter, which he followed for years. He joined the Christian Church in 1863 and his wife in 1859. For a number of years they lived in Chicago, but in 1902 located in Los Angeles, where they now reside. They had three children, William N., who was born August 15, 1862, and died May 27, 1885; George Alcock, born May 30, 1866; and Anna Elizabeth, who married S. J. Chapman.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman two children were born, Florence Stover, who was born July 16, 1889, and died April 30, 1894, and George Arthur, born January 13, 1891, now completing his last year in the University of Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Christian Church, which he joined in early manhood and ever since has been active in the

development of that religious organization. He is a Knight Templar, Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner, and is a Republican in politics.

PAUL SHOUP. Some there are on whose steps Destiny waits to gently lead along paths of ease. Others pluck success from that master arbiter, Fate, by sheer force of their own forceful personalities and to the latter class belongs Paul Shoup, president of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, the Peninsular Railway Company, the Fresno Traction Company, the Stockton Electric Railroad Company, the Visalia Electric Railroad Company, the San Jose Railroads; and vice-president of the Clark Oil Company, the Newport Beach Company, the Los Angeles Pacific Land Company, and the Pacific Electric Land Company. At the time of becoming the executive head of practically all the interurban lines of Southern California, which took place with his promotion from vice-president to the office of president of the Pacific Electric lines, the Southern Pacific electric properties in the San Joaquin valley and the San Jose and Peninsular lines, he was credited with being the youngest railway president in the United States. Almost phenomenal has been his rise from a minor capacity in the mechanical department of the Santa Fe at San Bernardino to the general supervision of one of the most important electric systems in the country. Only great ability could have forged its way to the front with such marvelous speed; only tireless energy could have surmounted obstacles neither few nor small. Necessarily such a man must be intensely vigorous in mind and body, with a prodigious activity that makes him a power to be reckoned with in every department of business. Necessarily there must be something stern in purpose, something tenacious in will power and much quickness of mental assimilation in such an executive, and these qualities give a brief word picture of the Pacific Electric's president.

Activities so far reaching and aspirations so comprehensive mark Mr. Shoup as a true son of California. San Bernardino is his native city (born in 1874), his parents, Timothy and Sarah S. (Sumner) Shoup, having lived there for many years, and in its schools he was prepared for the responsibilities of business life. To a large extent, however, he is self-educated and in the

school of experience has learned lessons far more important than those to be gleaned from the most modern text-books. When he entered the railroad service in 1891 he was an inexperienced youth of about seventeen years. In 1896 he was transferred from San Bernardino to San Francisco to take the position of clerk in the Southern Pacific offices. That he made good is shown by his rapid advancement. From 1899 to 1904 he engaged as a district freight and passenger agent, and in the latter year he was appointed assistant general freight agent of the Harriman lines at Portland, Ore. The following year he was made assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific system at San Francisco and a few years later was put in charge of the electric lines of the Southern Pacific. In 1911 he was elected vice-president of the Pacific Electric Railway Company. After having been virtually in control in Southern California as managing director of the Pacific Electric, he was chosen president of the company August 1, 1912. A program of extension and improvement marked the inauguration of his duties. Important changes indicate the expansion of the company's lines into territory not previously covered by its network of radiating tracks. Withal there has been an incessant demand upon his time in the management of the lines in operation.

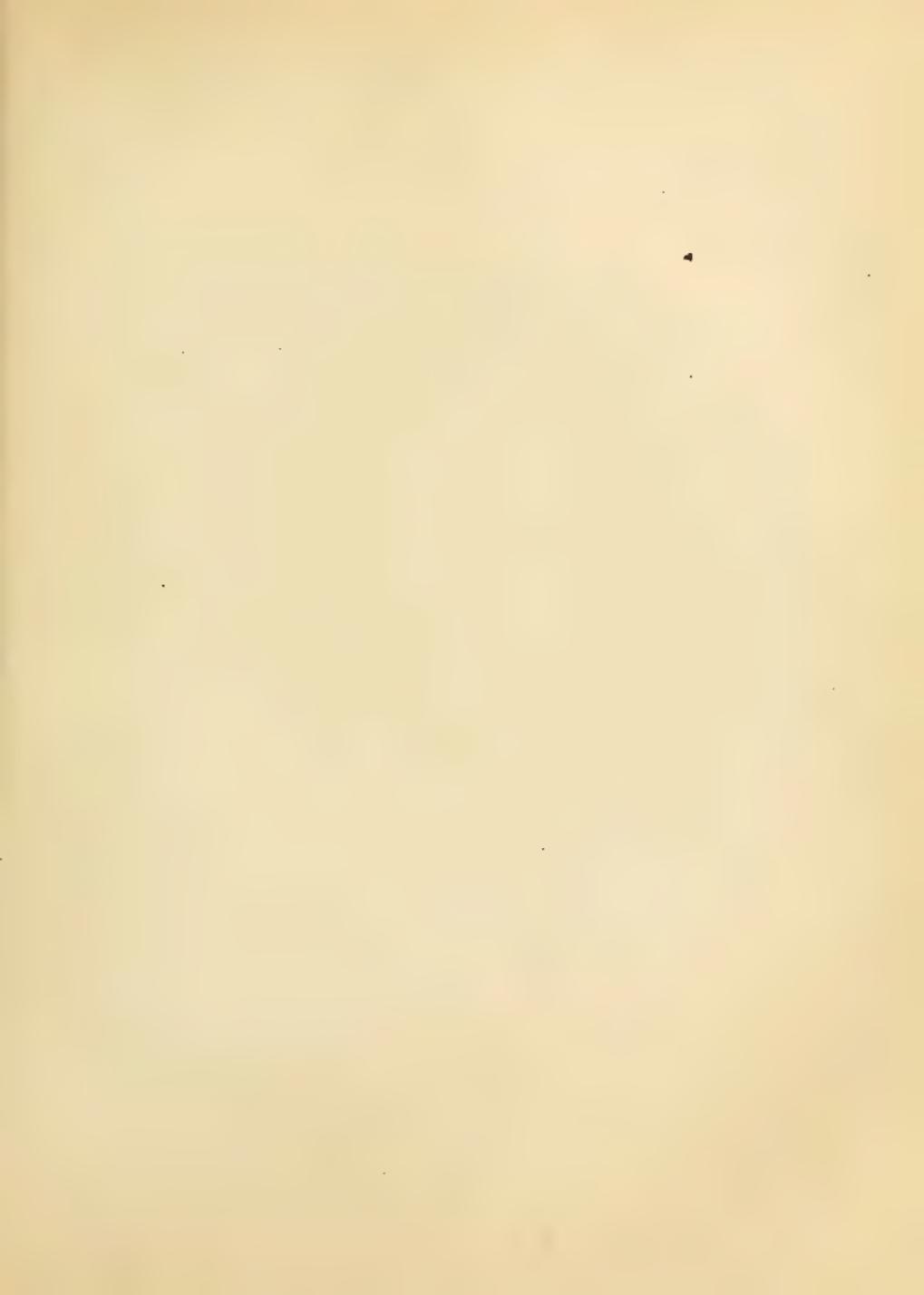
Mr. Shoup is a member of the Jonathan, California, Knickerbocker and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs in Los Angeles, besides being associated with the Transportation and Bohemian Clubs of San Francisco. He is still a young man, and great as has been his success in the past, his future holds promise of still greater progress and triumph.

one of his ventures into a new field, these being the finest apartment houses west of Chicago, and far ahead of anything in Los Angeles at that time. That they met with the approval of the citizens and traveling public is attested by their popularity and also by the fact that property in their vicinity increased from four hundred to six hundred per cent. on account of their erection. Other pioneer ventures have been made along other lines in a business way, and have always met with the greatest of success, Mr. Bryson being possessed of a rare and valuable gift of foresight and judgment.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Bryson was born in Memphis, August 31, 1868, his father being Davis Bryson and his mother formerly Miss Katie Wyatt. The son attended grammar and high schools in Memphis, graduating from the latter at the age of seventeen years, and following this with a business course. He then accepted a position as clerk with Sledge & Norfleet, cotton brokers, remaining in their employ for four years. He then spent five years in the banking business in various capacities, later engaging in the real estate business as a partner in the firm of George H. Glascock & Co., remaining in this connection for five years, and then disposing of his interests to come to California. He located at once in Los Angeles and became the manager for the F. O. Engstrum Company, general contractors, and met with splendid success in his work. His position with the company was such that in 1904 he was offered and purchased a one-third interest in the company, and since that time has been general manager and director. He is also president of the Concrete Appliances Company.

The F. O. Engstrum Company was established a quarter of a century ago, and is the largest construction firm west of Chicago. Its operations cover all of Southern California, and more than two thousand men are constantly employed by it, a large number of these having been with the company for fifteen years continuously. The organization is thoroughly systematized for building construction, including re-enforced concrete, steel, brick, plaster, plumbing, steam fitting, drawn metal, ornamental and structural iron, staff, stucco, painting, and electrical work. They operate the largest planing mill in the city, with headquarters at Fifth and Seaton streets, where their plant is also located, with lumber yards, and all other departments. They are the world's pioneers in the use of the modern gravity "G. Y."

HUGH W. BRYSON. As general manager and one of the directors of the F. O. Engstrum Company, contractors, of Los Angeles, and also as the builder and owner of the Bryson and Rampart apartments, in the Wilshire district, Hugh W. Bryson is one of the best known men in the city, and also one of the most progressive and energetic men in Southern California. He is possessed of splendid executive ability, and his success in the handling of large interests and large numbers of men is very marked. He is also a pioneer in many lines of investment, the erection of the Bryson and the Rampart apartments being





Geo A True

system for delivering concrete, which system has revolutionized concrete construction. There is probably no other firm that has so many employees who own their own homes and are possessed with bank accounts and have become active factors in the life of the city.

Mr. Bryson is widely interested in various enterprises other than the Engstrum Company, and his work as a pioneer in the erection and as owner of high class apartment houses in Los Angeles entitles him to great credit, for the venture was a large one, involving as it did the investment of large sums of money. He is a member of several of the most exclusive clubs of the city, including the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Union League and also the Orange County Country Club. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. and an ardent supporter of the work of this organization.

The marriage of Mr. Bryson and Miss Blanche Engstrum was solemnized in Los Angeles, June 1, 1904. Of their union have been born two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, both of whom are attending private schools in the city.

was planted to fruit—peaches, prunes, apricots and wine grapes predominating. These were later removed and orange and lemon trees planted in their stead. Water was developed on the property by the driving of wells, and other improvements were made. Mr. True was one of the charter members of the Deciduous Association of North Pomona, Cal., a nearby town also widely interested in the raising of citrus fruits, and was treasurer and stockholder of the same, and also of the Citrus Association.

By his marriage with Miss Eliza Stevenson of New Jersey in May, 1857, Mr. True became the father of two children, William S. and Mrs. Angie T. Hartshorn. After the death of Mr. True in July, 1898, and that of his wife in 1902, the Lordsburg home was left to the daughter, Mrs. Hartshorn, who now manages the estate with the aid of her son, Albion True Hartshorn. It is a very valuable and beautiful home, ideally situated in the foothills overlooking the fruitful San Gabriel valley.

GEORGE A. TRUE. Influential among the early settlers of the La Verne district of the San Gabriel valley was the late George A. True, who for many years was one of the most successful lemon growers of Lordsburg, Cal., a town situated thirty-three miles east of the city of Los Angeles in one of the prosperous citrus districts of Southern California. Mr. True, who was a native of Boston, removed with his parents when he was but seven years of age to La Salle county, Ill., where he was reared and educated. Arriving at man's estate he made his home for a time at Waltham, Ill., and later was engaged in farming for a number of years. He was supervisor of La Salle county for several years and served for many years as township treasurer, taking an active part in many other ways in the public affairs of his community and receiving many evidences of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. It was in 1887 that Mr. True came to California and bought a ten-acre tract in February of that year located in the La Verne district at Lordsburg. Later he purchased an additional ten acres, both being parts of the old Kellar tract. The land when he bought it

A. C. OLSEN. Prominent among the poultrymen of Los Angeles county may be mentioned A. C. Olsen, of Gardena, who is one of the founders of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association of Los Angeles County, of which organization he has always been a director. Mr. Olsen is a native of Denmark, born March 16, 1871. When he was a lad of eleven years he came to the United States with his parents and located on a farm in eastern Nebraska, where he grew to young manhood and received his education. Later he followed farming, but gave it up temporarily in 1898 to respond to the call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war. He was attached to the Third Nebraska Regiment, under Col. William Jennings Bryan, under whom for three months he did garrison duty at Havana, Cuba.

It was in 1901 that Mr. Olsen first came to California, locating for a time at Santa Monica, where he was in the employ of the United Electric Gas and Power Company, now the Edison Electric Company. Later he engaged in the feed and fuel business at the same place, but disposed of his interests in 1909 and came to Gardena, where he has since engaged in the chicken business with success. On six acres of land which he

purchased he established himself in the poultry business on a very modest scale, and now has two thousand laying hens of the White Leghorn variety. He uses the Schofield incubators, and has a capacity of two thousand eggs. His chickens are housed in long pens sixty and eighty feet in length and sixteen feet in width, there being six houses in all. His hens are netting him an average of about \$1.25 per year. Mr. Olsen has made a careful study of every phase of the poultry industry and is an acknowledged authority on the subject. He has developed his home place along general lines, having a beautiful walnut grove thereon, and a well which produces a flow of fifteen inches of water, and his own pumping plant.

Mr. Olsen takes an active interest in all the local and municipal affairs of Gardena and is one of the most progressive citizens of that thriving little city. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and a prominent Mason, his membership being in the Gardena Lodge, while the Odd Fellows of Santa Monica, Lodge No. 369, I. O. O. F., claim his membership in that order.

JAMES R. BROOKS. The youngest son of Thomas Brooks, a native of England, who came to California about the year 1855, James R. Brooks is a member of a pioneer family characterized by thrift, industry, great orderliness, friendliness and mechanical ability, traits which a new section of the country is glad to welcome among its settlers. The father, Thomas Brooks, was a paragon of industry, efficiency and practical ability, worthy qualities which were inherited by his sons and daughters who are now well known residents of Los Angeles. Coming from his native country, England, in early manhood, Thomas Brooks, after residing a number of years in St. Louis, and also a short time in New Orleans, crossed the plains to California with his family, settling in Grass Valley, Nevada county, where he became engineer for the celebrated gold mining company known as the Rocky Bar Mill, where he attended to the steam stationary engines and ran all the stamps and crushers. Upon coming to Los Angeles county, Thomas Brooks became a sheep rancher, being the first to buy and improve a ranch on the Los Feliz road. In 1877 he lost thousands of sheep by drought on rented land

near Wilmington, Cal., in the lagoon country and about Griffith Park, localities where in those early days the Brooks children herded their father's sheep, an industry which was practically ruined by the severe drought. After purchasing his seventy-five acre ranch on the Los Feliz road, the father devoted it mainly to horticulture and market gardening, also establishing a blacksmith shop on his property, where he did a great deal of difficult and fine mechanical work, some of which, including steel tools such as gauges, etc., are still in existence and are as perfect as any of the highest grade of tools manufactured today. While running this blacksmith shop, the father did most of the blacksmith and engine work for the original Water Company at East Los Angeles, a district then called East Los Angeles, but now a part of the city proper and located in the northern section.

The Brooks family were wholesouled people of refinement and high moral aspirations, and figured prominently in the school, church and social affairs of the pioneer days in Los Angeles county. The father, Thomas Brooks, died in 1909, at the age of eighty-four years, the burial taking place at Evergreen cemetery, Los Angeles. James R. Brooks, the youngest son, was one of a family of twelve children by the second wife, six of whom grew to maturity. James R. Brooks was born at his father's ranch on August 2, 1875, and received a good common school education, also taking up the study of the violin. When eighteen years of age James Brooks suffered a severe accident, his spine being injured by a fall from a tree, so that for months his life was despaired of. Slowly recovering, it was found that he was permanently crippled, his only means of locomotion thereafter being by an invalid's roller chair. Mr. Brooks began to do some light work along mechanical lines, having learned something of the blacksmith's trade from his father, and as he grew stronger undertook various kinds of mechanical work, which seemed to be second nature to him. Also resuming his study of the violin, he became a good player and now gives lessons to a number of pupils. Employing his time with the making of cabinets and tools of various kinds, filing saws, etc., Mr. Brooks was one day advised by his sister, with whom he lives, to construct a violin, and following her suggestion he succeeded in making a fairly good instrument. Since that time he has secured very fine tools and material im-

ported from Europe, and has made thirty violins, some of which have sold for the high price of \$100, and many violinists who are expert judges have given highest praise to the instruments made by him. In all, Mr. Brooks has made thirty-four stringed instruments, among which are violins, violas and ukeleles, having had to study out the art largely for himself, through reading every authentic work published on the subject, and by the study of the construction, dimensions, etc., of one of the violins of the celebrated Joseph Guarnerius, secured for him through the kindness of a friend, this having served as the model for all the later instruments constructed by Mr. Brooks. In addition to this work, he also repairs violins and stringed instruments.

The home life of the violin maker with his brother and sister upon a portion of the old home ranch is of the happiest. The brother William, a horticulturist of note, attends to the outside work, and the sister Emma is the housekeeper, the remaining fifty-five acres of their father's property also being cared for by them. Much of the land they rent to Japanese market gardeners, the soil being rich and well irrigated and finely adapted to market gardening and fruit culture, the estate being located on good roads and in proximity to the Los Angeles markets.

It is families such as these which America is proud to welcome to her shores and which, by industry, thrift and natural ability, add immeasurably to the welfare and progress of the new sections of our country where, as pioneer settlers, they make their homes and rear their families.

at \$45 an acre, and removed to Southern California in the spring of the next year, settling near Compton in Los Angeles county. Here he invested in sixty-two acres of land, twelve acres of which he soon sold, however, making \$25 per acre on the sale. When the boulevard was put through his land in 1911 he lost two acres, and he is now the owner of a fine ranch of forty-eight acres, improved with residence, barns, pumping plant and well, there being a twelve-inch well of flowing water. Here he raised alfalfa and green barley, and later installed a fine dairy of thirty-two cows of Jersey and Holstein breeds, after selling which he now devotes his attention to raising sugar beets which net him about \$40 per acre, clear, each year. He has nine head of horses and mules upon his place, and is the proud owner of a fine bay driving mare, four years old, of Young, Hall and Hambletonian breed. He also owns fifty acres of well improved land two miles southeast of Downey.

A keen interest is felt by Mr. Lewis in the welfare of his district and he has long taken an active part in the management of school matters in the vicinity, for the past fifteen years having been a member of the Lugo District School Board, a part of which time he served also as president of the board. He believes in securing the best of teachers, and was the first to advance the wages of the teachers to \$100 and \$85 per month, respectively. His political interests are with the Republicans, and in this capacity he serves as a member of the County Central Committee, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Governor Gage for governor of California. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the subordinate York Lodge of Watts, and also to the Council No. 11 and Sigma Chapter No. 57 of Los Angeles.

The wife of Mr. Lewis was a descendant of the family of the late President McKinley, Mary Cadman of Nebraska, whose mother was a Miss McKinley, cousin of the late president, who, with his father, was a frequent visitor at the Lewis home in Nebraska, in which state the death of Mrs. Lewis occurred. Mr. Lewis is the father of five children: Celia, now the wife of Joseph McGinty; Joseph, who is in charge of the Downey ranch and past master of the Watts Lodge of Masons; Edward, who makes his home with his father; Mary, now Mrs. Fletcher; and William, who is deceased.

EDWARD WILLIAM LEWIS. Of Welsh descent, Edward William Lewis, now a prosperous farmer of Compton, Cal., was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa., May 1, 1845. The greater part of his youth, however, was spent in Wisconsin, for when a small boy his family removed to Iowa county, Wis., where the son grew up on the farm until the age of twenty-one, at which time he moved to Saunders county, Neb. For twenty-two years he remained in Nebraska, raising cattle, hogs and corn and becoming one of the leading farmers in his district. In 1893 he sold his property of one hundred and twenty acres

GEORGE F. EISENMAYER. The president of the Pacific Mineral Products Company is George F. Eisenmayer, a man whose wide experience and research work along the line of mineralogy render him peculiarly adapted to the leadership of a company such as this which he has organized. Mr. Eisenmayer's native place is Summerfield, St. Clair county, Ill., where he was born April 5, 1868, his parents being Philip Henry and Emma E. (Wise) Eisenmayer. The public schools provided his early education until he had reached the age of fifteen, after which he continued his studies at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated in 1886, having made a special study of mechanical engineering.

The business career of Mr. Eisenmayer commenced with an apprenticeship with the Dehner-Wuerpel Mill Building Company for a period of three years, terminating in 1889, when he engaged as construction engineer with the St. Louis Stamping Company, which later became the National Enameling and Stamping Company. The erection of this company's plants, occupying respectively forty-three and twenty-seven acres, wherein more than four thousand people were employed, was in charge of Mr. Eisenmayer, who superintended the maintenance and operations of this large concern until in 1907 he came to California, having been with the firm for eighteen years. In Granite City, Ill., he held the positions of councilman and superintendent of public works, being actively interested in the upbuilding of the city which during the fifteen years of his efficient service grew from a small country place to a city with a population of more than fifteen thousand and supporting a number of large and important industries.

For seven years Mr. Eisenmayer has studied and worked among California's mineral resources, developing and putting to extensive use the great deposits of lesser though important minerals which the pioneers, in their search for gold, passed by as being then impractical to put on the market. Now things are changed, and the Pacific Mineral Products Company, with Mr. Eisenmayer at its head, is making practical use of California's varied mineral wealth, which, in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles where the factory stands, comprises a great variety of valuable deposits. Among these materials are found red jasper, oxides, manganese, iron, ochres, umbers, siennas, whiting, kaolin, talc, soapstone, chalk, silica, magnesite,

feldspar, fluorspar and baryta, which are used extensively in the manufacture of paint, paper fillers, electrical insulators, in tanning leather, also for foundry purposes, etc. The company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, owns its factory, which has recently been beautifully remodeled, the land on which it stands comprising forty-two thousand square feet, as well as a valuable deposit of kaolin in the vicinity of Victorville, Cal., probably amounting to millions of tons. The demand from the Atlantic coast for this and other mineral substances is great, and the freight rate assured through the Panama canal makes the price to the eastern states not excessive. There is also a demand for marble, granites and other miscellaneous minerals, including clays, mica, manganese, paint colors, etc., and with its new machinery installed the company finds itself able to pay dividends of increasing amount each year and is glad to welcome visitors to inspect its mill.

Mr. Eisenmayer, its president, is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and a member of the Republican party. In August, 1892, he was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Lillie Neideringhouse, who died in April, 1903. His second marriage was with Marcy L. Kirk in Los Angeles, March 16, 1913. The two sons by the first marriage are Charles and Clarence, the elder employed in the estimating department of the Hammond Lumber Company, and the younger a student at the University of California.

C. B. WEAVER. Perhaps no builder in Los Angeles has come to the front faster or more prominently than has C. B. Weaver, who came to this city in 1905 and is now considered one of the leading contractors and builders here. His father, Jonathan Weaver, was a well known millwright and mill-owner, who built mills at Waterloo and Angola, Ind. The son, C. B. Weaver, was born at Waterloo, Ind., June 21, 1859, and received a common school education. While yet a youth he began work in and about his father's grist and sawmills in Indiana, and his education and training have been along practical lines in the great school life, so that now he is thoroughly familiar with every phase of construction work. A natural-born mechanic, at the age of eighteen years he went to work as a carpenter and builder for the firm of Carpenter & Beard in his



Joseph M. Overill.

native town, where he was shortly after made foreman of construction. Two years later he became a millwright, engaging with Nordyke & Marmon of Indianapolis, Ind., for a year, during which time he acted as assistant in the construction of the flouring mill at Ligonier, Ind., thereafter engaging in the shops of George T. Smith & Co., of Jackson, Mich., manufacturers of milling machinery, from 1882 to 1884. Upon the occasion of the Millers' Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1884, his house sent him to that city to assemble and erect there a model mill. The two years following he built the large flouring mills at Niagara Falls and Rochester, N. Y., being engaged at the time by the firm of Stilwell Bierce, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1886 he associated himself with E. P. Allis & Co., which later became Allis, Chalmers & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and for them installed milling machinery and built mills, and while thus employed during the years of 1886 to 1889 inclusive, he erected the mills at Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., and at Detroit, Mich. Thus, with the exception of two or three years spent in the manufacture of builders' supplies and screen doors at Greenville, Ohio, Mr. Weaver has been in the building business all his life.

While at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Flora Letts of that city in 1885, and they are the parents of three children, Lila, Harland and Dorothy, and their present home is the beautiful residence at No. 1845 Edgemont street, Los Angeles, built by Mr. Weaver in 1910. Mrs. Weaver and the children are members of the Episcopal Church at Hollywood, Cal.

The office of Mr. Weaver is located at No. 519 Wright & Callender building, Los Angeles, where his clerks are constantly kept busy, but he makes it a point to be present personally wherever his construction work is going on, and he has a small office in the new Broadway Department Store building in Los Angeles, while that building is in process of construction, thus looking after every detail in the course of construction, a method which has brought him success. He never takes a job too small for his own personal attention nor too large for his own supervision, his patrons thus getting the benefit of his best efforts. In 1914 he successfully completed the second unit of the great Broadway Department Store building, and on August 1st of that year began work on the third unit of the building, which he expects to have completed by June 1, 1915, which building is

probably the largest under construction at the present time in Los Angeles. He also built the new Young Men's Christian Association building in this city in 1909, the Oviatt Hotel at the corner of Flower and Pico streets, and the club house at Boyle Heights, as well as dozens of small store buildings in the city, most of his buildings being Class A, or semi-fireproof structures. Mr. Weaver attends strictly to his business, paying out about \$2500 per week, and squaring up all his accounts on the tenth of every month, and by his own enterprise and good business management has become one of the most prominent contractors of this city.

JOSEPH M. OVERELL. For fourteen years one of the most substantial and reliable business men in Los Angeles and the founder of a splendid business here, Joseph M. Overell was one of her most loyal and dependable citizens. He was born in Newburg, Ind., March 4, 1853, and died at his seaside home in Long Beach, December 13, 1912, after an illness of two years.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Overell came to Los Angeles, and two years later he founded the J. M. Overell Furniture Company, located at Seventh and Main streets. The business prospered under his skillful management and is today one of the splendid monuments to his industry and thrift. Associated with him in the business were three of his sons, Arthur, Walter and Ira Overell, who have since continued under the same firm name.

The early years of Mr. Overell were spent at Evansville, Ind., his parents removing there from Newburg when Joseph was two years old. He received his education in the Evansville graded schools and later, among the scenes of his childhood, took up the profession of contractor and architect. In this he prospered and his native ability and thoroughness soon placed him among the experts of his profession and as the leading contractor and builder in his community. This eventually led him to become interested in the lumber industry, and he at different times was interested in several planing mills. Mr. Overell was a life-long member of the Republican party, and while never active in politics, was well informed and ranked as one of the most reliable party men in the city.

He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, where he was especially popular.

On September 23, 1880, in Evansville, Ind., the home of his childhood, Mr. Overell was united in marriage with Miss Anna Eliza Bierbower, the daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Bierbower, and they became the parents of six sturdy sons. Of these the three eldest are married: Arthur to Grace Brizius; Walter to Beulah Jungquist; and Ira to Marie Cajal. The younger sons are: Oscar, who has entered the firm with his brothers; and Robert and Lawrence, who are attending high school. The older sons are well and favorably known in Los Angeles for their sterling business qualities, high principles and stanch citizenship.

RELLY G. MUNN. A native of Michigan, Mr. Munn was born at Coldwater in 1855, the son of Nathan A. and Miranda Munn. He attended the public schools of his native village until he was ten years of age, when with his parents he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he continued his studies in the grammar and high schools until he was nineteen. He then went to Independence, Kan., with his parents and took up a claim of government land, engaging in farming until 1875. He then disposed of his interests in the farming country and went to Canyon City, Colo., where he drove stage for two years between that city and Fairplay. During this time he had become interested in mining and so gave up his work as stage driver to engage in the life of the miner, being thus occupied for two years. He then moved to Denver, where he made his headquarters for a number of years, although his operations in the mining industry, which had assumed large proportions by this time, were pursued all over the state. In 1903 Mr. Munn organized the Central Colorado Power Company, of which he became president, their object being the furnishing of electric power and light for a number of mining towns in central Colorado. Two years later, in 1905, he resigned his position as president of this company, owing to greater demands on his time, but retained his interests therein until 1913, disposing of them in March of that year. In 1905 he went to Goldfield, Nev., and organized the Goldfield Water & Sewerage

Company, of which he was vice-president until 1907, disposing of his interests in the company in 1913, when he sold his other holdings in that part of the country. During all this time he had continued to maintain a strong interest in the mining industry of that region, and owned much valuable property, also being engaged in the buying and selling of mines.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Munn came to Los Angeles to make his permanent home, retiring from active business and planning to spend his remaining years in quiet enjoyment. The lure of business enterprise called him again, however, and in January of 1913 he organized and established the Pacific Motor Coach Company, becoming its president. He retained this office until August, 1914, at which time he resigned, and again retired from participation in the affairs of commerce and trade.

Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Munn has formed many valuable friendships, and is regarded as a man of more than ordinary business ability. He still has large business interests and is investing largely in real estate, believing that there is a splendid opportunity for profitable investment in that line. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has never aspired after official recognition by his party, giving his support to the principles that he believes are right. His marriage took place in Salida, Colo., in February, 1886, uniting him with Miss Ollie Maxon, of that place. Of their union was born one daughter, Adeline, who is a graduate of Miss Wolcott's private school for girls in Denver, and is at present studying art. Both Mr. and Mrs. Munn are well and favorably known in Denver and Los Angeles.

JOHN B. ROBY. The birthplace of Mr. Roby was southern Ohio, the date of his birth being July, 1848. He is the son of George W. and Katharine Roby, his father, also a native of southern Ohio, having been born in August, 1823, received his education in that state, and practiced medicine until 1861, when he entered the army as captain of cavalry, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out and went to Ludington, Mich., engaging in the lumber business there. In 1887 he sold out his business at Ludington and removed to Detroit, Mich., having retired from active busi-

ness life. His death occurred in 1900, while on a visit at Santa Monica, Cal.

The son, John B. Roby, attended the public schools of Ohio, and upon the removal of his family to Ludington, engaged in the lumber business there with his father until 1887, when his father sold out, then coming to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has since lived in retirement from the cares of business. He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, his political interests being with the Republican party and his religious affiliations with the Unitarian denomination.

GEORGE RENWICK. A native of Canada, where he was born in Ontario, September 7, 1868, the son of John and Jane (Findlater) Renwick, George Renwick received his education in the public schools, at the age of twelve years leaving school to work on his father's farm until nineteen years of age. Leaving home at that time, he came to California, settling in San Bernardino, where he engaged in the water and oil well drilling contracting business until 1901, when he came to Los Angeles and organized the Los Angeles Manufacturing Company in association with H. L. Brown and H. F. Gansner. When the business was incorporated Mr. Gansner was elected president, Mr. Brown vice-president, and Mr. Renwick secretary, Mr. Renwick later becoming president and treasurer of the company and Mr. Brown vice-president and secretary. The Los Angeles Manufacturing Company produces a general line of riveted pipes and tanks, both steel and iron, their business extending over Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. When they started in business it was with only twenty assistants, while today there is an average of seventy-five men in their employ, and their plant, which is equipped with the very latest of riveting machinery, covers a space of three and one-half acres.

Aside from his interests in the Los Angeles Manufacturing Company, Mr. Renwick also holds the important position of secretary of the Commonwealth Homebuilders, and is prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Masons, Elks, Eagles and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political interests he is allied with the Republican party, and his religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church.

His marriage took place in Santa Ana, Cal., December 18, 1904, uniting him with Miss Juniatta Peterson.

GEORGE W. REILLY. Descended from a long line of Irish and English ancestry, and himself a native of Canada, born at Prescott, province of Ontario, April 15, 1862, George W. Reilly is today one of the prominent real estate and oil brokers of Los Angeles, having established himself here in 1911. He possesses the racial characteristics of his forebears, having the geniality and charm of the Irish and the cool-headed business acumen of the English, while the subtle wit of the Emerald Isle lightens all his ways, and makes him a companion for idle hour as well as for wearying business days.

Mr. Reilly is the son of John and Mary (Knapp) Reilly, his father being of the north of Ireland parentage, while his mother is of English extraction. His paternal grandfather was Adam Reilly, a native of Ireland and a loyal subject of the British crown, having served when a very young man in the battle of Waterloo under Wellington, where he was distinguished for deeds of rare Irish daring, and won both honorable scars and an emblem of honor. He died in Canada at the age of ninety-nine years, being in mental vigor at that time equal to the average man of sixty. His wife was Elizabeth Reilly, like her husband a native of Ireland. They left Ireland for Canada in 1831, and three days out from Quebec, on the high seas, she gave birth to a male child, whom they named John, and who became the father of the present honored citizen of Los Angeles. After his marriage with Mary Knapp, John Reilly moved to the United States, locating at Ashton, Ill., and after a number of years removed to Superior, Neb., where he resided until his death, in 1912, when he was eighty-one years of age. He and his wife were largely instrumental in making Superior a home city, and Mr. Reilly endowed and established the first church there, the Methodist Episcopal. He was prominent in all religious work and also in municipal and political affairs, always being on the side of social uplift and betterment. He occupied a public office for many years, and was so engaged at the time of his death.

George W. Reilly was educated in the public schools of Ashton, Ill., and was for many years

engaged in railroading, being employed in various capacities, and meeting with much success. His beginning in the real estate business was not made until 1908, when he found himself in Denver, Colo., where the real estate opportunities at that time were very good. He mounted rapidly in his new enterprise and soon owned much valuable property in that city. Among this may be mentioned the Carlton Hotel, which he both owned and operated in connection with his realty business. Feeling the need of rest after an exceptionally severe strain in the business world, Mr. Reilly came to California, remaining for three months in Los Angeles and vicinity, and during that time became convinced that both as a home city and business center he preferred this city to Denver. Accordingly he returned to his Colorado home and disposed of his holdings there, returning to Los Angeles in 1911 to make his permanent home here. He is engaged in real estate enterprises and in the oil brokerage business and is now the owner of much valuable property in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Reilly took place at Elk Creek, Neb., in 1885, uniting him with Miss Margaret May Tack, the daughter of John and Mary (Duncan) Tack. The father of Mrs. Reilly was for many years engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois and was a man of considerable means. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly have one child, a daughter, Florence Mildred, now married to Edward Morris, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Reilly is well known in many circles in Los Angeles, and is a favorite wherever he is to be found. He is a Republican in politics, but is an independent thinker and is inclined to follow the man and his principles rather than strict party lines. In local matters he is progressive and a booster for all that is for the improvement of his home city. He is a social member of the Ellis Club, and is also associated with several other social and fraternal organizations of the city, and is an active member of a number of municipal organizations.

years, at which time he took a course at Berkeley Gym, preparatory for the University of California, and graduated therefrom in 1894. Upon the completion of his education he entered commercial life, commencing his business career at San Francisco, where he continued for the space of ten years, going thence to New York City and traveling for a large wholesale house for eight years. After that time Mr. Michener returned to his native city, where he engaged as salesman for the Fifty Associates Company, stocks and bonds, on September 18, 1912, purchasing an interest in the company of which he then became superintendent and director, in which business he has met with exceptional success.

In his political interests Mr. Michener is a Republican, and his religious connections are with the Christian Science Church. He was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Bird in Los Angeles on July 2, 1911.

EDWIN H. WILEY. In 1910 the city of Los Angeles erected the present building occupied by its receiving hospital, and now employs a police surgeon, three assistants, three male and three female nurses and one assistant at the East Side station. The man who fills the office of police surgeon of the receiving hospital is Dr. E. H. Wiley, a native of Charleston, Ill., where he was born September 4, 1877. He attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1895, two years later graduating from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass. Then commencing his medical training, he attended the medical department of the Northwestern University, graduating in the year 1901, and acting as interne for eighteen months at the Cook County Hospital. From there he went to Bessemer, Ala., where he became assistant surgeon for the Tennessee Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and after two years he came to Los Angeles, where since he has carried on the practice of medicine. He was here elected assistant police surgeon in 1907, and rose to his present office of police surgeon in January, 1913. The receiving hospital with which he is connected was started by Dr. Bryant, paying no salary and occupying one room over the old city jail, later being removed to the present jail building, where

PARK MICHENER. One of the "native sons" of California is Park Michener, who was born in Los Angeles May 30, 1871, the son of Dr. J. C. and Ellen Michener. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of the same city until he had reached the age of eighteen



Cyrus F. Matthiessen

it occupied three rooms, one for the directors' office, one for operating, and one for the care of patients. At that time they cared for two hundred patients a month, while today, in their new quarters, they take care of from nine hundred to one thousand patients per month, having all modern facilities and equipment for doing first-class work.

In his private practice, which Dr. Wiley continues in addition to his duties as city police surgeon, he makes a specialty of surgery. He is a member of the American, State and County Medical Societies, as well as of the Jonathan and Press Clubs, the Eagles and the W. O. W. By his marriage to Miss Mildred Bryan in Los Angeles on September 8, 1909, he is the father of two children, Joseph E. and Betty B. Wiley.

alliance. Early in 1861 he relinquished this association on account of the ill health of his wife and went with her to her home in Ohio, where she died in June, 1861. This marriage, with Elizabeth S. Finley, of Ripley, Ohio, was celebrated in 1858. At her death she left two sons, John Gilbert, who died in Los Angeles in 1910, and Finley Alexander, now an able attorney in Terre Haute, Ind.

In May, 1862, Mr. McNutt opened an office in Martinsville, Morgan county, Ind., and soon became prominent in the Sixth Judicial circuit of Indiana, which comprised the counties of Vigo, Sullivan, Clay, Putnam, Owen, Greene, Morgan and Monroe. In 1874 he was elected a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and there he proved a valued factor in educational work, besides continuing an active practice. In October, 1877, he removed to Terre Haute, where he found a broader field of professional work. In 1879 he was retained by the county board of commissioners as their attorney and legal adviser in all matters pertaining to the erection of the new courthouse. He built up a large and important business in that section of his native state and gained a high reputation as a versatile and resourceful attorney. In 1890 he was elected to the bench of the superior court of Vigo county and served the term of four years, after which he resumed private practice. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but met defeat as the Republican party had an overwhelming majority in his district. He continued in practice in Terre Haute until 1896, when he removed with his family to Los Angeles and established his home in this city.

CYRUS F. McNUTT. Prominent among those who conferred dignity and distinction upon the bar of California was the late Judge Cyrus Finley McNutt, who was one of the leading representatives of the legal profession in Los Angeles during a period of twelve years prior to his death, May 31, 1912. Of Scotch lineage, Judge McNutt was born in Johnson county, Ind., July 29, 1837, a son of John and Mahala (Hensley) McNutt, pioneer farmers of Johnson county, Ind., in which state both passed away after long and useful careers. This son grew to young manhood on the farm of his father and attended the district schools of his locality until he was seventeen years old. His ambition was for further knowledge than could be obtained in the local schools and in 1854 he entered Franklin College, at Franklin, Ind., remaining for three terms, when he was obliged to return to the farm and take charge of its conduct at the death of his father. His ambition was to become a lawyer and as soon as he could do so he left the farm to further prepare himself for the profession. Under private instruction and personal study, as well as attending a law school in Indianapolis, he was able to take the examination for admission to the bar of Indiana, in Johnson county, in 1860. It was in his home county that he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with Judge D. D. Banta and T. W. Woolen of Franklin and accomplished very successful work through this

On June 16, 1863, Judge McNutt was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Gordon Craig. She was born at Martinsville, Ind., and is a daughter of Rev. Hiram T. and Malinda (Gordon) Craig, who passed the closing years of their lives in Martinsville, the father having been a distinguished member of the clergy of the Baptist church and held important charges in Indiana. Of this union three children were born, as follows: William Gordon, who died in 1864, aged four months; Beryl, who passed away in 1877, at the age of nine years; and Bonnie Eloise, who became the wife of Walter

C. Campbell and the mother of one son, Beryl Eloise. She died September 12, 1914.

After locating in Los Angeles it was the purpose of Judge McNutt to retire from active practice, but his talents were soon discovered and he was importuned to take up his calling in the city of his adoption. He formed a partnership with George H. Smith and Joseph E. Hannon, and this continued until his death, the firm being known as one of the strongest at the bar of Southern California. Every important case in the courts with which he was connected received his close personal attention, and it was this strict attention to every detail that finally compelled him to retire from active participation with his office detail.

Ever a staunch advocate of Democratic principles, Judge McNutt gave loyal service to his party and was always prominent in its councils, both in Indiana and California. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, as is also his widow, and his life record was one on which rests no shadow of wrong or injustice. Loyalty and integrity characterized his every thought and action, and he commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. No man could have a higher appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and none more closely observed the unwritten ethical code than did Judge McNutt. Pre-eminently a lawyer and jurist, such service, however, did not represent the limit of his activities. An unfailing but quiet humor radiated to others the sunshine of a brave and sensible spirit; travel and experience had broadened his mind, and a genuine, innate kindness showed itself in tactful dealings with others. Long will he be remembered as a gifted lawyer and a useful citizen.

FRANK M. DOUGLASS. A man who has devoted sixteen years of his life to the banking business, having in that time organized four banks and held the responsible positions of president and cashier, Frank M. Douglass is supremely fitted for the prominence in the banking world which he enjoys at present as vice-president of the Home Savings Bank in the city of Los Angeles.

The parents of Mr. Douglass were Joseph and Eliza (Hickman) Douglass, and he was born in Knox county, Mo., July 27, 1859. He was primarily educated in the public schools and later attended the State Normal school, Kirksville, Mo. After leaving school in 1875 he devoted the three years following to teaching school in Knox county. The lumber business in which his father was engaged drew him from the teaching profession, and he was occupied in this line of work with his father at Kirksville until 1887, when he sold his interest in the company and came to Los Angeles. Here for three years he was engaged in the loan business, organizing later the Duarate-Monrovia Fruit Exchange of which he became the manager, with its office at Duarte. In 1898 he resigned and began his career as a banker with the organization of the First National Bank and the Covina Valley Savings Bank, both located at Covina, and in both of which Mr. Douglass held the position of cashier. Selling his interest and resigning as cashier in 1904, he came to Los Angeles, organizing here the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, of which he became president. Two years later he sold his interest here and organized the National Bank of Commerce, in which he held the position of president until February, 1912, when it was consolidated with the Home Savings Bank and Mr. Douglass elected vice-president, besides which position he is also a director of the City National Bank of Long Beach.

Having moved into the fine new building at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, the Home Savings Bank now offers to its patrons a beautiful and commodious banking home, besides bringing its facilities nearer their residences by means of its six branches, one of which is a night and day bank, open from half-past eight in the morning until half-past ten at night.

While living in Kirksville Mr. Douglass married Miss Phoebe A. Montgomery, September 5, 1882, and four children have been born to them: Lela A., now the wife of Dr. F. C. Ferry of Los Angeles; J. M., note teller at the Home Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Mary E., a teacher in the State Normal School, Los Angeles; and Frank M., engaged in the real estate business in Tehama county, Cal.

In Masonry Mr. Douglass has attained the York Rite degree, and also belongs to the Shrine, while socially he is identified with the California

Club, Los Angeles. In politics he is Republican in interests, and in his religious affiliations he is associated with the Methodist church.

business men of this city. In May, 1893, he was married to Mary Case in Los Angeles, and they have three children: Harlan E., a graduate of the Polytechnic High School; Raymond C., a student at the school just mentioned; and Alice C., who attends St. Catherine's private school.

EDWARD M. DURANT. The immense amount of work done by the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, of which Edward M. Durant is president, is evidenced by the fact that six other plants were bought out by the company, all of which it is operating at the present time. The plants bought out by this firm are the California Clay Manufacturing Company, started in 1885 and located at Slauson and McKinley avenues, Los Angeles; the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company of Corona, Cal.; the Douglass Clay Products Company, which, starting in 1891, was in 1897 changed to the Los Angeles Stoneware and Sewer Pipe Company, at which time the factory was equipped for the manufacture of sewer pipes; the Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, organized in July, 1903, with Nathan W. Stowell as president; and the California Fireproof Construction Company, which was organized in 1902.

The man who is president of the great company that has taken over all these plants is the son of Edward G. and Caroline (Darling) Durant, and was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in July, 1867. His parents moved to Racine, Wis., and there the son attended the grammar and high schools until sixteen years of age. Upon leaving school he was employed in the office of a furniture manufacturing concern for two years, after which he was engaged with the Racine Cement and Pipe Company as clerk for one year. Coming to Los Angeles in 1887, he began as clerk with the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company, of which firm he later became superintendent. Ill health caused him to resign his position and to seek outdoor life upon his cattle ranch in Los Angeles county, where he remained until 1893, when he moved to Los Angeles and conducted the ranch while residing here. In 1906 he took over the Western Art Tile Works at Tropico, Cal. This he operated until 1909, when he sold out, and in 1910 he organized the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, of which he has been the president and manager ever since.

Mr. Durant is a Republican in his political leanings, and as a member of the Jonathan Club he enjoys the association with many prominent

E. CLEM WILSON. The Wilson & Willard Company, of Los Angeles, was established in 1907 by E. C. Wilson and A. G. Willard for the purpose of manufacturing their own patents in oil-well tools and machinery. They manufacture the Wilson reamer, which is used for enlarging holes below the casing when drilling with standard cable tools in the making of oil wells, and have patented the Wilson casing elevators for oil wells, the Wilson casing spears, the Willard circulating heads, the Sweitzer ratchet rope sockets, the Willard-Wilcox rotary device, the Wilson steel pitman, the Wilson double-acting water well pumps and the Baker casing shoes. When the company started in business they employed only six men, while today they have sixty employes. In 1913 Mr. Wilson bought out his partner, Mr. Willard, and is today sole owner of the business with his brother, W. W. Wilson.

The son of Andrew P. and Josephine Wilson, E. C. Wilson was born in Darke county, Ohio, in July, 1870. Removing with his parents to Colorado Springs, Colo., he attended the public schools of that city, later removing to Parsons, Kans., where he studied in the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he came to Los Angeles and continued his education at the high school in this city. At the age of eighteen he entered business life as clerk in the Brown & Foster Hardware Company, and after remaining with them for three years took a business course for a year at the Woodbury Business College. He then bought a one-third interest in the firm, and was elected its treasurer. After two years he sold out and attended Stanford University, when he returned to Los Angeles and engaged as book-keeper and salesman with the Baker Iron Works, later being put in charge of the oil well tool department. After continuing in that capacity until 1904, he then removed to Bakersfield, Cal., to become manager of the Bakersfield Iron Works, superintending all their supply stores until the year 1909. During that time he had organized the

Wilson & Willard Company, of which in 1909 he became president.

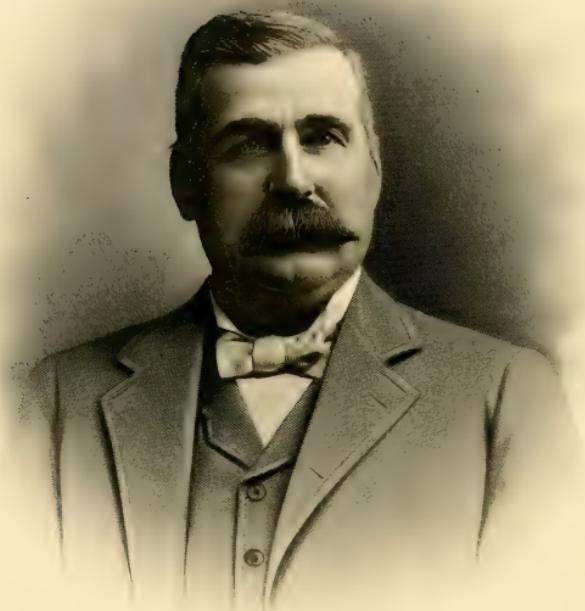
Mr. Wilson is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club and the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, and of the Bakersfield Club in that city. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church. His marriage with Eva Pearl Thurston was solemnized in Bakersfield on April 17, 1906, and they are the parents of one child, Adelaide Wilson.

this connection until 1880, when they succeeded the former company and thereafter conducted the business as the Kent Organ Company (father and son being partners in the undertaking). In 1892 they sold their business and William Kent came to Los Angeles to make his home, retiring from active business at that time. He died in Utica, N. Y., February 25, 1913. Charles Sumner Kent spent his youth in Buffalo, where he received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school when he was nineteen years of age. Later he studied architecture, completing his course by six months of study and travel in Europe. On his return to Buffalo he accepted a position as timekeeper for The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, being later advanced to the position of superintendent of western New York and Canada, and in 1905 became district manager of the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, and in 1906, a year later, was made manager of the entire Pacific coast west of the Rocky Mountains and as far north as British Columbia. The success of this vast territory under the able management of Mr. Kent became an established fact and his familiarity with the business details made it an easy step for him to engage in the same line of enterprise for himself. Accordingly, on July 30, 1914, Mr. Kent, together with two other well known local men, L. L. Chandler and C. W. Sparks, both old employees of The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, bought out all the business and equipment of that company in Southern California and Arizona, and formed the California-Arizona Construction Company, with C. S. Kent as president, L. L. Chandler as vice-president and general manager, and C. W. Sparks as secretary-treasurer.

During the ten years that Mr. Kent was manager of the western business of The Barber Asphalt Paving Company they laid more than two thousand miles of pavement west of the Rockies, this representing a vast expenditure of money and the employment of many men. The California-Arizona Construction Company have now under contract more than half a million dollars worth of work, although still in their earliest infancy. Mr. Kent is a loyal believer in the future greatness of Los Angeles, and declares that as rosy as are the prophesies for the future, he firmly believes that the Los Angeles of tomorrow is as much underestimated today as the city has

CHARLES SUMNER KENT. One of the many great industries that have developed in Los Angeles through the stupendous growth of the city in particular, and of the state generally, is represented by The California-Arizona Construction Company, which institution has absorbed the great business which grew up in the southwest under the name and management of The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, the men responsible for the birth of the newer organization being former employees of the eastern company. As the moving spirit of this aggregation of splendid men may be named Charles Sumner Kent, who as prime mover in the organization of this company and holder of a controlling interest in its affairs, may be rightly called the "father of the infant industry." This is made especially true by the fact that Mr. Kent is also president of the company and closely identified with its growth and general affairs. Before the formation of the new organization he had been for many years associated with this line of work on the coast through his connection with The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and so is pre-eminently fitted to conduct a great independent enterprise and steer its affairs into the harbor of success.

Mr. Kent is a native of New York state, having been born at Buffalo, February 26, 1873, the son of William and Susan Kent. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Crawford, in 1843, and educated there. In 1863 he enlisted in the Northern army to fight for the Union, serving his country until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Buffalo, where he became associated with the George A. Prince Organ Company as foreman, his father having a like position in one of the many departments at the same time. They continued in



W.A. Polkinghorn

ever been in the past, and that the growth of the coming decade will leave even the most sanguine far in the rear with the marvelous strides forward that will be made. It is needless to say that one of the most eager workers for the general welfare of the city is this same adopted son, whose faith in the coming grandeur of his home city is causing him to lay the foundations for a mighty enterprise in such a manner that he will be able to take advantage of the golden opportunities which he is certain Los Angeles holds for those who trust her and are true. Mr. Kent has also made many warm personal friends during his residence here, and is widely known in many exclusive circles. He is a member of several prominent clubs, including the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Gamut Club, of Los Angeles, and the Union League of San Francisco. In his political faith he is a stanch Republican, and an earnest believer in the policies and principles of that party.

The marriage of Mr. Kent was solemnized in December, 1904, in Buffalo, N. Y., uniting him with Miss Josephine MacPherson, of that city.

WILLIAM ANTHONY POLKINGHORN. Although a resident of Los Angeles city and county for only six years, the influence exerted by William Anthony Polkinghorn during that time on the commercial life in this vicinity is of such a nature that it has left a permanent mark which will make his name one long remembered with the greatest admiration and respect. He was associated with some of the largest real estate transactions that occurred during the period between 1900 and 1906, being especially interested in subdivision enterprises. His name is accordingly linked with the history of some of the most prominent tracts about Los Angeles, especially in the vicinity of Ocean Park, Santa Monica and Venice, where, in connection with other well-known realty dealers, he bought, subdivided, and sold a number of tracts of extensive acreage, almost all of which are now thickly settled.

Mr. Polkinghorn came to Los Angeles from Leadville, Colo., where he had lived a number of years and was recognized as one of the leading men of the community. He was a native of Dodgeville, Wis., where he was born

November 27, 1851. His father was a farmer, and the boyhood of the future magnate was spent in the country, his education being received in the common schools in his district. The conditions of his home country did not offer opportunities wide enough for the growing ambitions of the lad, however, and when young Polkinghorn was nineteen years of age he determined to seek his fortune in the mining districts of Colorado. Accordingly he located at Leadville, and for the succeeding seven years worked in the mines in that vicinity. At the end of that time he opened a general merchandise house in Leadville, doing both wholesale and retail business. This was in the hey-day in the existence of the mining town, and under the skillful management of the energetic and clever young proprietor the business flourished, and from a comparatively small beginning a large and prosperous establishment was built up.

Although he met with such success in his merchandising venture this undertaking did not absorb the entire attention of Mr. Polkinghorn. He became identified with the mining interests of the district, and here again he prospered, his years of intimate knowledge of the mines themselves, acquired while he was actively engaged in mining, now serving him in good stead, and his advice and judgment were sought by men of means. He thus became associated with some of the most prominent men of Colorado, among whom may be mentioned Andrew Dyatt and G. H. F. Myers. Business of a general nature also claimed the co-operation and support of the prosperous merchant, and his interests were extended over a wide range of activities. He was a director and heavy stockholder in the American National Bank of Leadville and was a prominent member of the Masons there.

For a number of years before finally taking up his residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Polkinghorn, together with his family, had spent his winters here, passing most of his time in the Angel City, but visiting also the various other resorts and winter hotels. The great opportunities offered for profitable investments appealed to him from the first, and with each succeeding visit he became more and more imbued with the idea of disposing of his Leadville holdings and making his home in Los Angeles. This he accordingly did in 1900, first locating at Ocean Park, where he immediately

began laying his plans for real estate operations on a large scale. He bought extensive acreage and laid out subdivision tracts which were improved and put on the market at reasonable figures, and so met with instant appreciation by the small householder—or rather the man who wished to become a householder. His most prominent subdivisions in the beach district are Venice tracts, No. 1 and No. 2; Venice of America tract; and the Seagirt tract, also at Venice. These tracts are now almost entirely sold and improved.

The Los Angeles operations in which Mr. Polkinghorn was associated are of even greater extent. Here he became associated with J. Frank Bowen in subdivision work, and together with him handled all the so-called Bowen tracts. Among these are the Vernon and Hooper tracts No. 1 and No. 2; Bowen's Vernon and Compton Avenue tracts; Bowen's Main Street and Moneta Avenue tract; Bowen and Chamberlain's Royal tract; Moneta Avenue and Figueroa Street tracts, No. 1 and No. 2; Winton & McCloud's Figueroa Street tract, No. 5; Bowen's Pleasant View Terrace tract; and Boyle Heights tract.

The death of Mr. Polkinghorn occurred at his Santa Monica residence, August 21, 1906, and since that time his widow has continued to manage his vast estate with great success and has herself handled a number of smaller subdivision properties very satisfactorily.

In all his undertakings of a business nature in this vicinity Mr. Polkinghorn was associated with the leading business men, and his standing was always of the highest, both commercially and financially. He was known to possess a far-sighted wisdom that was practically certain to lead to ultimate success, and his associates learned to trust his judgment, knowing that his word was unimpeachable and that business integrity and honor were unalterable tenets of his faith, and never faltered.

Mr. Polkinghorn was married to Miss Ida M. Turner, of Pekin, Ill., in 1887. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters. Of these, Florence Annie passed away in infancy; Louisa, also deceased, attended the Santa Monica high school, from which she graduated with distinction, ranking high in her studies and being a universal favorite alike with teachers and students. The sons, William, John and George, are

all well known in Los Angeles and vicinity, where they are regarded as worthy sons of their splendid father.

ADOLPH KARL BRAUER. The owner of two stores in Los Angeles, and a man who has been wonderfully successful in his line of business, so that he is regarded as one of the leading merchant tailors of Los Angeles, is Adolph Karl Brauer, the president of A. K. Brauer & Co., Tailors to Men Who Know, and owner and operator of the two stores of the company, located at Nos. 527½ to 529 South Spring street and Nos. 345 to 347 South Spring street. A native of Weissenfels, Saxony, Germany, Mr. Brauer was born June 11, 1869, the son of Adolph and Henrietta R. (Schueler) Brauer, and received his early schooling in the public schools of Germany, completing his education in Somerville, Tenn., in which city he made his entrance into business life, his first employment being in a general merchandise store in Somerville. Thence Mr. Brauer removed to Peoria, Ill., in 1883, where he was engaged as a salesman in a ready-to-wear clothing store until 1888, in which year he came to Los Angeles, where he was employed in the same line of business until 1895, when he became traveling salesman for Haker, Gerdts & Co., a wholesale millinery company of Los Angeles. In 1897 he went into partnership with Henry G. Krohn, under the firm name of Brauer & Krohn, the partners later acquiring an additional store and conducting the two places in the same line of business. A larger establishment was opened in 1901 at Nos. 128 to 130 South Spring street, the firm occupying the entire building as factory and salesroom, and maintaining the other two stores as well, and in 1905 they took yet another salesroom, this one situated at Nos. 459 to 461 South Spring street. In 1910 Mr. Brauer bought out Mr. Krohn's interest, and conducted the business for a short time alone, under the name of A. K. Brauer, the next year consolidating it into two stores, retaining the place at the corner of Fifth and Spring streets. About that time the business was incorporated and received its present name of A. K. Brauer & Co., Tailors to Men Who Know. On February 1, 1913, the store at Fifth and Spring streets was moved to 527½-529 South Spring street*, the present location.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Brauer is connected with many clubs and associations of both social and civic importance, he being a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, of which last he was for two terms a director, a trustee of the Public Welfare Fund, and a member of the Municipal League, the Turnverein Germania and the Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic, Tuna, City and Cazadores Gun Clubs, his fraternal affiliations being with the Al Malai-kah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons, the Knights Templars and the Golden West Commandery No. 43.

The marriage of Mr. Brauer in 1896 united him with Serena D. Gerds, and they reside at No. 2129 West Twenty-first street, Los Angeles.

DR. JOHN P. GILMER. Prominent for the past ten years as a leading physician in Los Angeles, Dr. John P. Gilmer brought with him a long record of achievement and honorable service toward his fellow men that places him in the front rank in his profession. He served in the Spanish-American war as a volunteer nurse without pay, being with the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, this regiment being known as the "Immunes." He is an honorary member of the Society of Surgeons of the Confederate Army and Navy, and has served the United States government in high places in a professional capacity. Since coming to Los Angeles he has assumed a prominent place in the general affairs of the city and county, and in 1913 was appointed as harbor commissioner. He is also especially influential and well known throughout the Masonic circles of the city, in which he stands high in official service.

Dr. Gilmer is a native of Mississippi, having been born in Macon, Noxubee county, June 30, 1876, the son of John P. and Martha Epes (Oliver) Gilmer, both of prominent Southern families. The father was a native of Georgia, born February 26, 1846, and was educated in the private schools of that state. Later he entered the Confederate army and served with distinction throughout the Civil war. After the close of the war he practiced law at De Kalb, Miss., until his death in 1877.

The son attended public schools in Washington, D. C., until he was thirteen, and then entered college, remaining until he was eighteen. He then took up the study of medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1899. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisville until 1902, meeting with appreciable success. From 1900 until 1902 he was examining surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau at Louisville, and at that time went to Mexico City as medical director for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He continued in that capacity until 1905, when he was obliged, by the ill health of his son, to resign his position and seek a change of climate and conditions. Accordingly he came with his family to Los Angeles, where he has since been engaged in general practice, having met with much success.

Dr. Gilmer has always been interested in Masonry, and is a member of the York Rite. He served as master of Arlington Lodge, F. & A. M., during 1910 and 1911, as high priest of Los Angeles Chapter, R. A. M., in 1912, and also as Chancellor Commander of Irving Lodge, K. P., in 1914. He is also a member of the Elks. In his political affiliations Dr. Gilmer is a Republican and a strong party man. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party, giving his unqualified support to its men and measures because he believes firmly that they are right. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and together with his family attends the services of that denomination.

The marriage of Dr. Gilmer took place in Louisville, Ky., October 10, 1900, uniting him with Miss Margaret G. Goodloe, of that city. Of their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are attending the public schools of this city. They are John Le Barnes Gilmer, aged thirteen years, and Angelyn Morton Gilmer, aged ten. Both Dr. and Mrs. Gilmer have made many friends since coming to Los Angeles.

PAUL SCHUMACHER. A native of Vienna, although of German descent, Paul Schumacher was born in 1842, and his boyhood days were passed in his native city, where he received his education, which was very thorough. He came to the United States when he was a young man

and was employed by the government as an antiquarian and mineralogist. After several years of this work he became identified with Smithsonian Institution in research work and archaeology. On these subjects he is recognized as an authority and many books have been written along these lines by him. While in the service of the government he worked on the coast survey of Southern California, and at the time of his death was engaged in mining in Mexico, where he discovered and was manager of the San Antonio and San Pablo mines, and where his death occurred May 22, 1883. His marriage occurred in Los Angeles on March 16, 1880, uniting him with Miss Caroline Schumacher, and was solemnized in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, opposite Central park, which was then a new edifice. Mrs. Schumacher still resides in Los Angeles, where she has many friends.

JOHN D. ROCHE. The son of a family that for generations has been active in politics, John D. Roche, register of the United States Land Office at Los Angeles, brings to that office an enthusiasm for Democratic interests and a vast amount of practical experience along political lines that cannot fail of success.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Roche was born in Evansville, November 6, 1870, the son of John D. Roche, and comes of Irish-American stock which has bravely upheld Democracy in the state of Indiana through periods of political unrest. His education was received at the grammar and high schools of his native city and of Mount Vernon, Ind., until the age of seventeen, when he commenced to make his own living, his first position being that of assistant postmaster in Mount Vernon for four years. Becoming interested in newspaper work, Mr. Roche was engaged as printer's devil for the Mount Vernon Democrat, where he worked himself up to the position of editor, which he continued to hold until his resignation in 1907, when he came to Los Angeles. Here he established a general merchandise business in East Los Angeles which he sold out in 1910, taking the civil service examination prior to his appointment as inspector of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works. This was followed in 1914 by his appointment by President Wilson to his present office of United States Land Register.

Mr. Roche's political life has been one of thorough practical training and able service to his party. Having been state senator for two Indiana counties, upon his arrival in Los Angeles he interested himself at once with the Democratic organization here, and later held the positions of county committeeman at large, assistant secretary of the Jefferson Club and inspector for the Los Angeles board of public works, also serving as delegate to many conventions, where he was of great service to the Democratic cause. He is loyal in upholding the views of Secretary Lane with regard to the appreciation and better development of the needs and possibilities of the West whose affairs, says Secretary Lane in his report, "have not been given that consideration at the hands of the national government which they merit." The use of the land for the purposes to which it is best adapted; the prospecting for oil which may be used as an economical substitute for coal in the navy since it would do away with the building of colliers, the support of coaling stations, etc.; the better operation of the homestead law regarding timber lands; the reclaiming of desert lands—these are some of the subjects raised by Secretary Lane which are of great interest to Register Roche in his new and important office.

By his marriage in Toledo, Ohio, October 24, 1895, to Miss Rose M. Harris, Mr. Roche is the father of five children, of whom the eldest is a graduate of the Los Angeles high school and the three next in age pupils in the Los Angeles public schools. The names of the children are: John D., Jr., Winston, Rosemary, Margaret May and Henrietta.

ARTHUR W. GRIER. The secretary of the Southern California Iron and Steel Company is Arthur W. Grier, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 16, 1882, the son of Matthew W. and Sarah Grier, his father having been born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 18, 1859, and educated in Pittsburg, where he later engaged as salesman for a large wholesale grocery company until the year 1907, when he removed to Los Angeles, in which city he is at present engaged in the same line of business.

The son, Arthur W. Grier, attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in the class of 1900, after which he engaged with



E. J. Cissell Mayr

the Carnegie Steel Company as stenographer, remaining with this firm four years in that capacity, when he was promoted to the position of correspondent, which office he filled for a period of three years. Removing then to Los Angeles, Mr. Grier associated himself with the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, which was at that time known as the California Industrial Company, and with them continued as stenographer from 1907 until 1909. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed assistant secretary and in 1913 was elected secretary and director of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Grier took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., uniting him with Miss Irma Brashear, daughter of Francis L. Brashear and niece of Prof. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Grier are the parents of three children, namely: James Wilford, who attends the intermediate high school in Los Angeles, where he acts as concert director, being also an exceptionally good violinist; Sara Margaret and A. W. Grier, Jr., both of whom attend the public schools of the city. Politically Mr. Grier is allied with the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Masons, and the church with which he is associated is the Christian Church.

EMIL J. EISENMAYER. The Globe Grain and Milling Company, of which Emil J. Eisenmayer is second vice-president and assistant general manager, is a large firm in Los Angeles, Cal., which has made rapid growth from a small business employing but a few men to a great company owning factories in several cities.

The son of Philip H. and Emma E. Eisenmayer, Mr. Eisenmayer was born in Summerfield, St. Clair county, Ill., March 8, 1871. Until the age of fifteen he attended the public schools, finishing his education with a year at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and another year at a manual training school in St. Louis, Mo.

From the time of the completion of his education, Mr. Eisenmayer devoted his life to the pursuit of one calling, and it is by his persistence in one line that he has made himself a man thoroughly equipped in every respect for the important position he today holds with the Globe Grain and Milling Company of Los Angeles. To know a business thoroughly from start to finish,

to be acquainted with the work of the apprentice as well as conversant with the duties and responsibilities of high officials, is indeed to be fitted for a position of honor such as that held by Mr. Eisenmayer today. As a young apprentice in a millwright shop in St. Louis, where he was employed the first year after leaving school, Mr. Eisenmayer may have dreamed of the high office to which he would later rise. For, returning to Summerfield, his old home, he devoted three years to learning the trade of practical miller, whereby he was enabled to engage as second miller with the Halstead Milling and Elevator Company of Halstead, Kan., for nearly a year, subsequently assuming charge of the Newton Milling and Elevator Company for a period of four years. Mr. Eisenmayer went steadily forward in his chosen profession. Every step was an advance. Not content with supervising the interests of others, he removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he engaged in the flour mill business for himself under the name of The Eisenmayer Rolling Mills Company, a business which he managed for five years, until he sold his interests in Sedalia and removed to Nevada, Mo., to take charge of the Nevada Milling Company for a year and a half.

In the early history of our country, credulous explorers from foreign lands, listening to the stories the Indians told of cities built of gold and of marvelous fountains of youth, spent their lives in fruitless search for these fabulous objects of their desire. Following the trail Mr. Eisenmayer came to California, establishing himself in the town of Colton, where he became manager of the Colton Grain and Milling Company, a branch of the Globe Grain and Milling Company of Los Angeles. In 1910 he came to Los Angeles as second vice-president and assistant general manager of the last-named company, which positions he holds today with this large firm which has incorporated with itself numerous other companies of a similar nature in neighboring cities.

The business relations of Mr. Eisenmayer are many and varied. Besides his connection with the Globe Grain and Milling Company, he is vice-president and director of the Nuevo Land Company and director in the following corporations: the Imperial Land and Stock Company; Varney Bros. Company, Incorporated; the Imperial Valley Company; the Riverside Milling and Fuel Company; the First National Bank of Colton; and the Pacific Mineral Products Company.

In his political interests Mr. Eisenmayer is allied with the Republican party; his religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while socially he holds membership in the Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Family Club, and the Merchants Exchange at San Francisco.

RALPH ARNOLD. One of the early pioneers of the state of Iowa, a man who became well known in political and scientific circles, was the father of Ralph Arnold, a consulting geologist and petroleum engineer of Los Angeles. Born in Marshalltown, Iowa, April 14, 1875, the son of Delos Arnold of New York state and Hannah Richardson (Mercer) Arnold of Ohio, Ralph Arnold came to California at the age of five years, when his parents made their home in Pasadena.

Though making his permanent home in Pasadena, Mr. Arnold spent a large portion of his childhood in travel, at an early age exhibiting much interest in scientific matters, a taste which was encouraged by his parents so that he has devoted the greater part of his life to scientific subjects and holds a prominent place today among the scientific men of the country. As a result of his boyhood interests he has at present one of the finest collections of the birds and eggs of California extant in this state. His early education was received in the grammar schools of Pasadena, and this was followed by courses at the Pasadena high school and the Throop Polytechnic Institute, from which schools he was graduated in the years 1894 and 1896 respectively, after which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1899, and those of Master of Arts in 1900 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1902 at the same university.

While completing his education, Ralph Arnold filled the offices of assistant in mineralogy from 1898 to 1899 and assistant in geology from 1900 to 1903 at Stanford University, and physical director and instructor in physics and chemistry at Hoitt's School, Menlo Park, Cal., from 1899 to 1900. He likewise held the government positions of field assistant on the United States Geological Survey from 1900 to 1903, Geologic Aid, 1903 to 1905, Paleontologist, 1905 to 1908, and Geologist, 1908 to 1909. He was in charge of

the investigations of the government in the oil fields of California 1905 to 1909. He resigned from the government service in 1909, since which time he has interested himself in most of the oil fields of South America and Mexico, as well as our own country. Throughout the time of his private practice Mr. Arnold has assisted in the making of plans for financing various important enterprises, in his professional capacity being of inestimable service to numerous oil companies and syndicates, and has been associated with the majority of the important oil deals of this state. One of his most important works since 1911 has been that of directing investigations into the petroleum resources of Venezuela, South America, for a group of American capitalists. He has acted as consulting geologist and engineer for numerous oil companies, and as director and professional correspondent for others, also serving as consulting petroleum engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines and holding a temporary position with the United States Geological Survey. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and has furthermore kept up his university connections by delivering special courses of lectures on the Geology of Petroleum at the University of Chicago in 1914, and at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1915.

In spite of his numerous and varied duties, Mr. Arnold continues his scientific researches and has written extensively on technical topics, including fossil remains and other subjects of geological interest concerning California. He has also prepared in collaboration with Robert Anderson, George H. Eldridge and H. R. Johnson several Bulletins of the United States Geological Survey with reference to the oil industry in California. Independently, he has written a large number of articles for various scientific magazines concerning the geology, mineralogy, etc., of this state.

Mr. Arnold holds membership in numerous scientific societies both in this country and England, being a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society (London), and the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain; and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (Committees on Petroleum and Mining Geology), the Mining and Metallurgical Society, the American Petroleum

Society (Executive Committee), the California Academy of Sciences, the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., the Geological Society of Washington (Secretary, 1907-1909), the Biological Society of Washington, the Seismological Society of America (vice-president, 1915-1916), the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Malacological Society of London and the Le Conte Geological Club. He was chairman of the Section of Petroleum, International Jury of Award, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915.

The social affiliations of Mr. Arnold, as well as his professional connections, are numerous, he being a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., and a charter member of the University Club of the same city until his resignation when he left Washington; also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Engineers' Club, San Francisco.

Mrs. Arnold was formerly Frankie Winniette Stokes, the daughter of Frank and Oraletta (Newell) Stokes, of South Pasadena, her marriage to Mr. Arnold occurring July 12, 1899.

JULIUS BROMBACHER. The native home of Julius Brombacher, a prominent Los Angeles manufacturer, was the Canton of Basel, Switzerland, where he was born May 23, 1861, the son of Fred Brombacher. He attended the trade schools of his country until ten years of age, when his family removed to Baden, Germany, where he continued his education in the public schools until fourteen years old, when he returned to his native canton and for three years devoted himself to learning the house-smith trade. For two months he then worked at this trade in Neufchatel, Switzerland, then going to Paris, France, where he followed the same occupation for nine months. His next employment was at Karlsruhe, Germany, where for two months he worked at his chosen trade, then coming to the United States and settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where he found employment with the Pennsylvania Iron Works, being in charge of that company's globe marine gas engine department for ten years. Los Angeles was the next city that attracted the attention of Mr. Brombacher, and coming west he engaged with Smith, Booth & Usher of Los Angeles as expert on engines for a year. At the end of that time he went into business independently, devot-

ing himself entirely to the ornamental iron business, starting with but two assistants where he now has thirty men in his employ. His business is that of general structural and ornamental brass, and bronze work and machine work, and the ornamental iron work on the following buildings was manufactured by his company, the Brombacher Iron Works, Los Angeles: Bank fixtures at the Bank of Hemet, Cal.; brass grillwork at the Bank of Southern California; elevator cabs at the postoffice in Seattle; elevator cabs and enclosures in the postoffice in the Scripps building, San Diego; Marquise and elevator enclosure work in the Auditorium hotel, Los Angeles; elevator work and stair rail in the Baltimore hotel, the Hoffman-Meyer building and the Zobel building, all in Los Angeles; cast iron stairs, entrances and window frames on the New State Bank, San Pedro, Cal.; entrance doors at the International Bank, Los Angeles; ornamental iron and bronze work on the San Pedro lighthouse; stair work on the First National Bank, Glendale, Cal.; ornamental and structural work on the Elks buildings at Redlands and Long Beach, Cal.; the same on three engine houses of Los Angeles; jail work at Williams, Ariz., and various contracts in the California towns of San Pedro, Blythe, Banning, Glendale, Orange, Redlands, San Diego, Santa Ana, Beaumont, Indio, Hemet and El Centro, as well as many others; the steel work on the Ripley job at Venice, Cal., at the school at Sixty-first and Figueroa streets, Los Angeles, the Arenz theatre and apartments, Pico and Lake streets, Los Angeles, the Overland garage, Olive street, Los Angeles, and the steel and ornamental iron work on a number of apartments. In addition to the above he furnished the bronze work and fixtures in the Riverside post office, erecting two thousand transmission towers between Bishop and San Bernardino.

The marriage of Mr. Brombacher with Miss Emily Balderman was solemnized in Philadelphia, January 1, 1890, and they are the parents of one son, C. Fred, who attended the grammar and Polytechnic high schools and is now assistant manager of his father's business. Mr. Brombacher is a member of the Builders' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the German Hospital Association, the Turn Verein, as well as of the Rotary Club, and fraternally he is a Mason. His political interests are with the Republican party.

EARL M. CHAMPION. The Southern California Hardwood and Manufacturing Company, located at No. 1430 South Alameda street, and No. 1200 East Eighth street, Los Angeles, was organized in 1902 as the H. Raphael Company, and incorporated a year later as the Southern California Hardwood and Lumber Manufacturing Company. In 1905 the name was changed to its present form, and today from five hundred to six hundred men are employed in the business where at the commencement but fifty were employed. The site of the original factory occupied a space of 280x600 feet in proportions, on Kohler street, between Eighth and Ninth. In 1913 the company bought out the Hughes Manufacturing and Lumber Company, which covered eleven acres, and is now running both factories, being the largest firm of its kind in the United States. They do a general hardwood business, manufacturing fixtures for banks, offices and department stores as well as all kinds of church and school furniture. Their representatives are in all the principal cities on the coast, and in the city of Los Angeles they have show case and furniture display rooms at Nos. 310 to 314 South Los Angeles street, and display rooms for their wall and concealed beds at Nos. 620 South Main street and 1811 South Main street. A large amount of interior finishing in office buildings has been done by this company, among them being the Federal building, the I. W. Hellman building, and the Kerckhoff, Hollingsworth, Haas, Story and Van Nuyts buildings, as well as the Grant hotel at San Diego, Cal., and the Barbara Worth hotel at El Centro. Interior fixtures have also been supplied by them for Bullock's original store; Harris & Frank; the Central Department Store, a \$45,000 job which they completed in seventeen days; one floor in the new J. W. Robinson store building; and six floors in the big department store of the Meier & Frank Company, of Portland, Ore. The company has furnished wall beds to nearly all the high-class apartment houses in Los Angeles, having the agency for the Murphy door bed, the most up-to-date bed on the market. Some of their branch houses are the Independent Sash and Door Company at San Diego, and the T. J. Coston Company at Phoenix, Ariz. The company does a business of \$150,000 a month, their payroll, which in 1903 was only \$600 a week, today being \$8000 per week.

Because of the fact that this company manufacture all of their product in Los Angeles and employ only local workmen, they have been awarded large contracts by the local architects and owners, who know the work will be kept at home; and they also pride themselves on paying the highest wages and salaries in Southern California, thereby securing the best skilled labor in the market.

The officers of the Southern California Hardwood and Manufacturing Company are as follows: R. H. Raphael, president; Mark Turnbull, first vice-president; Earl M. Champion, second vice-president and general superintendent; D. Woodhead, secretary and director, who was formerly with the Beaumont Lumber Company, at Beaumont, Tex.; Louis Machol, treasurer and director, who began with this company in 1903 as cashier and bookkeeper, and was elected to his present offices in 1905.

Mr. Champion, who fills the offices of second vice-president and general superintendent in the company, was born at Aiken, S. C., and came to Los Angeles in 1903, when he engaged with the J. M. Griffith Mill Company as superintendent and remained until December, 1905. At that time he became general superintendent of the Southern California Hardwood and Manufacturing Company, of which in 1913 he was elected second vice-president.

CHARLES W. BOHNHOFF. A native of Germany, where he was born September 9, 1870, the son of Frederick Bohnhoff, C. W. Bohnhoff, now a wholesale lumber dealer in Los Angeles, came to this country with his parents in 1872 and settled in Saginaw, Mich., where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years Mr. Bohnhoff engaged with the German Sash, Door and Box Company as an apprentice, at the small sum of fifty cents per day, remaining with this firm for three years, when he was employed as shipping clerk by the Walter A. Avery Lumber Company, where he also acted as salesman, leaving that company in 1899, which was the year of his removal to Los Angeles. Arriving in this city, he found employment for two months with the Alta Planing Mill as grader, at the end of which time he became general manager for a large Los Angeles lumber company, an office which he filled until the year 1911, when he



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went into the wholesale lumber business independently, under the name of C. W. Bohnhoff, and he has continued in the business ever since, employing from ten to fifteen men and doing a large business in both Southern California and Arizona. He carries a large stock of sugar and white pine, of which woods he furnishes an annual contract to the public schools of the city, also dealing extensively in high grade hardwood lumber, manufacturing panels and veneers, handling fancy veneers and fancy woods of all kinds, for the production of which he has the most up-to-date machinery.

In his fraternal interests Mr. Bohnhoff is associated with the Maccabees and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He was married in Saginaw, Mich., and with his wife makes his home at No. 925 Judson street, Los Angeles.

GEORGE IRA HAM. Mexico City has attracted many of the brightest and brainiest men of the United States and Canada through the splendid opportunities that, in happier years gone by, she held out to the man of ability and application, and not a few have later returned to Southern California to enjoy the fruits of years of profitable business application in the southern republic. Among these may be mentioned the late George Ira Ham, who for many years took an active part in the business affairs of the Mexican capital, being one of its ablest financiers. He was a native of Canada, born at Napanee, Ontario, the son of Ira Ham, who for many years was reeve of the county and a very prominent citizen and an extensive land owner. The son was reared and educated in his native province, and later engaged for himself in the grocery business there. He desired larger opportunities, however, and felt that these could be found best in Mexico. Accordingly, in 1891, he went to Mexico City, where he engaged first in the insurance business with much success, later transferring his interests to the railroad business, where he was prominent for many years, eventually becoming engaged in brokerage and banking. He at one time made a decided financial success of all these undertakings and accumulated an appreciable fortune. Later he returned to the United States, locating in Southern California, where death found him in April, 1914.

With Mr. Ham throughout his years in Mexico was his wife, whom he had espoused in 1884 in Canada, where she was well known as Miss Margaret Breden. In 1906 he gave her, as a birthday gift, a tract of sixty-four acres, near Whittier, this county, set to walnuts. Mrs. Ham has taken a great interest in the property, where she now makes her home, and which she has named Rose Hedge Grove, in honor of the beautiful rose hedge with which she has ornamented the roadway. She has added to her holdings until at this time she has eighty-six acres, all in walnuts, part of these being in the budded walnuts which are bringing fancy prices in the present markets. She has made a success of her venture in walnut culture and is one of the most prominent walnut growers in the Whittier district, her crop for 1914 having been over sixteen hundred marketed sacks. She has the modern "Sidwell" system for cleaning, sorting and packing installed in her packing house and all the work of handling the crop is carried on in the most scientific manner.

Another interest of Mrs. Ham is exhibited in the breeding of thoroughbred chickens, her favorite strains being Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Plymouth Rocks, in all of which she has some exceptionally handsome birds, of which she is justly proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Ham were the parents of two children, a son and a daughter. Of these the son, Harry Breden Ham, owns a large lemon orchard near Rose Hedge Grove, while the daughter is the wife of E. Elliot Palmer, the vice-consul-general of Paris, France.

HARRY S. HITCHCOCK. The treasurer of the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, Cal., Harry S. Hitchcock, is a man who received only a public school education, yet has worked himself up in the business world. He has had wide and practical experience in the manufacture of machinery. The son of Abraham and Mary F. Hitchcock, he was born in Cecil county, Md., February 18, 1869, and attended school until the age of ten years, when he was employed by the McCullough Iron Company as office boy, where he worked himself up to the position of assistant manager, having continued his education by attending a night school while employed by the McCullough Iron

Company during the day. In 1893 he resigned his position as assistant manager with this firm to become manager of the Elwood Steel Company at Elwood City, Pa., where he remained one year, going thence to New York city, where he held the office of systematizer with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for five years, a position which he later filled for two years in the Buffalo Forge Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., and for one year in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia. Coming to Los Angeles, he engaged as purchasing agent and treasurer with the Baker Iron Works of this city, at the present time having charge of the purchasing of all material and supplies for the company.

Mr. Hitchcock is a Mason, member of Pentapha Lodge No. 202, and holds membership also in the Jonathan and Sierra Madre Clubs of Los Angeles. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and in his political interests is allied with the Republicans. He was united in marriage in 1910 with Aileen Potts, whose father was the late A. W. Potts, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are the parents of three daughters, Edith, Helen and Mildred.

WILL P. STEVENS. Until the year 1903, Will P. Stevens, of Los Angeles, was engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, but since that time has confined himself to building refrigerating machinery at his factory situated at Nos. 1630 to 1636 Long Beach avenue, Los Angeles. When he commenced his business, Mr. Stevens performed all the work alone, but now he has thirty people in his employ, and the industry has so increased that he is now seeking larger and more commodious quarters. Mr. Stevens' ice-making machinery can be found throughout Arizona, Nevada, Mexico and Honolulu, as well as California, his product being purchased by hotels, restaurants, clubs, butchers, grocers, ice factories and creameries, among his patrons being the Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles; the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena; the Alpine Tavern, Mount Lowe; the Virginia Hotel, Long Beach; the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, and El Tovar Hotel at the Grand Canyon, Ariz.; Casa Blanca Hotel, Ontario, Cal.; the Elks Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the California Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Pilgrim Club of Southern California, the

Annandale Country Club, Pasadena; the Crescent Creamery, Newberry & Co., Bishop & Co., Messmore & Sons, Al Levy, and the Southern Pacific Railroad depot restaurant, all of Los Angeles; the Tulare County Co-operative Creamery, in Tulare county, Cal.; the Lucerne Creamery at Hanford, Cal.; the Co-operative Creamery at Visalia, Cal.; the Cream Supply at Angiola, Cal.; the Snowden Creamery at Lancaster, Cal.; the Flowing Well Creamery at Tucson, Ariz., and Vogel's Meat Market at Buckeye, Ariz.

Mr. Stevens, whose manufacturing work along this line has become so well and so widely known, is a native of Minnesota, where he was born in the city of Jackson, in September, 1863, the son of Solon P. Stevens. He attended the public schools at Mankato, Minn., and the high school at Sioux City, Iowa, at the age of fifteen years becoming apprenticed to the machinist's trade, where he was employed in a boiler shop for a period of seven years, after which he traveled all over the country as a machinist. In 1886 he was employed by the Interstate Cooling Association in Chicago, as erecting engineer, a position which he held for three years, going thence to New York city and engaging in the same capacity for nine years with the Delavergne Ice Machinery Company, and continuing this line of work with Fred W. Wolf for the two years succeeding, later establishing himself independently in the same business, where he continued for the space of two years. Removing to St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Stevens engaged with the St. Louis Ice, Coal and Machine Company as erecting engineer, leaving their employ in 1894, when he came west to Portland, Ore., and became consulting engineer with the Blue Mountain Ice Company, later acting in the capacity of assistant manager of the firm for two years. Thence he came to Los Angeles and engaged as consulting engineer with the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, in 1901 setting up in business for himself as a builder of mining machinery, two years later devoting himself entirely to the manufacture of ice machinery, an occupation in which he has met with remarkable success, he now being well known as a manufacturer of this line of machinery.

A member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Mr. Stevens is also interested in fraternal affairs, being a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree and a Shriner, as well as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benev-

olent and Protective Order of Elks. By his marriage in Sioux City, Iowa, June 20, 1886, Mr. Stevens was united with Miss Cora E. Willey, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Loren E., Leon J., Irene Gertrude and Will P., Jr., the three sons being in business with their father, the daughter making her home with her parents.

EDWARD S. IRVIN. In 1903 the Los Angeles Can Company was started by F. F. Stetson and T. J. Spencer, under the name of the Stetson-Spencer Can Company, being incorporated in 1904, at which time F. F. Stetson was elected president, T. J. Spencer vice-president, E. S. Irvin secretary and F. B. McCrosky treasurer. When they started in business the company employed only twenty-five people, while today they employ one hundred and fifty, and the industry, which comprises the manufacture of a general line of tin cans, is well known all over Southern California.

The secretary of the Los Angeles Can Company, Mr. Irvin, was born at Valparaiso, Ind., January 19, 1860, the son of Samuel and Catharine (Keller) Irvin, and received his education in the public schools, at the age of seventeen commencing to teach school, which pursuit he followed until twenty years of age, when he became engaged as a clerk in a drug store. After following this profession for five years, Mr. Irvin entered the dry goods business, being for three years employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. Removing to Los Angeles, he continued in the dry goods business, as clerk in the store of H. C. Worland for three years, after which he was for two years a chainman in the city engineer's department. At the close of that period he became associated with the business of the manufacture of cans, being first engaged in the cost department of the American Can Company until the year 1903, when he associated himself with the Los Angeles Can Company, of which firm he was the succeeding year elected secretary.

The marriage of Mr. Irvin with Hattie Bryant was solemnized in Hebron, Ind., in January, 1884, and they are the parents of a son and daughter, namely, Samuel B. and Ruth H. Irvin. In his political interests Mr. Irvin is allied with the Democratic party, and in his fraternal associations he is a member of the Masons.

WILLIAM LEONARD ROBEY. William Leonard Robey, the superintendent of the Pacific Metal Products Company at Torrance, Cal., was born June 26, 1870, in Ardington, Berkshire, England, the only son of the late William Robey; was educated at Ardington school and the Wantage High School. At the age of fifteen years, finding employment with Gibbons & Robinson, Limited, general engineers, manufacturers of steam, oil and gas tractors, at Wantage, Berkshire, England, Mr. Robey remained with this company seven years, being first an apprentice, and later a machinist. At the close of his employment with this firm he went to Hampshire, England, and engaged with Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., engineers and machinists, manufacturers of motor wagons and tractors, both steam and oil, in a line of work similar to his first employment. Mr. Robey remained one year as a machinist, going thence to Devizes, Wiltshire, England, in the employ of Brown & May, Ltd., general engineers, manufacturers of gas, oil and steam motor wagons and traction engines, remaining with this company for ten years; leaving them to enter the employ of John Spencer, Ltd., engineers and machinists, Melksham, Wiltshire, England, where Mr. Robey remained two years.

Thence going to Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England, in the employ of George Featherby Company, manufacturers of deep well machinery, general engineers, motor wagons and motor cars, holding the position of superintendent; leaving this company after a period of three years. Mr. Robey came to California in the year 1909. Arriving in Los Angeles, he entered the employ of the Pioneer Commercial Auto Company, agents for White and G. M. C. motor trucks. At the end of one year he was employed by F. L. Moore to assist him to design and build the first Moore motor truck. At the end of one year Mr. Robey returned to the employ of the Pioneer Commercial Auto Company as superintendent. At the end of another year he accepted the position of superintendent of automobiles for the Pacific Light and Power Corporation. After a year's service with this company F. L. Moore, then manager of the Pacific Metal Products Company, secured the services of Mr. Robey, to take the position of factory superintendent, to supervise the manufacture of the Moore motor truck, which position he now holds.

While residing in Devizes, Wiltshire, England, Mr. Robey was united in marriage, August 4, 1896, with Eva, the youngest daughter of the late William Pitt of Garsdon, Wiltshire, England. They are the parents of three children: Dorothy Eva, William Leonard and Ernest Arthur.

JOHN M. BOWEN. Of the many able young lawyers of the Los Angeles county bar John M. Bowen stands out prominently as one who has made rapid strides towards the top, both politically and professionally. He is engaged in general law practice, having recently resigned a good position as a special attorney in the Department of Justice of the federal government in order to be free to take up the broader field of the regular practitioner.

J. M. Bowen was born at Boston, Mass., September 10, 1881, the son of Marcus and Josephine M. Bowen. His early education was received in the grammar and high schools of his native city. Graduating at the age of seventeen, he held the office of secretary to Congressman John A. Keliher of Boston for a year and a half, after which he turned his attention to the law, taking a course in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1905. Returning to Boston, he resumed his position as secretary to Congressman Keliher, in the meantime taking an additional degree at the Georgetown University Law School. In 1909 he gave up the secretaryship and undertook the practice of law in Boston, after one year being appointed special agent in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., with stations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati and many other large cities of the United States. In 1911 Mr. Bowen assumed charge of the Middle Western District of the same bureau, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., which he left in July, 1913, to take charge of the Southwestern District, the fourth largest and most important district in the United States, and making his headquarters at Los Angeles.

Mr. Bowen did valuable work under the direct supervision of A. B. Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Government, which bureau was organized in 1908 for the purpose of investigating violations under the federal anti-trust, white slave, fugitive and neu-

trality laws. It was from this important position that he resigned in 1915 in order to take up a more general law practice as hereinbefore stated. Recently he has secured office connection with Oscar Lawler, formerly assistant attorney-general at Washington under President Roosevelt. Mr. Bowen engages in a general law practice and is meeting with good success. The office is located at 518 Security building.

Mr. Bowen's record has been one of steady advancement. His continued study of the law during the years of his secretaryship won his degree in that profession and laid the foundation upon which his present splendid work is built. In political life, his interests are with the Democratic party; fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus; and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic church. He was married on April 17, 1908, to Miss Alice C. Farrell in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM HOWE KENNEDY. Before coming to Los Angeles, William Howe Kennedy had won his spurs as a man of large affairs, having been variously connected with "big business" and capitalists in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern centers, and being also well known in the West, having been located at Denver, Colo., for some time. Mr. Kennedy has been especially active in the mortgage business, insurance, stocks and bonds, and in extensive real estate transactions throughout the country. Since coming to Los Angeles he has assumed a prominent place in the financial life of the city and state and is recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability and worth. He is at present vice-president and manager of the Fifty Associates of California, formerly the Pierce-Kennedy Company, and is interested with wealthy Pasadena men in the development of several large mineral deposits.

Mr. Kennedy is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is a native of Iowa, having been born at Des Moines, February 12, 1872, the son of Josiah Forest and Mary (Riegart) Kennedy, his father being a prominent physician in Des Moines. He attended the public schools of his native city, and later also attended the Highland Park College and the Baptist College at Des Moines. At an early age he displayed an aptitude for financial matters, and was scarcely out of college when he was assuming a prominent place in the business life of his home



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city. In 1895, when he was but twenty-three years of age, he assumed the management of the Northwestern Life and Savings Company, a position which he occupied until 1900. He then moved to Denver, Colo., where he took over the western management for the same company, his territory being the states west of the Missouri river. In 1902 he returned to the east, locating in Philadelphia, where he was manager for the National Life Insurance Company, for eastern states, and from 1904 to 1907 he was manager for the agencies in the United States for the Middlesex Banking Company of New York. In 1907 he went into the general bond and stock business in New York, remaining thus for four years, and in 1909 became associated with Dr. V. Mott Pierce and other eastern capitalists in the operation of coal lands and timber lands in the southern states, being in this connection for two years.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Kennedy came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. He immediately organized the Pierce-Kennedy Company, of which he became a director and also vice-president and manager, and in this capacity has kept his fingers always on the financial pulse of the Southland. He has been identified with several large financial transactions, having been instrumental in floating the stock of the Provident Pledge Corporation, the Prudential Loan and Savings Corporation and the United States Mortgage Company.

The marriage of Mr. Kennedy and Miss Adelle Satterlee occurred at Dunlap, Iowa, in 1897. Of their union have been born two sons, Donald and William, both attending high school in Los Angeles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have many warm personal friends in the city, and Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club and the Sierra Madre Club, and an associate member of the Realty Board.

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own uneventful but plastic years of youth. Love of learning, a trait distinctly characteristic of preceding generations of the family, impelled him toward self-culture and led him to seek the highest educational advantages the state afforded. After he had graduated from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in 1871 he matriculated in the law school connected with the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1872. During the fall of the same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state of Minnesota and opened an office in St. Paul, but soon removed to Fergus Falls, Ottertail county, in the same state. Recognition of his legal knowledge came in 1873 with his election to the office of district attorney. During the next year he was united in marriage with Miss Ida Stilphen, who survives him, together with their three children: Bruce, formerly labor commissioner of California, but now of New York City; Mrs. Ida (Hatch) Thurber, of Los Angeles; and David P., Jr., an attorney-at-law, who has carried on his father's work since the latter's death.

On April 1, 1875, Judge Hatch arrived in California and established a home in Santa Barbara, where he gave some time to the recuperation of his health, impaired by the rigorous climate of his far northern environment. He was at once admitted to the California bar and immediately became engaged in professional work. In San Francisco, on January 21, 1880, he was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts, later being admitted to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

In October, 1875, he formed a partnership with Hon. E. B. Hall of West Virginia. The firm of Hall & Hatch continued until he was appointed by Governor William Irwin to fill a vacancy on the Santa Barbara county superior court bench, caused by the death of Hon. Eugene Fawcett. Judge Hatch was elected superior judge of Santa Barbara county in November, 1880, and re-elected in 1884. He was a learned, just and impartial judge, and at the same time a faithful type of citizen, interested always in the community welfare. Deep knowledge of fundamental law was evidenced in all his decisions, as he never was reversed while on the bench. At the request of Judge Anson Bronson of the Los Angeles county bench, he was retired by the Governor

HON. DAVID PATTERSON HATCH. Not far distant from the rugged and deeply indented coast of Maine, equally removed from the placid waters of the Kennebec river and the swelling waves of the Atlantic ocean, stands the little village of Dresden, Lincoln county, where Judge Hatch was born November 22, 1846. There several generations of the family had lived and labored, and there he passed his

to try the famous Perkins & Baldwin breach of promise case, in which a verdict of \$75,000 was obtained by the plaintiff, the largest amount of damage ever awarded in the history of the courts of California. While in the trial of this important case, he decided to change his residence to Los Angeles. Resigning his honorable position in Santa Barbara he associated himself with Judge Julius Brosseau in the practice of law in Los Angeles, the firm being known as Brosseau & Hatch, and later another partner was added, the firm being Brosseau, Hatch & Thomas, located in the Baker block. The firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Thomas and later followed the death of Judge Brosseau.

In 1900 Judge Hatch was obliged to relinquish the heavy burden of professional responsibilities as his health became impaired and warned him that a prolonged respite from the practice of law was necessary. In order that he might have every advantage to be derived from a complete change of climate and environment, he traveled to British Columbia, where he lived in the mountains for seven years. With renewed strength he returned to the city and opened offices in the Citizens National Bank building. Later he removed to the Central building and formed the firm of Hatch & Lloyd. One year before his death F. L. Hunt was added to the firm, which thereafter, until the death of Mr. Hatch, was known as Hatch, Lloyd & Hunt.

Judge Hatch gave much time to authorship and his works have received much commendation. Among the best-known of his books are Scientific Occultism, a text book of the Christian Hermit Philosophers, and the Blood of the Gods, a book on temperance. It was the testimony of all acquaintances that his was one of the keenest legal minds in the west. Not only was he a deep thinker and a profound philosopher, but in addition he possessed a most remarkable memory and excited the admiration of members of the bench and bar by invariably naming the section and case in points disputed without reference to his books. Out of his busy years there was little leisure for fraternal or political enterprises, although he was a prominent Knight Templar Mason and a pronounced supporter of Republican principles. When after two years of ill health he answered the last call and crossed the last tide, February 21, 1912, it was realized throughout Los Angeles that the

character and services of the dead jurist merited the highest praise, and that the city of which his life had formed an honorable part was immeasurably the gainer by reason of his long identification and citizenship.

Like her husband Mrs. Ida (Stilphen) Hatch was born in the town of Dresden Mills, Lincoln county, Me., her birth occurring in the home of Francis and Betsy (Foster) Stilphen, on the Eastern river, July 30, 1852. When quite young her parents removed to Gardiner, that state, where she was reared and educated by her mother in the Gardiner and Augusta schools. Until her marriage, March 12, 1874, she taught school both in Maine and Massachusetts, imparting to her pupils that splendid fund of knowledge which keen perception, industrious study and close attention alone can acquire. A devoted and conscientious wife and mother for a period of thirty-seven years, she yet found time to devote to the study of various sciences, law, medicine and the occult, broadening her vision and intellect with the deeper principles and ethics. From this has developed the beautiful and fascinating study of scientific character reading, and she has established a school where she is teaching the science and is also engaged in writing a text-book on the subject. Her ambition is to have this science taught with other courses of this nature in the schools throughout the country, for she holds that only through a knowledge of scientific character reading can a child be properly educated. Her mother love and the influence she has wielded over her own children have been her practical experience as well as her teaching, and the exceptional success with which she has met as the result of her efforts has been her beautiful reward.

AUSTIN S. CADWALLADER. As president of the Standard Screen and Manufacturing Company for a number of years past, Austin S. Cadwallader occupies a place of prominence in the commercial life of the city and has done his full share toward the development of the industrial life of Los Angeles. He organized the present company in 1907 under the name of the Standard Screen Company, as a co-partnership, and in 1910 incorporated under the firm name of the Standard Screen and Manufacturing Com-

pany, of which he was immediately elected president, in which capacity he has since served. The business is a prosperous one, and is conducted on a strictly high grade basis, and its success is due almost entirely to the good judgment and business ability of the president. It employs about thirty-five people continually and manufactures a splendid line of window screens, screen doors, window shades, wall beds, etc., and also has the agency for the Watson metal screens and the Athey metal weather strips. The scope of its business is very wide and extends all over California and Arizona.

Mr. Cadwallader was born at Milton, Pa., October 8, 1871, the son of Albert and Annie F. Cadwallader. He attended the public and high schools of his native city until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Philadelphia and engaged with the Title Insurance and Trust Company as stenographer. Industrious and energetic, he worked his way upward with such rapidity that he soon became manager of the searching department. Here he remained until the fall of 1900, when he severed his connection with that company on account of ill health and moved to California. Coming direct to Los Angeles county, he soon was engaged in putting in the equipment of the Long Beach bath house and for a year resided at the beach city. He then came to Los Angeles and accepted a position as salesman with the Pacific Screen Company, remaining with them until 1907, when he resigned to organize the Standard Screen Company, from which has grown his present splendid enterprise.

Mr. Cadwallader was married in Grand Rapids, Mich., December 7, 1897, to Miss Harriett M. Wheeler. They have one child, Wesley Wheeler, a high school student. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader have many warm friends in Los Angeles, and are especially active in church and general religious work. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Cadwallader is one of the deacons of that denomination. In his political associations he is a Republican and takes a live interest in political questions, and especially in those that affect the welfare of the state and municipality. He is broad minded and progressive and stands squarely for all that is for the up-building and improvement of the city, such measures receiving his unqualified support and co-operation.

ALEXIS HINCKLEY. When Mr. Hinckley first came to Southern California it was for a visit during the winter of 1888, and after returning to his home in Minneapolis, Minn., and remaining there four years, in the autumn of the year 1892 he came to Southern California to make his home here permanently. In South Pasadena he bought the home he now occupies on Meridian avenue, where he has continued to live for twenty-three years, and for ten years he held the position of city clerk.

The birth of Mr. Hinckley took place in Lewis, Essex county, N. Y., on September 4, 1835, and when he was eleven years old the family removed to North Elba, in the same county. He grew up on a farm, but when eighteen years of age became clerk in a store in Whitehall, N. Y., returning thereafter to North Elba to complete his education at the Keeseville Academy, after which he taught school for three terms, spending the summers in work upon the farm. His first marriage occurred in 1858, uniting him with Helen H. Holt, of Keene, N. Y., who died in 1868. In 1862 Mr. Hinckley went to Keene, N. Y., and enlisted in Company K, Ninety-sixth New York Infantry, and participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, and also several smaller engagements, but being taken sick with fever was sent to Washington and discharged. Thereafter he returned to Keene, N. Y., where for a year he continued in farm work, going thence to North Elba, where he bought the John Brown farm of two hundred and ninety-two acres, which property he continued to farm until 1874, when he sold the same to Henry Clews & Co., bankers, of New York, Kate Fields being also interested in the purchase. After selling the farm Mr. Hinckley soon returned to Essex county, N. Y., where in 1878 he was united in marriage with Addie A. Jones, of Chesterfield, N. Y., who since their removal to California has taken an active part in the affairs of South Pasadena, being a charter member and formerly treasurer of the Woman's Improvement Association, and is an active member of the Methodist Church. While in Essex county, N. Y., Mr. Hinckley served as deputy county clerk for three years, and was also keeper of the county farm for six years. Following this he removed to Minneapolis in 1888. His only surviving son, Harvey H., became known as a prominent business man of Minneapolis, besides which he had important zinc and lead mines at

Joplin, Mo., being superintendent of the mines. At his death in July, 1914, he left a widow and two children.

Alexis Hinckley is a member of John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., of Pasadena.

CHARLES B. ANDERSON. The scion of an old Southern family on his father's side, while his mother descended in a direct line from the same tree as did James Buchanan and Mark Hanna, Charles B. Anderson, general manager of the Rodeo Land & Water Company, is yet a self-made man, having won his way to the top of the ladder through careful attention to the details of business and through unfaltering honesty and integrity of purpose and deed. He has been a resident of Los Angeles and vicinity for more than twenty years, at present making his home in the beautiful little suburb of Beverly Hills, where he is active in public affairs in more ways than one, being general manager of the land company which owns much of the acreage and other property in that vicinity, and also a member of the board of city trustees, and trustee and clerk of the school board of Beverly.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Virginia, having been born at Lexington, August 30, 1869. His father, James D. Anderson, also a native of Virginia, born at Cedar Grove, July 7, 1836, was educated in the common schools, and later was engaged as clerk in a general store until 1865, when he was elected treasurer of Rockbridge county, Va., which position he held for thirty consecutive years. At the end of that time he came to Los Angeles and lived in retirement until his death, August 8, 1913. The mother was Margaret Hanna Buchanan, a first cousin of Mark Hanna, and an own niece of James Buchanan, president of the United States. She was born August 23, 1838, and died April 25, 1895.

Charles B. Anderson attended Prof. Jacob Fuller's Classical school at Lexington, Va., until of the age of twelve, when he entered the Ann Smith Academy, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen. He then attended Washington and Lee University, graduating with honors at the age of twenty. While a student at Washington and Lee University he was very prominent in athletics, having been a member of the baseball and football teams and the boat crew. After leav-

ing college he at once entered business life, taking charge of the sporting goods department of a large hardware company until 1894, when he came to Los Angeles and became associated with Hawley King & Co., dealers in agricultural implements and carriages, as their head bookkeeper, remaining in this connection for a year. He then engaged with H. Jevne, grocer, as confidential bookkeeper for ten months, then accepted a position with the Union Oil Company as their treasurer, which position he occupied for eight years. He then accepted a position with the Amalgamated Oil Company as secretary and treasurer, remaining with this company until in 1910, when he was elected general manager of the Rodeo Land and Water Company, owners of the tract of land known as Beverly Hills. In addition to his connection with the Rodeo Land and Water Company he is secretary and treasurer of the San Francisco Osage Oil and Gas Company, and the Osage 58 Oil Company, both of Oklahoma. He is also interested in the Titicaca Oil Company of Peru, South America.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson took place in Columbus, Ohio, June 28, 1894, the bride of his choice being Miss Blanche B. Smith, of that city. Of their union have been born two sons, James Buchanan and Charles Smith, both of whom are students in the Beverly Hills public schools. Mr. Anderson and family are prominently associated with the religious work of the city, he being an elder in the Presbyterian church at Hollywood, and a teacher in the Sunday school.

HENRY F. WITHEY. Los Angeles and Southern California are noted throughout the world for the beauty of the architecture of their buildings, from the simplest cottage or bungalow to the most stately structure or towering office building, and for this distinction much credit is due the splendid corps of architects who have made such a careful study of conditions and environment and have thus been able to produce designs that are in keeping with the natural beauties of the landscape. Prominent among the younger members of this noble profession may be mentioned Henry F. Withey, now of the firm of Withey & Davis, the other partner in the combination being Francis Pierpont Davis, likewise well and favorably known throughout Southern



W.O. Lewis

California. Much creditable work has come from the offices of these capable young men, prominent among their achievements being the grammar schools of Santa Paula, Ventura county, 1910; Artesia school, in 1911; Malabar street school, Los Angeles, 1912; Santa Ana Polytechnic High School; M. McNaughton's residence, Los Angeles; and the Chino grammar school.

Mr. Withey is a native of Massachusetts, born at Lynn, February 4, 1880, the son of John F. and Martha B. (Peckham) Withey, both natives of Lynn, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Lynn and Danvers, Mass. After leaving high school he was employed by Little & Brown, architects of Boston, for five years, spending one-half of his time in the Boston office and the other half in the company office at Washington, D. C. It was in December, 1905, that Mr. Withey came to Los Angeles and for a time was employed by the Parkinson & Bergstrom firm of architects and later was with R. D. Farquhar, architect, being thus engaged for four years. In 1910 he was granted a state license, and formed his present partnership with Francis Pierpont Davis with offices in the Story building, at Sixth and Broadway. The firm has accomplished much in the five years of its existence. The ability and application of these young men give great promise of future accomplishment.

Mr. Withey is keenly interested in all that pertains to the architecture of the Southland, and was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Architectural Club, of which he was president for a number of years. He is also a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Los Angeles City Club, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church, of Los Angeles.

proceeded to make a careful survey of the surrounding country. He drove through Ventura county, Los Angeles county, which then included the present Orange county, visited Antelope valley, San Jacinto valley, and went almost to San Diego on the south. Nowhere did he find conditions quite so much to his liking as in Los Angeles, and he returned to purchase twenty acres at the corner of what is now Tenth and Oxford streets. For this tract he paid only \$200 an acre, but the price has increased considerably since the purchase, as the growth of the city is rapidly progressing in that section. Mr. Lewis has also made other investments in city and country property, but this is the most profitable of them all. Some time ago (1906) he subdivided the property into sixty-four lots, platted and improved the tract, and built several houses. Much of the property has been sold at a splendid profit, but he has retained the greater portion, holding it for the greater advance in value which is sure to come. Mr. Lewis has great faith in that section of the city, declaring that within a very short time Western avenue will be the main thoroughfare of the west end of Los Angeles.

Mr. Lewis is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Lancaster county, September 3, 1855. He is descended from an old William Penn Quaker family, both his father, Andrew Lewis, and his mother, Sarah (Haines) Lewis, being natives of Pennsylvania. The boyhood of Mr. Lewis was spent in his native village, and his education was received in the public schools of Pennsylvania. After the close of his school days he worked for his father as a clerk in his store at Pleasant Grove, Lancaster county, but the indoor work did not agree with his health, nor did he like it, and accordingly, when he was seventeen years of age, he ran away from home to seek his fortune in the west. He went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there secured employment in a truck garden, learning here his first knowledge of the art of farming. The first year he was on the farm he gained twenty-five pounds, and the free life in the open also was much to his liking, and he determined to follow the occupation of the farmer thereafter. Later he engaged in farming on his own account, remaining at Council Bluffs for twelve years, and meeting with much success in his endeavors. At this time he went

WILLIS O. LEWIS. Another of the men who came to Los Angeles many years ago and purchased property within the present city limits for a nominal figure and are now reaping a splendid reward for their faith and foresight, is Willis O. Lewis. It was in 1894 that he first came to the Angel City, rented a small cottage in the then sparsely settled district at West Adams street and Western avenue, and

to Sheridan county, Neb., where he and the members of his family took up government timber claims to the extent of two thousand acres. There followed, however, a terrible period of drought lasting for three years, and they were compelled to sell their holdings. Following this he went to the Sand Hills, fifty miles back from the railroad, and engaged in stock-raising with great success, remaining here until in 1894, when he disposed of his holdings and came to Los Angeles. After his trip over the surrounding country had convinced him that the best location was near the city, and he had made the purchase of the Tenth and Oxford street tract, he engaged in buying and selling live stock, and in other phases of the cattle business. Later he leased an adjoining tract of eighty acres, at the rate of \$1 per acre, and engaged in dairying. He purchased a string of cows, sometimes milking as many as fifty, and established a milk route in the city. One notable feature of his dairy was its uniformly sanitary condition. The milk was tested regularly, and in all departments a high standard in every particular was maintained. In 1904 he disposed of his dairy interests. Two years later the encroachment of the city made it advisable to put his property in a more marketable condition, and he accordingly subdivided, platted and improved it. Although the property has found a ready sale, Mr. Lewis is holding a large part of it for greater increase, and he is also holding much other property for similar reasons. He has the greatest faith in the future of the city and counts his real estate as good as gold. In addition to his city property he also owns a valuable tract of fruit land at Terra Bella, Tulare county, one hundred and forty acres in extent.

The first marriage of Mr. Lewis occurred in Iowa, uniting him with Miss Kate McCoubrey, a native of that state, though of Scotch descent. She had borne her husband four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these the sons, Willis E. and Dewitt Talmage, are engaged in mining business in Nevada, while of the daughters, Mabel is now the wife of R. S. Moxley, of Salt Lake City, and the mother of two children; while the youngest, Ida L. Lewis, is a teacher of art in the Vernon avenue school in this city.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Lewis is well known among a host of friends in the city where he has been actively associated with a multitude of affairs for more than twenty years. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and of the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Kate Lewis passed away March 23, 1902, in Los Angeles. On August 3, 1905, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Mabel A. Murphy, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Hector and Helen A. (Guillow) Murphy.

P. W. POWERS. For almost twenty-five years engaged in the real estate and investment business in Los Angeles, and during all that time taking an active part in the various municipal affairs of the city, and also branching out into many business enterprises connected with the development of both city and county, P. W. Powers is today known as one of the leading men of the city. He has built his enterprises upon the firm foundation of integrity and fair dealing. In this way he has made many friends and established for himself personally a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Powers is a native of New York state, having been born at Rushville, February 19, 1852, the son of Benjamin N. and Siniah Lydia Powers. When he was but four years of age his parents moved to Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, where they remained for four years, and where the young son attended his first sessions of the public school. In 1860 they removed to Irving, Kan., which town the father platted and put on the market as one of a townsite company. He left there in 1861 for Manhattan, Kan., where he engaged in the contracting business. Here the boyhood days of young Powers were passed, his education being continued, first in the public and high schools, and later in Manhattan College, which he attended for a period of three years. After the completion of his education he went to Junction City, Kan., and engaged in the lumber business until 1892. Then going to Kansas City, Mo., he there continued his activities in the lumber business for the following nine years, and at the end of that time came to California and located in Los Angeles. Here he became interested in the real estate and investment business, and these interests have since claimed his attention.

Mr. Powers has also been extensively interested in the mining business and has large interests in Arizona and elsewhere, being president of the Juanita Mining Company of Parker, Ariz. He is also vice-president of the Short Line Beach Company, at Venice, Cal., and takes an active interest in the affairs of that resort, while at the same time he is interested in various other development projects pertaining to the growth and prosperity of the county generally.

Municipal affairs have always enlisted the keen interest of Mr. Powers, and good government has been one of his hobbies. He is a staunch member of the Republican party and has taken a prominent part in its affairs for many years. He has rendered the city efficient service as a member of the council, and during the period from 1904 to 1906 was president of that body, making therein a splendid record for himself and his party.

The marriage of Mr. Powers took place in German, N. Y., in 1872, uniting him with Miss Ida Bowen, of that place. Of their union have been born seven sons and daughters, all of whom are residents of this state except the second son, Hale P., who is engaged in the cattle business in Kansas. Of the other members of the family, the eldest born, Benjamin N., is at present Los Angeles county game warden; Grace is now Mrs. Hannas, of Los Angeles; John R. is engaged in the real estate and investment business in Los Angeles; Clifford is ranching in Kern county, as is also Earl D., while the youngest daughter, Gloria Mae, still resides at home. Mr. Powers and his family are members of the Christian Science Church.

J. C. PIKE. When a boy of sixteen years in New York state, Mr. Pike made his start in the poultry business, and since that time his chief interest has been in the raising of fowls, and although a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed for some years in New York state and in Colorado, he started once more in the chicken business in 1904 when he came from Denver, Colo., to Los Angeles. Although at that time beginning in a small way, with one hen and a setting of eggs, with only a small lot of land, Mr. Pike gradually increased his flock, and in 1910 removed to his present ranch of three acres in Garvanza, Cal., where, on his finely equipped poultry ranch, with its thirty-six separate yards,

he has the largest strictly line bred, heavy-laying and exhibition flock of single-comb Rhode Island Reds on the Pacific coast, one thousand in number and all raised and bred by himself.

The Red Plume Poultry Yards, as Mr. Pike has named his chicken ranch in Garvanza, contains three large houses, twelve by fifty feet each, a brooder house with a capacity of two thousand chicks and heated by the Pride of Petaluma stove, and five Standard Cyphers incubators with a capacity of two thousand eggs. He makes a specialty of day-old chicks and hatching eggs, which he ships all over California and also to Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and British Columbia. The first aim of his establishment is egg producers, for which consideration he will, if necessary, sacrifice exhibition requirements; the next aim is that of weight, color and type. By a wise course of selection he has succeeded in producing early and persistent layers, one of his customers reporting an average of one hundred and eighty eggs each in twelve months, from thirty pullets hatched from eggs purchased from Mr. Pike. He makes a specialty of one strain originated by Frank D. Reed, of Fall River, Mass., who has won on his Rhode Island Reds at all the large eastern poultry shows, he being the second oldest living exhibitor of this variety, and the greatest breeder during the longest period of years. Mr. Pike has succeeded in breeding this strain exclusively for nine years, and his yards contain birds that were awarded the first prize silver cup at the Los Angeles show in 1913, cocks and hens ideal in shape and color, and dark Reds specially mated to please fanciers. His standard bred cockerel, Campaigner, has been exhibited at fifteen poultry shows and has won eleven ribbons, while he has one hen, seven years old and still a good layer, which took three blue ribbons at the Boston Poultry Show in 1908, his Rhode Island Reds at the Los Angeles Show in 1912 having won fifteen out of sixteen ribbons and cups. Mr. Pike is an authority on this special breed of fowls, of which he has made a thorough study, years of experimenting, after commencing the breeding of Rhode Island Reds in 1906, having convinced him that this is the most profitable fowl to raise in California. His poultry are fed with his own specially prepared mixture, and his hatching eggs, as well as the day-old chicks, bring good prices, since they are standard bred and good egg producers. He also sells a limited number of

Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs. From the profits of chicken raising in seven months Mr. Pike has purchased nine cows, as the beginning of a dairy farm which he intends to manage in connection with his poultry ranch, which is open to visitors every day of the year. Mr. Pike is a member of the State and National Rhode Island Red Clubs, also a member of the State Poultry Breeders' Association.

Mr. Pike was born in Concord township, Erie county, N. Y., in 1852, a descendant of pioneers of that state, who were prominent in the War of 1812. He was married in David City, Neb., in 1874 to Miss Cornelia Doty; they have two living children, Leonard D. and Inez, Mrs. J. W. Brown.

OCCIDENTAL POULTRY FARM. Although Frank B. Smith has been in the poultry business only four years, he has made himself one of the best known and most successful men in that line in Southern California since coming here in July, 1910, and spending a year looking into the poultry situation in the state. Learning at that time that the raising of thoroughbred fowls as a commercial proposition could be made a paying business, if rightly managed, Mr. Smith began at first in a small way in Highland Park, Cal., with fancy stock, purchasing in 1911 his present place of two acres on Sunset boulevard, at San Gabriel, Cal., making his beginning here with White Orpingtons, which he soon changed for Rhode Island Reds and Sicilian Buttercups. This latter is a strain not common in Southern California, having been imported into America from Sicily in 1910, being of the game order, in weight one and one-half pounds heavier than the Leghorn variety, the color of the male being orange red, and that of the female buff with black spangles, the name of the variety being derived from their cup-shaped, double comb. Mr. Smith has great faith in this breed of fowl, and has taken over seventy ribbons at five Los Angeles poultry shows, and shows at Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Sacramento. He has seven hundred laying hens, which number he will double in the year 1915, and commands high prices for his stock, which he ships to Mississippi, Canada, Mexico and Australia. His receipts each year are from \$2.50 to \$3 per hen, aside from his sales of baby chicks, eggs for setting, and stock,

and there are in use upon his poultry farm six Cyphers incubators of two thousand egg capacity and a Maltby brooder of twelve hundred and fifty chick capacity.

The early home of Mr. Smith was in Pennsylvania, where he was born in Allegheny county, December 8, 1872, and brought up in Carnegie, receiving a fine education at the University of Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1894 with the degrees of Ph. D. and Phar. M. An expert chemist, he was instructor in that branch at the University of Pittsburg for three years, as assistant professor, and for a period of two years held the office of assistant bacteriologist for the city of Pittsburg. Removing then to Iola, Kans., Mr. Smith became chief chemist and metallurgist for the Lanyon Zinc Company, one of the largest of its kind in the country, and was employed in consultation work for two years. In the interests of this company, he took several trips through the West, inspecting property and prospects for smelters in Utah and Colorado, arriving in Southern California July 10, 1910, at which time he investigated the poultry situation in this state, with the result that he made his permanent home here and built up a business which has brought him to the top in the chicken industry. He has taken an active interest in various associations connected with his chosen line of business, and holds membership in the California State Poultry Association, the American Buttercup Club, the Rhode Island Red Club of California and the American Rhode Island Red Club, being president of the San Gabriel Poultry Association and secretary and treasurer of the Federation of Poultrymen of Southern California. Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Bessie I. Landis, a native of the state of Illinois, and they are the parents of one daughter, Landis H. Smith.

GOLDEN STATE PLANT AND FLORAL COMPANY. The greenhouses and nurseries of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company, incorporated in April, 1903, comprise five acres of land on Santa Monica boulevard and Twenty-first street, Santa Monica, Cal., where trees and plants are sold both at wholesale and retail, a specialty being made of palms, of which the company shows seven varieties, which is a larger number than that in any other nursery in Southern California.



Andrew Stewart Dohrner

Most of their business is with the cities of Los Angeles county, though they ship to various parts of the United States. Their fruit stock is contracted and grown for them by nurserymen in the San Fernando valley, Cal., while they import bamboo from Japan and other plants from Belgium, all ornamental stock being grown in their own nursery, which is like a tropical garden, and the moving picture people, appreciating the possibilities of the surroundings, have taken many of their pictures in these nurseries.

The officers of the Golden State Plant and Floral Company are C. F. Schader, president and promoter of the enterprise; V. E. Hatheway, vice-president, and W. E. Elliott, secretary and treasurer, Mr. Schader and Mr. Hatheway having been with the company from the first, Mr. Elliott having been associated with them since 1910. Mr. Hatheway has played an important part in the development of the place, being a pioneer of Santa Monica, where he has lived for the past thirty years. He first engaged in the wholesale and retail fruit and produce business in Santa Monica and Ocean Park, for a number of years being the only person in that line of business in these towns. In 1900 he sold out and started a small nursery in Santa Monica, and when the present company was incorporated in 1903 he exchanged his plant stock for stock in the new enterprise. At first only three men were employed as assistants where now the services of twelve are required. A water plant has been developed on the property, and the company pays dividends and is in every way in a flourishing condition, a great deal of the credit of which is due to the exertions of Mr. Schader and Mr. Hatheway, the president and vice-president and manager, who were in reality the founders of the prosperous business.

The best assortment of ornamental trees and shrubbery in growing condition in Southern California is furnished by this nursery, and the complete knowledge of the company concerning trees and shrubbery, the best time for planting deciduous trees in this climate, as well as palms and evergreens, the setting out of large plants, palms, shrubbery and trees, such as will make an immediate showing, make them an invaluable firm for the laying out of parks and private grounds. The list of trees and plants raised by this company is extensive, and includes ornamental trees and shrubbery, coniferous trees and shrubs, hardy

climbing and trailing plants, hardy flowering and conservatory and greenhouse plants, ferns, palms, agaves (the century plant), and in fact they can supply anything that is wanted for planting. All varieties of floral designs are made by them, and plants of all kinds furnished for decorations at weddings, etc. Besides carrying in stock a full line of both flower and vegetable seeds, Kentucky blue grass seed, and fertilizers of all kinds, they furnish rustic baskets, wire baskets, wire work of any design, garden pottery of all descriptions, and soap and sprays for destroying insect pests upon plants, and also handle garden hose.

The landscape gardening done by the Golden State Plant and Floral Company for the lawns of many beautiful Southern California homes includes the home of H. D. Lombard at Beverly Hills, Charles Traunweiser of Santa Monica, Mrs. Albert Stevens of Los Angeles, W. J. Sullivan at Santa Monica, Nat Goodwin at Ocean Park, Mrs. W. J. Kling at Santa Monica and the Paulson estate at Brentwood Park, as well as all the schools in the Santa Monica district.

ANDREW STEWART LOBINGIER. One of the most prominent and best known surgeons in Los Angeles is Andrew Stewart Lobingier, who since 1902 has made this city his home. Before coming here he was for many years a prominent figure in the medical and educational world in Denver, Colo., being not only a practicing physician and surgeon in the Rocky Mountain city, but also occupying a chair in the University of Colorado for a long term of years. Twice since removing to Los Angeles has Dr. Lobingier gone abroad to continue his studies in the great centers of Europe, and his skill is recognized as being of a superior order, coupled as it is with patient attention to detail, a great love for humanity, a kindly, sympathetic nature, and a deep reverence for the sanctity of human life.

Dr. Lobingier was born in Laurelvile, Pa., December 22, 1862. His parents were Jacob and Lillias Findley (Stewart) Lobingier, his father being descended from a long line of distinguished French ancestry of which Dr. Lobingier is justly proud. His mother was from a Scotch family of scarcely less distinction. The paternal ancestors were driven from their homes in France after the

revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which deprived them of their guarantee of safety and religious freedom. The result was a general exodus from France of the Huguenot families, which represented many of the most distinguished of the old French stock. The Lobingier family chose America as their future home, seeking there the freedom to worship God according to their conscience, which their native land had denied them. The progenitors of the American branch of the family sailed in 1727, and arriving in this country, made their homes in Lancaster county, Pa. The head of this family was Christopher Lobingier, and his son, bearing the same name, was prominent in the affairs of the Revolution, and in the founding of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, and was a member of the first conference committee, the committee to raise troops, a member of the constitutional convention, and also a member of the first legislature of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lobingier received his early education in the public schools of his native village, and was later prepared for college at Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Institute, during the years from 1880 to 1883. Later he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1886 with his degree of A. B. Immediately following this he took up the study of medicine in the same institution, in 1889 receiving the degree of M. D.

Having completed his college career, Dr. Lobingier removed to Denver, Colo., where he opened an office for the practice of medicine, and engaged in general family practice. He met with almost instantaneous success and was at once recognized as a man of great skill and a careful and conscientious practitioner. Within a short time he was elected to the professorship of bacteriology and pathology in the Gross Medical College, and two years later was elected to the chair of pathology and surgical pathology in the University of Colorado at Denver, with which institution he was connected as a faculty member for the following eleven years.

This connection with the university Dr. Lobingier found both pleasant and profitable. He was accorded one promotion after another, holding successively the chairs of clinical surgery, and chief of the surgical clinic (1893); principles of surgery and clinical surgery and surgeon of the University Hospital (1896); chief of the department of surgery (1896-1902).

The close application to his professional duties had proven too great a strain, however, and in 1902 Dr. Lobingier resigned from the faculty of the university and came to Los Angeles, where he has since been located. In June of that year he attended the British Medical Association meeting in Manchester, England, and then spent the summer and fall in the study of surgery at the leading hospitals and under master surgeons in Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and London. In 1906 he made a similar trip through the old world, again studying under the world's most distinguished surgeons. Since locating in Los Angeles Dr. Lobingier has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of surgery, for which he is so eminently fitted.

While in Denver Dr. Lobingier was a charter member of the Denver City Troop and acting surgeon of the Second Colorado Regiment, N. G. C., during the Leadville riots. He was also treasurer of the troop, and for several years was secretary of the State Medical Society, of which he was a prominent member.

Dr. Lobingier is justly prominent in Los Angeles, and has been actively associated with many popular movements during his residence here. He is a member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, of which he is the founder and first president; the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Association, California State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, American Academy of Medicine, California Academy of Medicine, Los Angeles Academy of Sciences and the National Geographic Society. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is one of the founders, and a member of the board of governors. He is a member of the California, Athletic, Bohemian and Gamut Clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars. In politics he is a Republican; and in his church affiliations is an Episcopalian, being a vestryman in St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral.

The marriage of Dr. Lobingier and Miss Kate Reynolds, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., occurred at Denver, November 2, 1889. They have one daughter, Gladys, who, together with her mother, is well known in social circles in Los Angeles, where they are both exceedingly popular.

SHOBAL P. MULFORD. One of the older members of the Los Angeles county bar and a man who has taken a prominent part in the legal affairs of Southern California is S. P. Mulford, senior partner of the law firm of Mulford & Dryer, with offices in the I. N. Van Nuys building. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles on account of ill health, from which he recovered in three years, and since 1886 has been engaged in the practice of his profession, building for himself an enviable reputation.

Mr. Mulford was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1850, the son of David and Sarah Ann (Vail) Mulford, both born in Butler county, Ohio, the former in 1812; he died in Los Angeles in 1906, at the age of ninety-four years; the latter died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, when her son S. P. was but six weeks old. His maternal grandparents were Quakers and among the early settlers in Middletown, Ohio, where his father and mother were married.

Although born in Ohio, the greater part of the boyhood of S. P. Mulford was passed on a farm in Henry county, Ill., where he resided from the time he was six years of age until he was eighteen. He was reared in the family of his mother's sisters, Mrs. Andrew Patton and Mrs. Adam C. Deem, and received his early education in a country school. At the age of eighteen he returned to Ohio, where he took a two years' course in a Normal school at Lebanon, after which he taught two years and then finished his education in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, graduating with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1876, as did also the lady whom he afterwards married. Subsequently he read law with Col. M. C. Lawrence, of Union county, Ohio, and in 1878 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that state. Two years later he was also admitted to practice in the United States courts.

In 1880 Mr. Mulford's health failed and for a few years he traveled in an effort to regain it, and for the time gave up entirely his law practice. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles and for about three years was engaged with Porter Brothers Company, a wholesale commission house. During this time he regained his health in the genial climate of the Southland, and in 1886 again engaged in the practice of law, which he has continuously followed since. In 1904 he formed a partnership with George W. Dryer under the firm name of Mulford & Dryer.

After two years' residence in California, on August 26, 1885, Mr. Mulford was united in marriage with Helen B. Farrar, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, and a daughter of Capt. William M. and Anna E. (Brown) Farrar. Captain Farrar was a member of General Garfield's staff in the Civil war and a prominent lawyer in Cambridge at the time of his death in 1893.

Aside from his legal associations, Mr. Mulford has been prominent in the affairs of Los Angeles since he took up his residence here. He is a stockholder in the First National, Commercial National, and German American Trust & Savings Banks of Los Angeles. He is a stanch Republican, and has been closely identified with many of the important undertakings of his party in years past. He is a Mason, belonging to Pentapha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Mulford is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles and has been active in all the affairs of the church since his settlement in the city, having been for many years a member of the board of trustees and during much of that time acting as its secretary. He is also one of the directors of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He erected his first home in 1888 at the corner of Eleventh and Hill streets in which he and his family resided for twenty-six years. This property was sold in 1913, and the family now resides in the beautiful home since erected by Mr. Mulford at Fifth and Westmoreland.

ELECTA KENNELS. Mr. and Mrs. Braddock, who are joint partners in the Electa Kennels, at Venice, Cal., have had many years of experience in the breeding of thoroughbred dogs. In 1905 they came to Los Angeles from Atlantic City, N. J., where they were engaged in the hotel business and in the raising of dogs. For a number of years they managed the kennels of Ella F. Morgan of Walgrave, Cal. In December, 1913, they established the Electa Kennels, the first of the kind started in Venice, in connection with which they also maintain a veterinary establishment.

All the dogs of the Electa Kennels are thoroughbreds and are registered in the American

Kennel Club of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Braddock's Wire Hair Fox Terriers are all English bred, a male of this species, Simonds Hot Pot, by name, being worthy of special mention, having been imported from England, where his grandsire was the highest priced dog ever sold. His mate, Simonds Little Girl, has been a great prize winner, at the Baltimore exhibit having taken the first prize for puppy and for novice; at Washington, D. C., the first prize for puppy and also for novice and reserve winner, and at Norfolk, Va., the same. The parents of this dog were both prize winners likewise, the father, Art Critic, having been the longest-headed dog of his breed in England, and the puppies never sell for less than \$100 each. Mr. and Mrs. Braddock's collection of Airedales has never been excelled in dog shows. Two male Airedales, Pike's Peak Benedict, twenty-one months of age, and Electa Nedman, ten months old, are fine specimens, the latter having taken the first prize as the best puppy at the Los Angeles Dog Show in November, 1914. Electa Lady and Electa Lightfoot, female Airedales, have also been the winners of prizes. Biff the Fifth, their full-blooded Boston Terrier, is absolutely perfect in coloring and marking, an undefeated heavyweight Boston Terrier, which has taken seven cups and two medals. He is four years old, having been raised by his owners from a pup, and all his puppies have been blue ribbon dogs, and he is considered one of the best bred dogs on the Pacific coast. His father sold for \$1250 and his grandfather for \$2500. For Biff the Fifth \$500 has been refused, and he has taken the first prize at Venice, as the best dog of his breed at the show, and the first prize in his class at the Los Angeles Dog Show in November, 1914, one of his puppies taking the first prize as the best puppy. Two medals which Mr. and Mrs. Braddock value highly are one awarded by the Societe Canine de Savoie Aix les Bains, dog breeders of Paris, to Biff the Fifth, and another from the Airedale and Bull Dog Breeder Association of England, won by Pike's Peak Benedict as the best dog at the Venice show of 1914.

The Electa Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Braddock have a large demand and sale for their stock all over the Southwest. Visitors are welcome at the establishment, and many lovers of dogs take advantage of the opportunity to inspect the fine collection of thoroughbred animals.

ROBINSNEST POULTRY RANCH. After a number of years spent in a stirring and very different line of occupation from that which he at present follows, George Robins, a pioneer poultry raiser of Los Angeles county, has been for seventeen years engaged in the business of poultry raising in Southern California with remarkable success.

Born in Cornwall, England, November 5, 1860, Mr. Robins was for some time a marine engineer by trade, sailing all over the world in this capacity, and coming to America in 1885, where his last position at sea was as engineer of the palatial steam yacht Norma, built and owned by Norman Monroe, of New York. Removing to the western part of the country, Mr. Robins engaged in the hotel business in Denver, Colo., and Seattle, Wash., for some time, and on coming to Los Angeles county, in 1896, started in the poultry business at Long Beach, at first in a small way, at the same time conducting a restaurant in Los Angeles. Selling out his business interests in the city after a couple of years, he was enabled to devote his entire attention to the raising of poultry, in which he began with Plymouth Rock fowls, after two years selling these, however, and devoting himself to the raising of White Leghorns, starting with a flock of one thousand laying hens. In 1907 Mr. Robins removed to his present ranch of five acres, on Sunset boulevard, located in the Sunnyslope district, near the town of San Gabriel, where he now has a finely appointed establishment comprising two thousand chickens, which number it is his intention soon to increase to thirty-five hundred. Having bred and interbred the stock, he has now evolved his high-class Robins strain of White Leghorns, and figures that the profit per year from each hen is from \$1 to \$1.50. On his estate he has twenty-one poultry houses for laying hens, each with a capacity of one hundred hens; he uses the small colony brooder system, having in use twenty-four brooders of one hundred chick capacity each, wherein the baby chicks are kept up to the time when they begin to lay; and he runs six Cyphers incubators, of twenty-eight hundred egg capacity, it being his plan to hatch ten thousand chicks during the year 1915. An important part of his business is the selling of baby chicks and of eggs for hatching. Although when he started in the poultry business he was advised that it would not prove a profitable one, Mr. Robins was not discouraged;



Louis Kleinpeter



Elizabeth Kleinsinger

he made a study of the raising of hens, and finding that they would do best in small flocks, has planned his management accordingly, and in every respect has met with encouraging success in his new venture.

By his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Yott, a native of Canada, Mr. Robins is the father of two children, Theodore and Dorothy, both of whom are musicians, the former playing the clarionet and the latter the piano. Besides being a member of the Foresters, Mr. Robins is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is past grand knight and was grand knight of the Long Beach Council and instituted the council at Monrovia. Mr. Robins is president of the board of the South Santa Anita school district, and is a member of the Poultry Federation of Southern California.

LOUIS KLEINPETER. Coming to the United States upon leaving the Jesuit schools of his native village in Alsace, Germany, when he was a lad of sixteen years, Louis Kleinpeter passed the remaining years of his life in America, engaging principally in the later part of his life in the buying and selling of real estate. For almost twenty years he was a resident of Los Angeles, and for the greater part of that time he was interested in real estate enterprises, in active partnership with his wife, and together they made a decided success of their undertakings. It was here that death found this worthy citizen, on June 9, 1912, and since his death Mrs. Kleinpeter has continued to manage the business and estate.

Mr. Kleinpeter was born in Strasburg, Alsace, Germany, December 10, 1842, received his education in the Jesuit and public schools of his native province, and when he was sixteen years of age he came to the United States. For some time he traveled through the principal cities of the east and finally located in Chicago, where he was in the employ of an uncle who owned a candle factory. Remaining with that relative until 1878, he then removed to Iowa and engaged in farming.

Mr. Kleinpeter was twice married, his first wife bearing him three children. Following her death he was united with Miss Elizabeth Kortenbusch, a native of Germany, their mar-

riage being solemnized in Chicago, September 30, 1876. Of their union was born one son, John L., now married to Emma Hutten, and the father of one son, Grant. It was shortly after his second marriage that Mr. Kleinpeter moved into Iowa, locating at Wesley, where he had large farming interests and was also extensively engaged in the creamery business. In all these enterprises Mrs. Kleinpeter was his partner, acting as his bookkeeper and the general business head of the family. Their investments, and in fact all their business arrangements, were conducted on an actual partnership basis, and the keen business judgment and foresight of the wife were valuable assets to the household. Although they prospered on the Iowa farm both Mr. and Mrs. Kleinpeter finally became anxious to locate in California, and accordingly, in 1894, they made the westward journey, arriving in Los Angeles in January. Here they at once became interested in the real-estate business and continued it with success until the death of Mr. Kleinpeter.

Quite apart from his large business interests Mr. Kleinpeter was well known throughout the city, having formed a host of personal friends during his long residence here. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church and attended St. Vibiana's Cathedral. In his political affiliations he was a Republican and a stanch supporter of the men and principles of that party. In his death the city lost one of her most loyal and devoted citizens, a man who stood squarely for the right, and who, by his honesty, his application and industry, had builded a record that is well worthy of remembrance by his family, his friends and by the city of his adoption.

WILLIAM LOWE. When William Lowe started his now flourishing dairy farm in Sawtelle, Cal., in 1905, there were but few houses and only one store where the town now stands. Mr. Lowe purchased nine acres of land on Kansas avenue and started in business with twenty cows, which number has now been increased to forty, with the addition of two fine blooded Jersey and Holstein bulls, and at his dairy, which is sanitary and modern in every respect, he has built up a fine paying

business, delivering milk to the town of Sawtelle and at the Soldiers' Home, as well as making and selling butter. Previous to his coming to Sawtelle, Mr. Lowe had been associated with his father on the home farm until he reached the age of thirty years, his father having been engaged in farming in Minnesota, where the son was born, and also in Iowa until the fall of the year 1884, when he removed to California and bought seventy-five acres of land on La Ballona ranch in Los Angeles county, of which he first set out five acres to an apple orchard and five acres to a vineyard, but these not proving successful, he farmed the land to barley. In 1910 the father sold his ranch and bought a small place at Palms, Cal., where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1913.

The father of William Lowe, of Sawtelle, was Henry Lowe, a native of England, who came to this country at the age of sixteen and settled in Iowa. During the Civil war he served three years in an Iowa regiment, being engaged in the siege of Vicksburg and in several important battles of the war. He was the father of eight children living, namely, Simeon Jethro, Sarah, Louise, Emma (Mrs. Charles Kiggins), William, Robert, Arthur, and Agnes; three having died. The son William was born at St. Paul, Minn., November 10, 1870, and after being engaged in farm work with his father at their homes in Minnesota, Iowa and California, went into business for himself at his present Jersey dairy farm at Sawtelle. By his marriage with Miss Alma H. Frederick, a native of Michigan, he is the father of four children, Rue E., Melba R., Sarah F. and William Cody Lowe. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Maccabees.

Mrs. Lowe's parents, Cody John and Sarah L. (Purdy) Frederick, came to California in April, 1893; the latter passed away near Venice in 1907 and the former still resides at his home place. There were but two children in this family, Mrs. Lowe and Ray, the latter now deceased.

GEORGE CHARNOCK. The owner of a two-hundred acre ranch near Palms, Cal., devoted to the raising of lima beans, is George Charnock, whose life has been spent in three different countries, England, Canada and the United States, the last fifteen years being given up to the managing of his large ranch in California.

Of English parentage, Mr. Charnock was born in Lancastershire, England, December 18, 1835, the son of John and Anna Sophia (Pearce) Charnock, who were natives respectively of Preston and Liverpool, England. The maternal grandfather had been a man of wealth, possessing lands and slaves in the West Indies, and Mr. Charnock's father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits and the hotel business, lost much money in the latter occupation, having conducted the Clifton Arms at Lytham, England, and a hotel at Preston, England, at both of which places he suffered heavy losses. Coming to America with his family in 1843, in the hope of bettering his fortunes in the new world, the father devoted himself to farming for ten years in Canada, removing thence to a farm not far from Madison, Wis., and later to Minnesota, where he took up government land and again was employed in farming. He was of a sturdy constitution, and lived to the age of eighty-six years, a firm upholder of the Republican party and of the Church of England, and the father of ten children. George Charnock was but a small boy when his family came to Canada from England, and after ten years of life there he removed with his family first to Wisconsin, then to Minnesota. He helped to survey the line of the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad through Wisconsin, and in Minnesota took up a claim in Brown county, but on account of Indian hostilities life in that unsettled locality was far from safe, so he returned to his father's farm in another county, purchasing the property and cultivating it for a long time, at last selling out in 1882 to go to Nevada where his brother had already settled. Here the two brothers raised sheep in Antelope Valley, near Eureka, for three years, having a large flock numbering many thousand. This occupation he continued after removing to Arizona, but again found the Indians troublesome in unsettled districts, and so decided to come to the Pacific coast, where for many years he has been successful in the raising of lima beans, undiscouraged by his first crop which sold at the low price of one and one-half cents per pound.

Like his father, Mr. Charnock's political interests are with the Republican party, though his views are liberal in many matters of local interest and importance. On April 2, 1868, he was married to Miss Esther Irene Marcy, a native of Pennsylvania and the granddaughter of a captain in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Char-

nock are the parents of two sons, Nathan Snow, who resides at Pasadena, Cal., and George Bancroft Charnock, who assists his father in the management of the ranch at Palms.

DR. A. W. HILLER. Among the pioneer settlers of Humboldt county, Cal., were the parents of Dr. A. W. Hiller, the father having been born in France in 1832 and having been a resident of the state of California since the year 1852, where he became an extensive land owner and was well known both politically and fraternally until his death, which occurred in 1914.

The birth of the son, Dr. A. W. Hiller, took place in Eureka, Cal., September 15, 1879, he being one of a family of six children, namely: Philip Alexander, Theodore Ferdinand, Henry George, Charles, Benjamin Franklin, and Albert W., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Hiller received his early education at the grammar and high schools in San Jose, Cal., after which he came to Los Angeles and attended the medical department of the University of Southern California, where he was graduated in 1909. He then became an interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, in which office he remained until 1910, when he went to Clifton, Ariz., and there practiced medicine for two years, returning at the expiration of that time to Los Angeles, where he commenced his practice in the year 1913. He received the office of assistant police surgeon in Los Angeles, which position he still holds, in addition to his private medical practice, in which he makes a specialty of surgery.

The marriage of Dr. Hiller in Los Angeles to Mrs. Kathryn Asche was solemnized in March, 1912. In his political interests Dr. Hiller is a member of the Republican party. He also holds membership in the County Medical Society of Los Angeles county.

GEORGE HILLER. No more loyal citizens are to be found among the people of California than those of foreign birth, and this truth is well illustrated by one of the early settlers of the county of Humboldt, George Hiller by name, a native of France, where he was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1832,

receiving his early education in the schools of the province. With an elder brother and sister, he came to America in the latter part of the year 1846 at the age of fourteen years. Arriving in New York City, they went at once to Buffalo, N. Y., where Mr. Hiller became apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, continuing his apprenticeship for three years and following the trade independently for a year thereafter. In the autumn of 1852 he came to California, where his brother had preceded him, and for the twelve years succeeding was engaged in mining in Shasta county, Cal. Visiting in Humboldt county in 1859, he purchased a tract of land from John C. Connors which comprised one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid the price of \$2500, this estate being now his home site, and adjoining the city of Alton, it having become a very valuable piece of property. In the early days it had but few improvements, a shack serving as residence, and the greater part of the land being in an uncultivated state, but later Mr. Hiller added to the original purchase, so that the estate now comprises two hundred and forty acres, most of which lies in the Van Dusen valley. Aside from this, he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land near Arcata, Cal., one hundred and twelve acres beyond the Eel river which he leased, and fourteen hundred acres of fine land for stock raising on the South Fork, all of which property is excellent farming land and is under a high state of cultivation.

Politically, Mr. Hiller was a Democrat, active in the interests of his party, though never having sought office. He was well known fraternally, being a Mason of the Eel River Lodge No. 147, which he joined at the age of twenty-three years, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Eel River Lodge No. 210, being at one time the only living charter member of this lodge. In November, 1864, Mr. Hiller was united in marriage with Charlotte C. Joerrs, a native of Hanover, Germany, where she was born in 1838, the year of her coming to America being 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hiller were the parents of six sons, namely: Philip Alexander, who lives on the home ranch near Alton, and owns a fine grain and stock farm; Theodore Ferdinand, a bookkeeper in San Francisco; Henry George, who also lives on the ranch; Charles, a machinist by trade, who makes his home with his mother; Benjamin Franklin,

of Ferndale, Cal., and Albert W., a physician of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hiller and his wife were well known and highly respected residents of Humboldt county, where they were actively interested in the progress of that section of the state from its early days. Mrs. Hiller holds membership in the Rohnerville Chapter No. 76, O. E. S., having passed all the chairs, and is also a member of the Rebekahs, in which society she has served as treasurer of the local lodge for several years. Mr. Hiller, by his persevering industry, met with success financially, his splendid ranches in Humboldt county standing as monuments to his endeavors. His death occurred June 27, 1914.

THROOP COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Founded in 1891 by Amos G. Throop, this institution, located in Pasadena, Cal., was the first school of manual arts west of Chicago, being known as "Throop Polytechnic Institute." In 1910 it became devoted exclusively to higher education, in 1913 becoming known as Throop College of Technology, the new title well defining the scope of the work of the institution, indicating the transition of the school from a polytechnic academy to a college of technology. Its former buildings having been leased to the city of Pasadena for use as a polytechnic high school, Throop is now established in its new quarters, which in their architecture follow the Spanish style of the old missions along the California coast, the material being reinforced concrete, and the great live oak trees, among which the buildings stand, adding to the California aspect of the establishment.

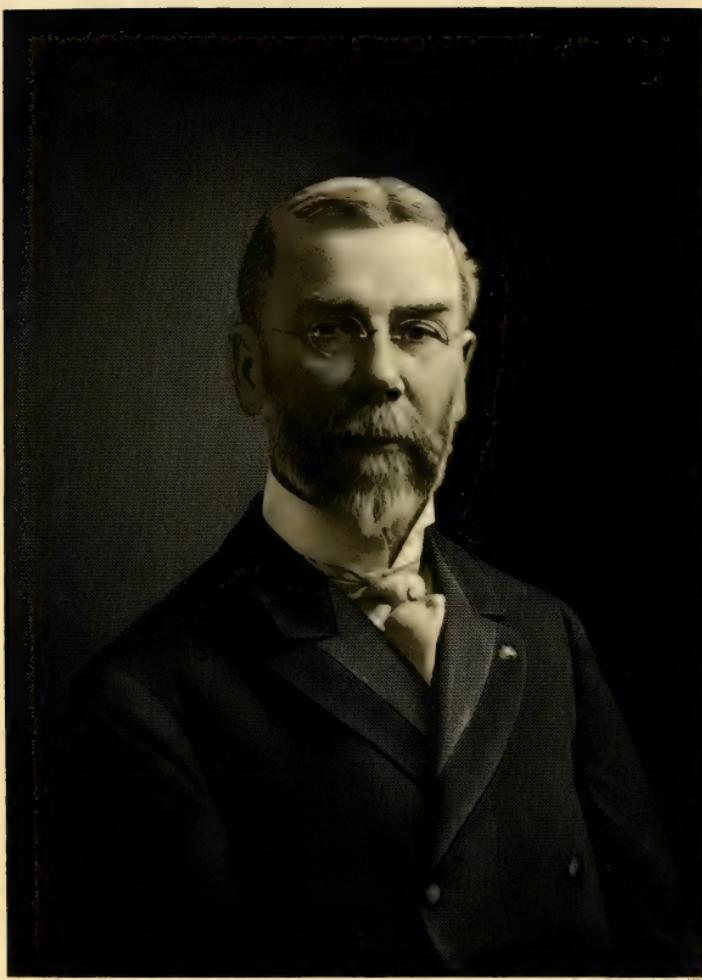
In this state the need of technical education is exceptional, eastern institutions being too remote and those of the north as yet undeveloped, so that it devolves upon Throop College to fill the growing need of education in electrical engineering, hydraulic engineering and allied sciences. As the only college of technology this side of the Mississippi, it endeavors to accomplish for educational interests in the West what the Massachusetts Institute of Technology does for the eastern coast. With Dr. Norman Bridge, physician, teacher and business man of Los Angeles, as the president of its board, and James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., LL.D., president of the

college, it is bringing to students in the West the educational advantages which heretofore have been confined to the eastern states.

The selective process which gleans from the graduates of high schools, desirous of admission to the college, those endowed with qualities of determination and industry, establishes for the institution a promising class of young people in its freshmen, and the fact that many of the students work their way through the college course speaks well for their purposeful character. The constant growth of Throop, evidenced by its increasing enrollment, proves the high esteem in which it is held by those desirous of the advantages of higher education. Admitting as students only high school graduates of high standing, the college confers the degree of Bachelor of Science at the end of the four years' course, and awards scholarship prizes for travel both in the United States and abroad. Students come from the northern part of the state as well as the southern, and also from the east.

The health of the students is made a matter of scientific care at Throop College, under the supervision of Dr. Andrew J. Smith of the University of Michigan, who is an accredited Doctor of Medicine, as well as an able supervisor of athletics; all students being accorded thorough physical examination and a recommendation of outdoor exercise in accordance with their individual needs, a sound body being rightly regarded as the foundation for a sound mind and consequent success in a prescribed course of studies as well as in all future undertakings of life.

Through a co-operative arrangement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes devotes the months of February and March to work at Throop College, as Professor of general chemistry and research associate, and a new course in chemical engineering has been prepared under his direction. Among the well known members of the board of trustees of the college, until her resignation in 1913, was Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, wife of the late lecturer, preacher and writer, Dr. Robert J. Burdette, the association of Mrs. Burdette with the board having been of sixteen years' duration. Teachers and students from the high schools frequently visit the college in large numbers, attending especially the annual engineering and laboratory exhibit, the schools being thus in close relationship with the college, while the extension



Boardman Reed.

courses effectively serve to unite the interests of the city of Pasadena with the institution.

BOARDMAN REED. There is no nobler calling among men than that of healing the ills of humanity, and there is no profession which enables a man to come closer to the hearts of his patrons than does a physician to his patients. If he is a true physician he is as much a healer of minds as he is of bodies, and often, without the patient being aware of the fact, he is treated for a sore and diseased mind quite as much as for a sore and diseased body, the true doctor studying one with the other. Such an one as this was Dr. Boardman Reed, who for many years was closely identified with the work of the medical profession in the great eastern cities, having for many seasons an office in Atlantic City, where he spent a part of each year, and also being one of the best known physicians in Philadelphia, where he was connected with a number of prominent institutions. He also is particularly well known among the profession as a writer of rare ability on professional topics, and as a lecturer of more than ordinary interest. Some nine years ago Dr. Reed gave up his practice in the east and came to California to make his home. Almost immediately he purchased a home in Alhambra, where he now resides, having located here on June 13, 1906. This place, "The Evergreens," is a part of a twenty-acre tract set to orange trees, and is one of the show places of the San Gabriel valley. It is beautifully improved, being set to palms, trees and flowers of many kinds; and here the noted healer of human ills is passing his declining years.

Dr. Reed is a native of New York state, having been born at Scottsville, April 30, 1842, the son of William N. and Hylinda L. (Harmon) Reed. When he was a lad his parents removed to Lancaster, Wis., where he passed his boyhood, receiving his early education in the public schools there. Later he attended college at Beaver Dam, Wis., but left his studies to answer the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, during the early period of the Civil war. He was first a member of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward made a captain in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry.

He was wounded at the battle of Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862, but was not finally discharged until June, 1866, his last service having been among the Sioux Indians in North Dakota. On account of this latter service Dr. Reed has been elected a member of the Society of Indian Wars. After the close of the war, and his final discharge from the service of his country, he returned to his studies, entering Beloit (Wis.) College and remaining from 1866 to 1867, and then transferring to the University of Pennsylvania, studying in the department of Fine Arts during 1867-68. He was always a splendid student and made a remarkable record in his classes. During his freshman year at Beloit he received the Lewis prize for the greatest advancement in his studies for the year made by any student in that institution, and in his junior year in college he won the prize for the best essay on metaphysics.

After leaving college, for several years Dr. Reed was an editorial writer for the Philadelphia Press and the Philadelphia Times, but abandoned this career to take up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1878. In addition to his regular course he took two courses at the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity, one before and one after his graduation, and served for several months as assistant to Dr. R. G. Curtin, at the Medical Dispensary of the University Hospital. Later he assisted Dr. Charles T. Hunter at the surgical dispensary of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Early in the summer of 1878 Dr. Reed opened an office in Atlantic City, N. J., continuing to practice there every season up to and including 1897. While there he served as attending physician to the Mercer Memorial House for Invalid Women, and later as consulting physician for the Jewish Seaside Home. He was president of the Atlantic City Board of Health from 1882 until 1885, and for one year was president of the Atlantic City Medical Society. By numerous writings upon the effect of the sea air and climate of Atlantic City upon the sick, Dr. Reed did much to acquaint the medical profession, as well as the lay public, with the advantages of that locality as a health resort. He was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential men of the city and a leader in the medical world.

Practicing in Atlantic City for only a part of each year, Dr. Reed made an enviable record for himself at other points in the east and south. During the winter of 1892-93 he practiced in Thomasville, Ga., and in the fall of 1896 he resumed his practice in Philadelphia, remaining until he came to California in January, 1906. On several occasions Dr. Reed spent many months abroad studying along the line of his chosen work, the last time giving his time to work in Berlin, under Professor Ewald and Dr. Boas. Dr. Reed was one of the original members of the American Climatological Association and a pioneer in this special line of investigation and writing. He is also an honorary member of the French Society of Electro-therapy. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Penn Club of Philadelphia, the Loyal Legion of the United States, also the Academy of Medicine. For many years he has been a contributor to the best medical journals of the day, and has been associated with some of the best-known medical institutions, as investigator, instructor and practitioner. He was professor of hygiene, climatology and diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, at the Temple University in Philadelphia, from 1901 to 1904, and physician in chief to the Samaritan Hospital of Philadelphia, during about the same period. From 1904 to 1906 he was attending physician to the American Oncologic Hospital, also of Philadelphia. He is the author of a work including lectures to general practitioners on diseases of the stomach and intestines, published by Treat & Co., New York, in 1904, the third edition appearing in 1911.

The marriage of Dr. Reed occurred in Philadelphia in 1871, uniting him with Miss Gertrude R. Philips, of that city. Of their union have been born two children, Harmon P. and Helen F. K. Since coming to Southern California in 1906 Dr. Reed has assumed his rightful place in the new home community, and is recognized as a man of power and influence in the community. He is keenly interested in the general welfare of the beautiful little city where he has elected to make his home, and takes an active part in all that pertains to the upbuilding and progress of the best interests of the vicinity. Besides serving on the board of the public library at Alhambra, he is also interested in the business and general commercial activities of

the town, and has invested in various enterprises of a more or less public nature. He takes an especial pride in the beauty of his home place, keeping the entire tract in fine condition, while "The Evergreens" is acknowledged to be one of the most attractive places in the valley. Dr. Reed is at present a director of the Alhambra National Bank, and is otherwise giving his time and ability for local public progress.

CHARLES G. WEAVER. When Charles G. Weaver started in the poultry business it was with a few Wyandottes and a setting of White Leghorn eggs, and discontinuing the Wyandottes after a few years, he kept only the White Leghorns, with that small beginning laying the foundation for the now famous Weaver's strain of White Leghorns, a splendid variety which he has created by his system of breeding. His aim from the beginning has been to build up an egg-laying strain on a large scale, and the continually increasing demand for his stock and eggs proves that he has been wise in his selection of the White Leghorn as the most valuable bird to be raised upon his ranch.

On first coming to California in 1900, Mr. Weaver was employed in the oil fields of Kern county for ten months, an occupation which he had followed, in Ohio, his native home, he having been born July 4, 1874, in Finlay, Hancock county. Coming from Kern county, Cal., to Los Angeles, Mr. Weaver became associated with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, for five years being in charge of the pipe fitters of this company. His start in the poultry business was made in 1904, in Garvanza, Cal., where he bought four acres of land and made his first payment on borrowed money. His yards, which are located on San Pasqual avenue, Garvanza, opposite the Cawston Ostrich Farm, are sanitary in every respect, and the land is worth \$2000 per acre for building purposes. It was not until 1909 that Mr. Weaver began to develop his ranch on a large scale, starting that year with five hundred hens, which number he reduced, during the summer, to three hundred and twenty-five, and his profit that year was \$1800 above the cost of feed and of hired help. The next year he began with eight hundred and fifty hens, thinning them out to six hundred before the next pullets started to lay,

and cleared \$2500 over the cost of feed and help, the total egg yield for that year being eighty-six thousand five hundred and nineteen eggs, and the total receipts for the farm \$6,493.31. The flock was bred along utility lines, but he had some show birds and received good prices for them, selling a breeding cockerel as high as \$20. He feeds his poultry the Association mash and a mixed grain food of his own invention, and has brought the egg production up to an average of one hundred and seventy-five eggs yearly per hen, a remarkably large average. It is therefore natural that he should receive higher prices than the ordinary poultryman, on account of the laying quality of the high class bird he has developed after years of experiment. The Raymond Hotel at Pasadena is supplied with a part of his output. Taking his plant as a whole, it is one of the best appointed in Southern California, there being four houses 200x12 feet in dimensions, and two houses 100x12 feet and 50x12 feet respectively, wherein nothing but surfaced lumber is used; a brooder house of four separate rooms, each 16x20 feet, with a united capacity of four thousand chicks and heated by a device of his own, consisting of coils of iron pipes for hot water, run along against the wall, providing an even heat and occupying but a small space; the top cover of the brooding apparatus being one that folds up, thus giving air and a space for cleaning, an automatic drinking fountain also being provided in the brooder house, also separate compartments to keep the chickens from crowding; and a new incubator house, 34x22 feet, with cement floor and fifteen Jubilee incubators with a capacity of seven thousand eggs at a time. The spring hatch in 1915 was about twenty thousand chicks, Mr. Weaver's specialty being day-old chicks. One of his experiments has been with trap nesting, one hen, under this experiment, having laid fifty-nine eggs in sixty-one days. The grain house is ample and well appointed, Mr. Weaver buying grain in car load lots and selling wholesale and retail to other poultry ranches, disposing of one car load each month. He carries on hand at all times three thousand laying hens, and his yards are open to the inspection of visitors every week day, whose coming and going among them hardly disturbs this large flock of well cared for birds. Mr. Weaver also stands high in the successful raising of turkeys, his pen of Mammoth Bronze turkeys ranking among the best in

the state, a pen of these now being on exhibition at the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. This variety is the largest and handsomest of the whole turkey family, the hens being good layers and setters and covering from fifteen to eighteen eggs each, the standard weight of the male being thirty-six pounds and the female twenty pounds. Mr. Weaver is raising turkeys that are strong and vigorous and fine breeders, and his have taken more ribbons than all other exhibitors put together. Mr. Weaver is a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Co-operative Poultry Breeders' Association and also of the Poultry Breeders' Association of Southern California.

JOHN CRAIG. The Pacific Metal Products Company was established in 1912, with Edward Double as president, a prominent Los Angeles business man, who has been in the oil and machinery business all his life; Charles E. Stratton as vice-president of this company, and John Craig as secretary and treasurer, and together with Mr. Double and Mr. Stratton, the directors consist of the following: W. L. Stewart, president of the Union Oil Company of California; L. P. St. Clair, president of the Independent Producers Association; T. A. O'Donnell, an extensive oil operator of California; L. W. Andrews, of the law firm of Andrews, Toland & Andrews. W. L. Robey is superintendent of the truck department, and R. H. Donaldson is superintendent of the sheet metal department of this company.

The Pacific Metal Products Company are the manufacturers of the "Moore" motor truck, having bought out and taken over the F. L. Moore Truck Company in 1913. The company are also the manufacturers of a complete line of steel barrels and drums, the "Molesworth" refrigerator, and a complete line of cap screws, etc.

The man who fills the important offices of secretary-treasurer and manager of this company, John Craig, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in Dalry, Ayrshire, April 18, 1868, the son of Thomas Craig, a wholesale grocer and provision merchant of that town, and also of Glasgow, Scotland, receiving his education in the high school and at Gilmore Hill College in Glasgow. At the age of eighteen years he started out to make his own way in the world, entering business life in Govan, Scotland, where he was em-

ployed in the ship yards, for which the Clyde is noted, and there he began his early training in engineering.

Coming to the United States, for several years Mr. Craig worked in machine shops in and around Boston, Mass. At this time he was offered the position of engineer yeoman in the United States navy, and on accepting same he spent three years on board ship in the Orient, the most of this time being spent around China, Japan, Korea and Siberia. Upon his return to the United States after this three years' cruise in foreign waters he was appointed to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as an observer, later being promoted to the position of hydrographer. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Craig volunteered to serve his adopted country, and was appointed chief yeoman of the United States flag ship New York, and served during the Spanish-American war under Rear Admiral Sampson.

After the Spanish-American war Mr. Craig again took up his shore vocation, entering the employ of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he filled an executive position, and was the first man to introduce the premium system of paying wages to mechanics in that city. He spent four years with this company, and during this time was considered an authority on system as applied to machine shop practice, his advice being asked by leading manufacturers, and his articles on this subject being published by the National Metal Trades Association.

From Cincinnati Mr. Craig moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where for some two years he was production engineer of the Atlas Engine Works, at that time the largest builders of engines and boilers in the United States. He left Indianapolis with a six months' contract to systematize and organize the new Pierce automobile factory in Buffalo, after which he went to Toronto, Canada, with a similar contract from the Canada Foundry Company, one of the largest engineering corporations in Canada. Upon completion of this work for the latter company he was appointed works accountant of their large interests, continuing for almost two years in this position, when the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Car Co. of New Castle, Ind., induced him to come and spend six months with them for the purpose of systematizing and organizing their factory.

Upon completion of this work in New Castle Mr. Craig returned to Toronto, Canada, as gen-

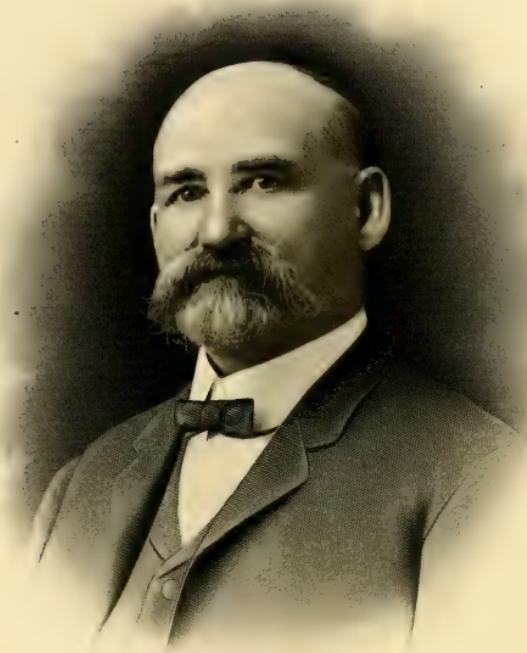
eral superintendent, or works manager, of the Canada Foundry Company, continuing in this position until he came to Los Angeles during the fall of 1912. Mr. Craig came to California with his family for the purpose of spending a winter here, but during his stay he was engaged by the Union Tool Company to fill an executive position and continued in that capacity until the summer of 1914, when he was transferred to the Pacific Metal Products Company.

The large company with which Mr. Craig is now connected has a building with a floor space of 450x125 feet, devoted to the manufacture of trucks and to the assembly and machinery departments, using five Gridley automatic machines for manufacturing cap screws, set screws and pump crowns. In their auto truck department they use Sheldon worm drive axles, Timken axles and Wisconsin and Continental motors, manufacturing all necessary parts themselves, their capacity being fifty trucks per month, a number that could be increased to one hundred, and they are the manufacturers of five hundred motor trucks that are now in use in California.

The company manufactures its steel barrels and refrigerators in a separate building, which is almost as large as that for the production of their trucks.

The Molesworth refrigeration plant, manufactured by them, provides the most practical method of producing refrigeration in small quantities for use in homes, restaurants, etc., an operation which, by this new invention, is rendered so simple that it can be managed by a child, the only expense, after installation, being that of the gas or other fuel used. The Molesworth plant is one that has no competition, it being the first and the only plant developed which has proved practical for the farmer or miner, or anyone who lives beyond the reach of daily delivery of ice. By a contract for a term of several years the Pacific Metal Products Company of Los Angeles manufactures these Molesworth refrigeration plants at their factory at Torrance, Cal., and every plant sold is sold under guarantee.

Besides being secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Metal Products Company, Mr. Craig is also a stockholder in a Canadian Motor Truck Company, a member of several fraternal associations, and of the Southern California Rod and Reel Club, in his political preferences being an independent.



Strobridge & Son, Boston, Mass.

N.C. Shakes

Strobridge & Son, Boston, Mass.

His marriage with Marie J. von Leuchsentrin was solemnized in Brooklyn, N. Y., in January, 1899, his wife being the daughter of a late prominent officer in the German army. Mr. and Mrs. Craig became the parents of five sons, namely: Thomas, John Jr., Robert, James Pollock, and Norman David Craig.

NOAH C. SHEKELS. The life story of Noah C. Shekels is closely linked with that of the history of both California and Arizona, both states having claimed the services and loyal devotion of this splendid man for many years when civilization was battling with the wilderness and the savages to gain a permanent foothold. Mr. Shekels first came to California in 1861, crossing the plains from Indiana, where he had been engaged in farming for a number of years, in association with his father. The journey across the plains was made with teams and occupied some six months in all. He located at Oroville, Butte county, where he engaged in farming and the raising of grain and fruit. When the excitement attendant upon the outbreak of the Civil war became intense on the coast he enlisted in the Union army, serving with Company I, Fourth California Regiment, and remaining in active service until 1865. Upon receiving his discharge he returned at once to his farm at Oroville and again took up his former occupation of farming, remaining there until 1870. He then disposed of his Oroville property and went to Prescott, Ariz., where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1875, being also heavily interested in mining properties in that vicinity, that being a time when the mining industry was in much favor in that locality. In 1875 Mr. Shekels sold out his mercantile interests and traveled for three years, returning to Prescott in 1878 and engaging in the lumber business for a number of years, or until disposing of these interests in 1886 to give his entire time and attention to mining, having been elected president and general manager of the Crown King Mining Company, in which he was heavily interested. The mining business continued to occupy him until 1899, when he sold out much of his extensive holdings and came to Los Angeles, where he has since lived in quiet retirement.

Although it was not until 1899 that Mr. Shekels came to Los Angeles to reside, it was not his first visit here by any means. He had for many years

made frequent trips to the Angel City and at an early date his faith in the city was such that he began making investments from time to time in down-town property. His judgment and foresight were such as to enable him to make his purchases so wisely that the increase in valuation was decided and his profits on his various deals was very appreciable. He has continued to invest in city property since coming here to make his permanent home, and has been associated with many land deals of importance during that time.

Mr. Shekels is a native of Ohio, having been born in Stark county, June 19, 1842, the son of John W. and Katherine (Yant) Shekels, his father being engaged in farming for the greater part of his lifetime. Young Shekels was reared on the farm, attending school until he was ten years of age, at which time it was necessary for him to leave school and begin working regularly with his father on the farm. They remained on the original property until 1859, when they removed to Elkhart, Ind., and again engaged in farming there, remaining in this location until 1861, when young Mr. Shekels determined to seek his fortune in the Golden West. Since that time he has continued to reside in California and Arizona, and has been actively interested in the growth and development of both states, being especially interested in the great mining activities of Arizona for many years.

Mr. Shekels was first married to Margaret Hutchinson, and his daughter by this marriage, Minnie May, is now the wife of Mr. Gray of Oroville, son of Judge Gray. The second marriage of Mr. Shekels was to Belle Skinkle, one son being born of this union, Harry C. of Gardena. His third marriage occurred in San Francisco, in July, 1894, uniting him with Mrs. Bertha Amundsen, of that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shekels are well known in Los Angeles, where they have many friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES RICHARD VESPER. It was in 1904 that Mr. Vesper first came to Los Angeles, having taken a six months' leave of absence from his occupation of station agent in Footville, Wis., where he had been located seven years, and falling in love with California, he returned and settled up his affairs in Wisconsin and took a course at the Carl I. Barnes School of Embalming. After completing the course he settled in California in April, 1905, buying a one-half interest in an un-

dertaking establishment in Redlands, Cal., which he carried on successfully for three years under the firm name of Vesper & Dow. Removing to Los Angeles in 1908, he bought out a Mr. Richardson and brought up the business to its present splendid condition, his establishment occupying three street numbers, the second floor apartment being the residence of himself and his family, while the ground floor is fitted up as office, show and storage rooms, chapel, stock rooms, operating rooms, vaults, etc. Mr. Vesper has first-class ambulance service and a lady embalmer in attendance. When the opportune time comes Mr. Vesper plans to erect a modern undertaking establishment.

The business life of Mr. Vesper has covered a variety of branches, including, besides his present occupation of undertaker and embalmer, that of stock raising and dealing in livestock, railroading and orange growing, he being now the owner of a splendid thirty-five acre orange grove in the vicinity of Fullerton, Cal., which he personally looks after and keeps in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Vesper was brought up in the Middle West, having been born at Beaver Dam, Wis., March 11, 1862, the son of Artemus Vesper, a land owner, stockman and farmer. He received his education in the public and high schools and at Lawrence University at Appleton, from which he graduated in 1881. For two or three years after graduation he was engaged in the stock business in Wisconsin, and then became a stock buyer, later learning telegraphy and going into the railroad business in 1885, becoming station agent and operator for the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company at Coleman, Wis. It was also in the year 1885 that his marriage with Miss Estella Link took place, in Randolph, Wis., the home of the bride. Entering the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railway, Mr. Vesper became station agent at Ketcham, Fond du Lac county, Wis., with which company he remained for seven years, spending a year in New York in 1893. He then went to Onalaska, La Crosse county, and to Footville, Wis., where for seven years he filled the office of station agent, resigning in order to come to California and make his permanent residence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Vesper are active members of the Boyle Heights Methodist Church, Mr. Vesper being president of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the

blue lodge, chapter and commandery, also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Yeomen, the Fraternal Aid, and he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star, the Los Angeles Amaranths, and the Rebekahs. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Southern California Funeral Directors Association, which he served as secretary for three years, and socially he is a member of the City Club. Mr. and Mrs. Vesper have two children, Leda E. (Mrs. Guy Harn), and Orville A., at home.

ROBERT DAVID MATTHEWS was born September 12, 1886, at Bridgend, Wales, the son of Richard and Catharine Matthews, and was educated at the Higher Grade School, Cardiff. In 1902 he commenced his business career with Clarke and Dovey, Chartered Accountants, Cardiff, and in 1908 became the chief assistant in the auditing department of that firm. Severing his connections with Clarke and Dovey in 1911, he joined the staff of Price, Waterhouse and Company, Certified Public Accountants, New York and San Francisco, and was transferred to their Los Angeles office in October, 1911.

Mr. Matthews is now actively associated with the Union Oil Company of California, having complete control of the books and accounting records of that corporation and its subsidiaries. He was appointed comptroller in March, 1914, and is also a member of the board of directors.

He was awarded honors in the final examination of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of Great Britain held at London in November, 1910, was admitted an associate of that society on January 27, 1911, and admitted to the degree of Fellowship on May 21, 1914.

On September 12, 1913, he was married to Ethel Burge Walker at St. John's Church, Cardiff, Wales, and has one child, namely, Richard David Matthews, who was born at Hollywood, Cal., on October 11, 1914.

HOLLY POULTRY RANCH. The owner of the Holly Poultry Ranch of Van Nuys, Cal., is B. R. Holloway, a native of Iowa, who came to California in 1886 at the age of six years. For fifteen years he was in the employ of the Wells

Fargo Express Company, part of the time as agent in Arizona towns and later as express messenger from Los Angeles to Phoenix, Ariz. He had worked up through various offices with this company, but seeing nothing ahead in that occupation that met with his aspirations, Mr. Holloway began to take an interest in the stories of the money made by the poultry farmers, and though not giving credence to all, decided to investigate the matter.

At that time Mr. Holloway was buying a home, so he converted the grounds into an experimental chicken yard, and thus began in his new line of business in Lankershim, Cal., in January, 1910, with a capital of \$500 of borrowed money. Though continuing his work with the Wells Fargo Company until March, 1914, he found his experiments in chicken raising a success, and bought his present ranch in Van Nuys, which he hired a boy to care for during his business hours with the express company until he felt that his new venture warranted his giving his entire time to its care. At the end of three years and a half of business he found his eleven hundred hens cleared \$1.58 each annually above the cost of feed and labor, and each year he enlarged his plant according to his profits, the \$500 he borrowed at the start having made him assets on January 1, 1915, to the amount of \$8000. Today Mr. Holloway has one of the best incubator plants and chicken farms in the state, modern and sanitary in every respect, and is the exclusive agent for the U. S. Poultry Fence, the Jubilee Incubators and Brooders, and the Pride of Petaluma Brooder Heaters, which are recognized by poultrymen everywhere as the standard heaters, all of which equipment is in actual use at the Holly Poultry Ranch and can be guaranteed as to results. Eighteen Jubilee Incubators are used by Mr. Holloway, with a capacity of five hundred and forty eggs each, and also two Candee Incubators with a capacity of ten thousand six hundred eggs each, the Candee Incubator house being 20x90 feet, with a cement floor, and heated by hot water stoves burning coal, which makes an even heat. He has two laying houses 16x120 feet each, with a capacity of twelve hundred hens each, the young chicks being kept in small colony houses until large enough to be put in the main houses. The brooder house is 16x48 feet in dimensions, and has a capacity of three thousand chicks, and is heated by the Pride of Petaluma Brooder stoves, for which Mr. Hol-

loway is agent and of which he has sold sixty since taking the agency. At present he has two thousand laying hens, of the MacFarlane strain of White Leghorns, which are bred for size and large eggs, his specialty being chicken hatching and the selling of day-old chicks, which he does on a large scale, hatching only from two-year and three-year hens which have proved the best layers in their first season so that the purchaser is certain of getting vigorous, healthy chicks. He also sells eggs for hatching, in the year 1914 having sold as many as twenty thousand for this purpose.

Mr. Holloway came to his present place in Van Nuys in January, 1913, the five acres now occupied by him being then virgin soil, and here he erected a fine, two-story, modern home and an up-to-date chicken ranch with a fine set of well-kept buildings, being well known in the selling of eggs and chicks, as well as for the agency for brooders, heaters and poultry fence, of which last he sold nine miles in the year 1914. He holds various offices connected with his industry, being trustee and one of the founders of the Federation of Poultrymen of Southern California, chairman of the Poultry Committee of the Van Nuys Chamber of Commerce and member of the Poultrymen's Co-Operative Association, as well as being a director of the Van Nuys, Owensmouth and Marian Fruit Growers' and Canners' Association, and a charter member of Van Nuys Lodge No. 450, F. & A. M..

Mr. Holloway was married in Los Angeles in 1908 to Miss Elsie Dean, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Richard and Robert.

WILKINS POULTRY YARDS. Another of the successful poultry raisers of Los Angeles county is Mrs. Josie E. Wilkins, proprietor of the Wilkins Poultry Yards, located at No. 854 Rock Glen avenue, Eagle Rock, where she leases one acre of land. A native of Marysville, Cal., Mrs. Wilkins is the daughter of pioneer parents who crossed the plains to California in early days, and she has traveled much, having been twice to South America, besides having lived in Colorado. Her husband is a mining engineer. Mrs. Wilkins is a great believer in high grade stock in her poultry yards, and pays high prices for her breeders. She started with a small number of high grade

single comb White Leghorns and barred Plymouth Rocks, and is now breeding to establish her own variety—the Wilkins strain. Her poultry yards are finely appointed, many of the conveniences found therein being of her own invention. The brooder and incubator houses, which were planned by her, are equipped with everything modern for carrying on the growing business. She has had wonderful success in hatching, ninety per cent. being the highest average, the lowest being only seventy per cent. The feed used is her own private mash. She makes a specialty of baby chicks and eggs for setting, and it is her intention to increase the number of fowls in her yards to one thousand laying hens.

Mrs. Wilkins deserves great credit for the success she has made in her chosen line of work, she having made a thorough study of conditions attendant upon that business, with the result that she took three prizes at the 1915 Tropico and Glendale Poultry Show, these being for the pullets, hen and cock of her barred Plymouth Rock strain. A member of the Co-operative Poultry-men's Association and the California Poultry Breeders' Association, Mrs. Wilkins keeps in touch with all progressive ideas along the line of poultry raising, adapting them to her own needs, and adding to them by her own ingenuity and ability.

DEROCHER NURSERIES, INC. For generations the family of Louis Derocher has been engaged in the nursery business in France, so it is very natural that he should follow this pursuit in California, a land which has done much to bring about his high degree of success. Born at Avon, Mass., April 11, 1880, Louis Joseph Derocher, now the proprietor and manager of the Derocher Nurseries, located at No. 4332 Finley avenue, Hollywood, Cal., is of French descent, and the family returning to France soon after his birth, the boy grew up at Germain, in that country, until the age of eight years, when he came to America to make his home here. The first success he met with in the nursery business was in Clarksville county, Texas, at the age of fourteen, making \$10,000 in three years by raising cucumbers, but he later lost this money in bad investments, after which he became a soldier of fortune, and traveled throughout the country. He took a three years' course in landscape gardening

in New York state, and while there was employed by some of the prominent men of the country in laying out large estates, etc. Returning to Texas he was for a time engaged in ranching, going next to Canada, where he became an actor, first on the stage, then with the moving picture business, and it was with a company of the latter actors that Mr. Derocher first came to California with \$10 in money and three trunks of clothes and the determination to start a nursery and thus retrieve the lost fortunes of his boyhood days in Texas. In August, 1913, he established his nursery in Los Angeles, and by the middle of October was able to make the first payment of \$200 on a new lot, where the next month he erected a glass house 20x40 feet in dimensions. By the first of the next year his \$10 had increased to \$1,000, in February a partnership was formed, and in May and June of that year they decided upon and bought the present property of about three and one-half acres in Hollywood. By September the office buildings, greenhouses and pumping plant had been established, a change in the partnership had been made and Derocher's Inc., was incorporated under the laws of California.

When he moved to the present location, Mr. Derocher had twenty thousand chrysanthemums, the sale of which paid two-thirds of the cost of his greenhouse which was 27x100 feet in dimensions, and now he has a fine office building, two glass houses, a mushroom cellar seven feet below the surface of the ground and unexcelled in California, a complete pumping plant and a printing establishment where his magazine and other printing is done. Mr. Derocher has been a hard worker, and for eighteen months worked from eighteen to twenty hours per day. He delivers lectures and writes articles on plant culture, and his magazine, *The Knowledge of Plant Life*, is issued every month by his own printing office. He believes in helping others as well as himself, and has a school for mushroom growing, with a three months' course. At his place any poor boy or girl may learn the nursery business at small cost, his class of eleven pupils meeting every Tuesday evening. It will thus be seen that he runs the business on educational lines, and all his assistants have their own homes on the place, while he has three men who make a house to house canvass for his goods. Mr. Derocher is constantly improving his plant, at present having over forty thousand plants, among which are fifteen thousand



Henry K. Shields Frances C. Shields

rose bushes of eighty-six varieties, and has developed a new carnation and chrysanthemum, also selling all kinds of fruit trees and making a specialty of growing vegetables out of season. He has put in sixty lawns in the section of Hollywood where he lives, and has over \$5000 worth of landscape gardening contracts on hand. His plant and stock are valued at \$12,000, and the business is incorporated for \$25,000, paying ten per cent. interest.

HENRY K. SHIELDS. Much is always said by the man who is "down" about the lack of "opportunity" and his own "ill luck;" but to a certain other class of men every day seems to present an opportunity and every wind to blow a streak of perfectly good luck, while all that they touch appears to turn into gold. Such an one as this is Henry K. Shields, a prominent citizen of Monrovia since 1910, and for many years a resident of Los Angeles city and county. He is a selfmade man of the highest type, and his energy and industry, his clear-headed judgment and business sagacity have often been mistaken for a "Midas touch." He has prospered in everything to which he has turned his hand, and especially has this been true of his real estate deals. He has invested with such wisdom and foresight that he has reaped large profits from his various transactions, and today holds property in several Los Angeles county cities that is very valuable and so located that its valuation is steadily on the increase, although it was originally purchased at a comparatively small cost.

Mr. Shields is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Philadelphia May 28, 1841. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Montgomery county, near Philadelphia, and the Mount Kirk Academy, near Norristown, Pa., which institution he attended for two years. When he was a young man he was engaged with his father in the marketing of farm produce near Philadelphia, and in 1868, when he was twenty-six years of age, he removed to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and feeding cattle for the Chicago markets. He later removed to Blue Springs, Neb., where he purchased a half section of land, and for four years engaged in farming. He then returned to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he

bought several tracts of land and continued his farming pursuits. It was on November 30, 1890, that Mr. Shields came to California, locating first at Upland, where he purchased twenty acres of land, all unimproved, and set one-half of it to oranges and the remaining half to deciduous fruits. He resided here for seven years, at the end of which time he traded this property for Los Angeles realty and moved into the city to reside. Here he made many real estate investments of a remarkably profitable nature. He owned property in West Arlington Heights, and also on Bush and Green streets, and he still owns property in Long Beach.

It was on October 1, 1910, that Mr. Shields and his family took up their permanent residence in Monrovia. Here he bought a five-acre tract for a home place, and an eight-acre orange grove on West White Oak avenue for investment purposes, of which seven acres netted him \$2,832.41 in cash in 1914. He has bought and sold considerable property in Monrovia, always to a good advantage. Not only has he been successful in real estate transactions, but he has also made a decided success of his orange growing ventures. In addition to his large business interests Mr. Shields has a most interesting hobby in the nature of an aviary, where he has seventeen varieties of domestic and imported birds, of fancy coloring, all good singers. To him birds form a very large part of the world, and he takes an especial delight in their breeding and care.

The marriage of Mr. Shields occurred May 24, 1873, at Belle Plaine, Iowa, uniting him with Miss Frances Ziegler, a native of Bethel, Mo., and reared near Muscatine, Iowa. She is the sister of the baking powder king, William Ziegler of New York City, who gave her in 1897 a generous gift consisting of railroad bonds and stocks. Mrs. Shields has borne her husband five children, three daughters and two sons. They are William F., Clara L., Emma E., Fred G. and Frances E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shields have many friends throughout Los Angeles county, with whom they are deservedly popular. Mr. Shields is generally recognized as a man of great ability and of superior qualities of mind and heart. He is progressive and public spirited and has done much for the upbuilding of his locality, giving freely of his

time and ability for the good of the community whenever and wherever he might best serve. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shields have been prominent members of the Methodist church for many years and liberal contributors to all religious works and charitable institutions of different kinds.

LORY HICKOX. Although a native of Texas, Lory Hickox knows no other home than California, having come here with his parents when he was a child of four years. For a time they resided in San Diego county, but later located in Orange county, and Mr. Hickox is a pioneer of that section of the state, having grown to manhood there and being closely identified with its early development, both through his association with the activities of his father and by his own early enterprise and business undertakings. He is now a resident of West Covina, where he is the proud owner of one of the handsomest walnut orchards of the valley, and also one of the best producing.

Mr. Hickox was born in Benton county, Tex., May 31, 1866. His father, Alfred Hickox, was a native of New York and the mother, Charlotte Payton, was a Virginian and a descendant of one of the old historic families of that state, and directly related to the father of the late Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States. The Hickox family in the United States are all related, being descended from Scotch ancestry, the American progenitor of the family having settled in the colonies during the Revolutionary period, New York state being their first home. There were four children in the parental family, Lory Hickox being the third born. The other members were Johanna, Allie and Dory. The father crossed the plains to California in 1850 and mined for a time in the northern fields, then going to Benton county, Tex., where he engaged in stockraising. In 1870 he returned to California with his family and located in San Diego county, near Oceanside, where he traded a pair of ponies for a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres of government land. This he farmed for a short time and then sold, going to Orange county and locating at Orange. Here he again engaged in farming and was one of the pioneers in this line in that section. He

made the first irrigating ditch in the county and forged to the front along other lines of progress. Later he bought a sixty-acre ranch west of Anaheim, and with others helped to settle the Centralia district. He built the schoolhouse there, the church and other similar improvements. On his ranch he planted apples and other fruits and improved it in many ways, making this his home until his death in 1888.

Lory Hickox was reared and educated in Orange county, attending the public schools and assisting his father on the ranch. Later he farmed twenty acres on his own account near Centralia, but after a time disposed of his interests and went to Huerfano county, Colo., where he engaged in prospecting, mining and farming for three years. Returning to California he helped to build the beet sugar factory at Los Alamitos and worked in the sugar industry for eight years. He also helped to build the sugar factory at Oxnard, Ventura county, and later purchased a ranch in Tulare county, between Tulare and Porterville, which he conducted for a time but eventually sold and returned to Los Angeles county. He then purchased his present property at Covina, consisting of fifteen acres all in bearing walnut trees, in splendid condition. The orchard is now eight years old (1914) and the trees are well developed and especially well cared for. The grove produced four and a half tons of walnuts in 1914, and its splendid condition is a credit both to Mr. Hickox and the community in general.

The marriage of Mr. Hickox and Miss Ella Seaman, a native of Iowa, was solemnized in Anaheim, February 10, 1887. Mrs. Hickox came to California with her parents at an early day and has since that time made her home here. She has borne her husband nine children, four daughters and five sons, as follows: Percy R., Fred H., Charles M., Sheldon R., Clifton L., Mabel E., Elva, Ida and Doris. Mr. Hickox is closely identified with the best interests of Covina and vicinity and takes an active part in all that tends toward the upbuilding of the community. He is especially well informed on questions pertaining to the welfare of the fruit industry of California and has made a careful study of the conditions surrounding the walnut industry particularly. He is progressive and broad-minded, and altogether a desirable type of citizen.

FLEMING FRANKLIN. Coming to California first when he was a youth of but eighteen years, and going later into Arizona, where for many years he was engaged in grain raising in the Salt river valley, Fleming Franklin later returned to Los Angeles to establish his permanent home, and from then until the time of his death, June 13, 1910, almost twenty years later, he took an active part in the business, social, educational and religious affairs of the city, giving of his best service for the public welfare. He was a charter member of the Broadway Christian Church and one of its deacons. He was especially interested in all church and religious work and his death was a severe loss to the denomination with which he worshiped.

Mr. Franklin was a native of Missouri, having been born in Springfield, March 6, 1849, the son of Thomas and Caroline (Stewart) Franklin. He passed his boyhood in Missouri and Kansas, attending school in both states, having removed to the latter with his parents when about fifteen. Three years later he came to California, but remained only a short time, going from here to Arizona, where he engaged successfully in grain-raising until 1893. At that time he disposed of his Arizona holdings and returned to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he made his home until the time of his death. Here he engaged in the private real estate business, being especially interested in buying and selling city property, in which he was very successful. In 1906 he purchased the Rosedale Feed and Fuel Company, and became the active manager of this enterprise, death relieving him of his responsibilities. While residing in Los Angeles Mr. Franklin made many warm friends and is remembered with deep regret. He gave freely of his time and ability for the general welfare of the city and was always to be found in the supporting ranks of all progressive legislation. He was a trustee of the Normandie public school for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Franklin occurred in Los Angeles in 1894, uniting him with Miss Minnie Stover, the daughter of Emanuel and Catherine (Beach) Stover, and a native of Ohio, although her parents were descended from old Virginia families. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin became the parents of three children, all born and educated in Los Angeles, where they are well and favorably known. They are Mary, Grace and Lynn, and are members of the younger social set. There is

also a son, Samuel Franklin, born of a previous marriage of the father, the first wife having died many years ago. Since the death of Mr. Franklin the family home has continued to be in this city as before.

ELWOOD LAMBERT. One of the most delightful old couples of Whittier is Elwood Lambert and his wife, who was Phoebe Ross in the days of her maidenhood. They have been married for more than sixty-six years and have held many notable celebrations of their wedding anniversary. They are both of a religious nature, Mr. Lambert being a member of the United Brethren Church, while Mrs. Lambert is a faithful Methodist. Both are natives of Belmont county, Ohio, and the wife is descended from one of the proud old Southern families of Virginia. Mr. Lambert is now eighty-six years of age and his wife is eighty-four, but they are still interested in all that transpires about them and are prominent members of their community. Mr. Lambert enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Regiment of Volunteers during the Civil war and after a year of service was mustered out. In 1865 he emigrated to Missouri, locating near Chillicothe, where he followed farming until 1886. In that year he went to Kansas and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1893, when he came to California, locating near Whittier. Here he bought twenty-five acres of raw land, which he improved and planted to walnuts. There were at that time only two houses in the valley between the home of Mr. Lambert and Fullerton, all of which is now thickly settled and under a high state of cultivation. The Lambert ranch has always been one of the best producing of the walnut groves of the valley, the average being three-fourths of a ton to the acre. Mr. Lambert has bought and sold other property from time to time, at one time owning a lemon grove in Whittier, which he improved and later sold. He is a member of the Whittier Walnut Growers' Association and takes an active part in any movement that is for the welfare of the valley, the fruit interests being especially dear to his heart.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have five children, only one of whom, Reece S., lives at Whittier. Of the others, Angelina is the wife of John Gee, a prominent rancher of Lincoln, Neb.; William resides at Montebello; Emma is Mrs. Howell, also

of Montebello, and Charles is deceased. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, serving for two years, and being one of the participants at the Battle of Manila.

Reece S. Lambert is one of the prominent and successful walnut growers of Whittier. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, February 6, 1864, and joined with his father in farming enterprises in Missouri. When he was twenty-two years of age he homesteaded a half section of land in Kansas, proved up on the same and sold it at an appreciable profit. On coming to California with his father in 1893 he purchased twenty-three acres of unimproved land, which he planted to walnuts, developing a splendid grove of highly productive trees. He also owns a valuable forty-acre alfalfa ranch near Modesto, Stanislaus county, this state. The marriage of Mr. Lambert and Lucy Clark of Ohio took place in Morgan county, that state, in 1905. Of their union has been born one child, a son, Ross C. Mr. Lambert takes a prominent part in the affairs of the community and is a member of several fraternal and social orders, among them being the Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

ALEXANDER B. FOTHERGILL. That "truth is stranger than fiction" has never been more graphically demonstrated than in the case of Alexander B. Fothergill, who within the short space of ten years builded a business from a simple start and an investment of some \$40 to a point where he very recently received therefor the magnificent sum of a quarter of a million dollars. It is a tale of modern business romance that is full of interest, and which carries always the strong undercurrent of honorable service, straightforward methods, fair dealing, and sober industry and application. In 1902 Mr. Fothergill came to Los Angeles from Pueblo, Colo., where he had been in business for several years, and opened a little bakery on Avery street. He invested about \$40 in the venture, and gradually the business grew in scope and patronage. After a short time the proprietor gave it the name of the Buffalo Baking Company and began to make a specialty of bread. He had a substantial savings account and within a short time he determined to put out a special brand of bread known as "Holsum." Having secured the necessary rights from the

"Holsum" people (for be it known that in the undertaking Mr. Fothergill was allying himself with a nation-wide movement for the production of a superior brand of clean, wholesome bread), the proprietor of the Buffalo Baking Company entered upon a campaign which soon gave him a place in the front rank of his business in Los Angeles. He installed new and modern equipment, with splendid ovens of the latest pattern, automatic and sanitary devices for the handling of the bread at its various stages, and also the best means of placing it before the patrons. The name soon became familiar and the demands therefor made an enlargement of the plant a necessity. In 1910 a larger establishment was secured on Tennessee street and additional changes and additions were made in the equipment, always the latest and most sanitary devices being installed, and neither time nor expense being spared to make the bakery a model of sanitation. The returns entirely justified the steps taken by Mr. Fothergill, and his profits continued to increase in amazing proportions. The demand for the new product was so great that the output of the plant was increased from 3500 to 30,000 loaves a day, which has necessitated an almost constant increase in help and equipment. Within the past two years an even greater change has taken place. A new building has been erected, modern in every appointment, within and without, and the devices for the handling of their product are such as to fill a housewife with envy. The output continued to increase, and at the time that Mr. Fothergill disposed of his interests it had reached the enormous amount of 75,000 loaves per day, with a patronage that extended not only all over the city, but also throughout the entire district tributary to Los Angeles, and the bakery itself had become known as the largest and finest equipped in Southern California, if not in the entire west. On April 15, 1914, he sold out his business and retired from active life, since that time having lived in quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his splendid efforts, which in ten years had brought such a splendid result that the business that originally called for an investment of \$40 was sold for \$250,000. The business was taken over by the Pacific Baking Company under the personal management of W. F. Long, and is being conducted along the same lines of sanitation and high grade principles as its former owner found so profitable, while the same brand of bread that



F.H. Redpath



Maria O'Reilpath

worked such wonders for Mr. Fothergill is still their specialty.

Mr. Fothergill is a native of Scotland, having been born in Glasgow, August 25, 1878, the son of Jonathan and Eliza Fothergill. His father has passed away, but his mother is still living. His parents removed to Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, when young Alexander was a mere lad and there he attended school for a short time, his school days being cut short when he was twelve years of age. At that time he entered a bakery as an apprentice, learning the trade and working at it until he was fifteen, in Aylmer. He then went to Lansing, Mich., where for a year he followed his trade, afterwards going to Pueblo, Colo., where he remained until 1902, following the same occupation as formerly. While in Lansing Mr. Fothergill for a time conducted a restaurant, but this did not appeal to him and he afterwards confined himself exclusively to his trade as a baker. The rise of this energetic man has been entirely due to his own efforts, and to his wisdom and foresight in business affairs. He is still a young man, and yet, starting with nothing, he has won his way to the top of the ladder, not by speculation, not by luck, nor yet by gambling in the necessities of life; but rather by a straightforward pursuit of business methods along lines of honor and honesty. He discovered that a great need of the age was a bread—the staff of life—that should be absolutely clean and wholesome, made under the best possible sanitary conditions, of the best obtainable materials, by the best obtainable bakers, and then sold to the consumer at a reasonable profit. That his belief in the support by the people of such a product was right has been more than proven by the magnificent results that he has achieved, and also by the monument of industry that he has so well builded and which will long continue to honor his name.

The business popularity of Mr. Fothergill is not the only claim that he has on Los Angeles, or that the Angel City makes upon him. He is well known socially and fraternally, although since coming to this city his pressing business cares have left him little or no time for the lighter pleasures and recreations, and it is only within the past few months that he has found time to enjoy himself. His many business acquaintances have at various times endeavored to draw him into their social whirls, but when a man is building up a great business on the foundation of solid

worth there is apt to be little time for play. He is a member of the Elks, having joined that order in Lansing, Mich., and being now affiliated with Lansing Lodge, No. 196.

The marriage of Mr. Fothergill took place in San Diego, Cal., January 22, 1912, uniting him with Miss Dora S. Sewel, the daughter of Charles Sewel, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill at present make their home in Los Angeles at Merrill and Miramonte streets.

FREDERICK HOPE REDPATH. The president of the F. H. Redpath Company was born at Boulogne-sur-mer, France, August 3, 1856, and died April 4, 1913, in his Los Angeles office, having been suddenly stricken with heart failure when in the midst of large and successful building operations. His parents, Frederick William and Florence Mary Elizabeth (Lovell) Redpath, were residents of London, England, but established a temporary home in France and thence returned to London in the infancy of their son. The latter was seven years of age when the family crossed the ocean to Canada, where they spent a year at Montreal. Coming then to the States, they made a permanent home at Plymouth, Conn., where their son was educated under a private tutor and in the Thomaston Academy. Although he became a skilled workman in the finer branches of the manufacture of watches and clocks, an ambition to engage in business led him to open a grocery at Waterbury, Conn. November 27, 1878, in Trinity Church, Thomaston, he married Miss Julia S. Westover, who died in that city April 27, 1889, after a long period of declining health. It was in the hope of benefiting her condition that he came to California for the first time, this being in 1886, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Redlands. The object of the trip failed of fruition and the couple returned to Connecticut shortly before the passing of Mrs. Redpath from earth.

Although resuming business enterprises in the east Mr. Redpath found his thoughts turned constantly toward California and finally he decided to settle here permanently. Returning March 25, 1892, he first settled on a ranch near Rochester, San Bernardino county, but after a year removed to North Ontario (now Upland),

where he engaged in citrus fruit culture for four years. Coming to Los Angeles in June, 1898, he entered the newspaper business and engaged with local publications as circulation manager. While thus employed he made his first venture in channels that were destined to lead him to a high position in the realty world of Los Angeles. In a small way he began to buy unimproved property. The lots he improved with bungalows to be sold to the multiplying searchers for such properties, and as he showed taste and skill in the buildings, as well as decided originality in the architecture, he was successful from the first. From that time until his death there was no cessation in his prosperous enterprises. Tireless energy, together with an instinct that was akin to genius for this line of work, laid the foundation of his remarkable success. To an unusual degree he seemed able to sense the wants of buyers of homes. Novel features were introduced into the bungalows. Stock patterns were avoided. The structures bore the stamp of his originality. He advertised under the slogan, "Builder of Beautiful Homes," and that the dwellings were beautiful in completion was the consensus of opinion. Almost wholly his building operations were in the southwestern part of Los Angeles. Unvarying integrity won for him the confidence of banking circles. When in 1911 he found it for the best interests of the business to incorporate, he had built and sold upwards of three hundred and fifty houses of one and two stories and buildings that included sixty-five modern flats. Such was the achievement of a man who but a brief decade before had been almost without resources aside from honesty, courage and energy. In the height of his career death cut short his activities, leaving to survive him an only son, Paul, born in 1893, and his widow, Maria (Ockford) Redpath, who had married him in July, 1890, in Chester, Vt.

While the energies of Mr. Redpath had been devoted largely to personal business affairs, he had been identified with the Los Angeles Realty Board and Chamber of Commerce, as well as other organizations for the benefit of the chosen and beloved city of his adoption. A Mason of the thirty-second degree, he was prominent in Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Scottish Rite, and his funeral was conducted by Moneta Lodge No. 405, F. & A.

M. While living in Connecticut he had been an active member of Franklin Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., at Thomaston, in addition to which he was connected with the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. In Mr. Redpath's death there passed from the scene of his successful enterprises one who had been true to the lofty principles of Masonry and to every duty of citizenship, who had been an instrument of advancement and progress, and an advocate of all that was best for the permanent upbuilding of Los Angeles. While stanch and true to his chosen city, he recognized the fact that to its progress he owed his own success and that to his choice of Los Angeles as a permanent abiding place he owed the remarkable prosperity of his last years.

ANDRES BRISWALTER. A native of Los Angeles county, and for practically the entire period of his life a resident thereof, Andres Briswalter is today one of the best known of the walnut and orange growers of the Whittier district, where he owns a handsome property of great value. He was born July 14, 1863, the son of Andres and Caledonia Briswalter. The father was a native of France, and the mother a native of California, of Spanish descent. During young manhood the father came to the United States and located at Los Angeles. Here he at once became interested in agriculture and was one of the first men to raise vegetables for the city markets. Investing heavily in lands he became one of the large property owners of the city and county, owning several tracts of great value, among them being land at Ninth and Washington streets and on San Pedro street, on which he raised grapes and oranges, and two hundred acres at Washington and San Pedro streets, which he farmed. He died in April, 1885, leaving an only child, Andres, Jr. After her husband's death Mrs. Briswalter married again, her husband being Andri Soeur.

When Mr. Briswalter was fifteen years of age he went into the silver and lead mines at Lone Pine, Inyo county, remaining there for some time, and upon coming south again herded sheep on the hills north of Whittier. Two years later he worked for wages on a ranch at Whittier, but when his father's estate was settled, in 1889, he purchased his present place of thirty-three acres

near Whittier. The property was then raw land, but Mr. Briswalter has improved it and planted walnut and lemon trees, and now has one of the handsomest groves in the region. There are now twenty-eight acres in bearing walnuts, he having paid \$150 per acre for this land, the increased valuation of which would net a handsome profit if it were sold.

The marriage of Mr. Briswalter and Miss Lillie H. Bouchard was celebrated in Los Nietos. Mrs. Briswalter is a native of California, born at Livermore, the daughter of Frank Bouchard, one of the early settlers in California, he having located at Whittier when it was a pioneer locality and engaged in the raising of grapes and oranges. Mrs. Briswalter received her education in the public schools and high schools of the county, and is well known. She has borne her husband seven children, one son, Andres, now deceased, and six daughters, all of whom are living. They are all natives of Whittier and are popular members of the younger social set. They are: Sarah, Elsie, Victoria, Mildred, Florence and Alice.

Mr. Briswalter is one of the public spirited and progressive men of the county and his support is always forthcoming for any project which typifies progress and development and the general upbuilding of the community. He is especially interested in the questions of interest to horticulturists and has made a careful and scientific study of the culture of the walnut and is making a splendid success of his groves.

WILEY V. AMBROSE. It is customary to revert to the opportunities which Los Angeles and Southern California offered to pioneers of resolute spirit and optimistic faith in the future of the country; less often mention is made of the opportunities of the present, which while perhaps much less attractive from the standpoint of possible increases in land valuations, are greater than ever before in industrial lines, in business circles and in manufacturing enterprises. As an example of a young man who has forged his way to the front within the past decade, mention belongs to Mr. Ambrose, whose mental attributes include an unusual combination of qualities, with a temperament of such force and personality that any business of his connection responds quickly to the thrill of his energy and the impelling vitality of

his masterly mind. Possessing talents in business, diligent in application to any work under his charge, practical and receptive of new ideas in the lines of industry to which he is devoting himself, his sagacity and far-sighted discrimination qualify him for a success which undoubtedly will expand and develop with the passing of the years.

While Los Angeles is not the native city of Mr. Ambrose (who was born in Urbana, Ohio, March 2, 1880), he has lived here since the age of six years, his parents Francis and Mary F. (Dye) Ambrose, having come from the east in 1887 and established associations locally that were severed only by their death. Primarily educated in grammar schools and later a student in the Commercial high school, from which he was graduated in 1898, he entered the business world at eighteen years of age, ready to take his place in any unimportant post that promised opportunities for advancement. He was fortunate in finding such a position with the Union Hardware & Metal Company, a concern that had his best energies and undivided attention for fifteen years. Meanwhile he rose to be one of the company's salesmen and when he left their concern in June, 1913, it was to take hold of larger interests elsewhere.

The marriage of Mr. Ambrose and Miss Annie Louisa Wade, only daughter of the late Robert David Wade, was solemnized in Los Angeles February 21, 1907, and has been blessed with three children, Florence Vance, Wade and Carolyn Rae. Upon the death of Mr. Wade the administration of the estate became the duty of Mr. Ambrose and its vast responsibilities have since occupied considerable attention, in addition to which he has accepted the presidency of the Santa Maria Crude Oil Company, the Keystone Loan Company and the Southern California Fish Company, all of these being concerns of great importance and representing widely diverging interests. The last named, packers of the Blue Sea brand of tuna fish, famous throughout the world for high quality, owes its inception to an organization by Mr. Wade in 1892 for the purpose of canning sardines, but has developed far beyond the original thought or highest anticipations of the projector. While the sardine industry has been continued, the great feature of the industry is the canning of tuna, and this is responsible for the remarkable expansion of the company's manufacturing plant. During most seasons of the year the albacore tuna

fish is plentiful in the waters between the mainland and Catalina Island. The Los Angeles harbor at San Pedro has a fleet of gasoline launches whose only business is to catch this variety of fish. Every morning this fleet casts off their buoy lines and before day has dawned in the east is chugging down the Inner harbor, out around Dead Man's Island, across the Outer harbor to the end of the great pile of solid rock known as the government breakwater, thence scattering north and south in quest of a school of fish.

At times a boat will sail until late in the afternoon before the churning of the water indicates that the albacore tuna are working among the sardines; but other times the lucky fisherman has his catch and is back before noon. When a school of fish has been found the fisherman rides in among them and throws overboard handfuls of sardines previously caught. In a few moments the excited fish will leap from the water within a few feet of the boat in their anxiety to catch the sardines. This gives to the fisherman his hoped-for opportunity and with short, heavy lines he baits the hook with sardines, throws the hook and catches the tuna. This, however, is not the sole method used in catching the fish. Some fishermen troll for them with heavy lines, on which is fastened a bone jig hook; some make outriggers from each side of the boat with heavy canepoles and string the lines to them, the latter being a favorite method with Japanese fishermen. After the boats are filled they sail up the Inner harbor to unload at the wharves of the Southern California Fish Company. The albacore tuna is one of the very few varieties of fish having warm blood, a fact for which science is unable to account. The blood is drained, to ensure white meat; then the fish are placed on wire trays and stacked on the rolling racks ready for the cookers, large steam-tight chests, holding about one ton. When taken from the cookers to the coolers they are left until entirely cold, after which skin and bones are removed, the meat cut into correct sizes and then passed on to packing tables with endless chains bearing cans with pure salad oil, the latter containing ninety-two per cent. nutrient. Automatic sealers with sanitary tops prepare the cans for the retort, steam-tight drums permitting the fish and the oil to properly cook together. When taken out the cans are swollen from the evaporation of the moisture; they are then vented with sharp instruments and after the steam has escaped

they are soldered, cleaned and labeled. The task is thus completed and the packing of the cans into the cases alone remains to be done before loading in cars that bear the shipments to the city markets or placing them in great ocean vessels that bring the flags of all nations into the harbor of Los Angeles.

The development and expansion of the Southern California Fish Company has been a source of deep interest to Mr. Ambrose, who appreciates the value of the plant in the industrial growth of the harbor and in the affording of profitable employment to a corps of intelligent workers. With such an industry under his executive management as president and with other responsibilities scarcely less vital in importance, identification with public affairs might not be expected of him, but we find him popular and prominent in the Union League and in East Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., willing always to discharge every moral obligation of citizenship, progressive in his views concerning national and civic policies, and keenly alert to the importance of every achievement that advances Southern California, truly a type of the class of young men notable in the Los Angeles of today and with the dominant qualities of manhood that prepare for the great city of the tomorrow.

GEORGE C. ENGLAND. Ever since childhood George C. England of Inglewood, Cal., has been interested in the raising of chickens. He has realized his ambition and is now a poultry expert, an authority on egg production and one of the few men to use successfully the trap nest system. When he started in his present business he sold his eggs from a small basket; now he delivers them in Los Angeles in case lots from his own automobile.

Mr. England's education was received in the grammar schools of Lynn county, Mo., where he was born in February, 1888. At the age of ten he removed with his parents to Pueblo, Colo., where he attended night school and commenced his business life by entering the office of the Pueblo Street Railway, remaining in their employ for five years, during which time he worked his way up to the position of head cashier. Resigning this position, he came to California in May, 1907, where he was employed as bookkeeper with firms in Los Angeles until 1911, when he estab-



Mary J. Reith Hyatt

lished himself on his present ranch of one and one-half acres and began his chicken industry, which was the real interest of his life.

It was while a young man in Pueblo that Mr. England commenced his career in the poultry business with Game Bantams. At sixteen years of age he was a director of The Pueblo, Colorado, Poultry Association, and for four years edited The Bantam Department of the Pacific Poultry Craft of Los Angeles. He has written numerous articles on poultry care and has delivered addresses before poultry breeders and others at various conventions, among them being his talk on Bantams illustrated by specimens of different varieties, delivered at the meeting of the Poultry Breeders' Association of Southern California held December 24, 1914, in the Chamber of Commerce Building. He was judge on Bantams at the Santa Ana and Petaluma Poultry Shows, and has thirteen silver cups and over one thousand blue ribbons taken on Bantams. For fifteen years he has raised Game Bantams, having paid \$7.50 for the first pair and later as high as \$75 for a single bird of that breed. In the summer of 1914 he sold his entire flock of Bantams in order to devote his entire attention to the Utility Breed of White Leghorns.

When he bought his present ranch it was Mr. England's intention to develop an up-to-date, sanitary chicken ranch, and in this he has succeeded. His White Leghorn flock has increased gradually from 1911 when he hatched six hundred chickens; the next year he had thirteen hundred, in 1914 two thousand, and his aim for 1915 is to have three thousand. Mr. England trap nests one hundred hens each year to determine the laying qualities, with the satisfactory result that one of his flock has made the wonderful record of two hundred and forty-two eggs in a year, her pullets also making records in laying. Twelve Jubilee Incubators are used by Mr. England, of five thousand egg capacity; four modern chicken houses, each 16x200 feet, divided into twenty-foot sections, and keeping one hundred birds to a flock. The brooder house, which is 12x130 feet in dimensions, contains six sections, is heated by gas and provided with sanitary feeding pens and automatic fountains, everything being modern and complete. He has worked a long time on experimental feeds, and uses now a mash feed of his own invention.

Mr. England is a member of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association of Los Angeles and has been a director in the Poultry Breeders' Association for five years and state vice-president of the National Bantam Association three years. He married Miss Blanche Phillips, who was born in Ohio but was brought up in California from infancy, and they have one child, Dorothy E. England.

MRS. MARY JANE KEITH HYATT. Descended from a long line of soldier ancestry on both sides of her family, Mrs. Keith Hyatt has inherited all the splendid patriotism of her forebears, with its attendant love for her country and its flag, the breadth of sympathy and love for humanity which has made, and is still making, her a power in the lives of hundreds of the old Boys in Blue, who owe many a thoughtful kindness to her tender ministrations. The family of which she is a worthy daughter originated in Scotland and descends in a direct line from the illustrious Marshall Keith. Those who migrated to America have kept up the fame of the ancient name and have been prominent in social and commercial life and in the service of their new country. Mrs. Hyatt is the daughter of William and Christian (Smith) Keith, her mother being a sister of Capt. James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, the Home Guards, of Civil War fame. The head of this particular branch of the Smith family was for many years George Smith, a successful banker and railroad man of Chicago, and an influential member of the Reform Club of Pall Mall, London. He was a man of splendid ability and gained thereby an unusual degree of success, being for many years a notable figure in the affairs of Chicago. He erected the third house, started the first lumber yard and the first bank of that city.

The girlhood of Mrs. Hyatt was spent in Chicago, where she received the best educational advantages that the period offered. Her marriage with Capt. C. W. Hyatt occurred February 10, 1865, the bridegroom having obtained a leave of absence from his company in order to go to Chicago for the wedding ceremony. Of their union were born two sons, George Smith and Chauncey Alanson Hyatt, of whom George S. died in infancy. Mrs. Hyatt

has also reared and educated two children: Claude A. Wilbur, the son of a veteran, is now himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a respected resident of Nebraska. The other child whom Mrs. Hyatt raised was Louise Maude, now the wife of Mr. Briggs in Covina, and a business man of Camp Rincon, Cal.

Mrs. Hyatt is noted throughout the state of California for her splendid services in fraternal work and in the various organizations connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the several auxiliaries and associate organizations. In the work of the Woman's Relief Corps she has been especially prominent for many years. She assisted in the organization of two branches of this order in Fremont, Neb., and also aided in the organization of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in the same town. In both of these organizations she is past-president and department aide, and for two years she served as chairman of the council of administration. Upon coming to Los Angeles Mrs. Hyatt at once associated herself with the same line of work in this city and within a very short time was accredited as one of the leading women in the city in Grand Army circles. She organized two tents of the Daughters of Veterans, and in Los Angeles she officiated as president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. She is a member of Stanton Corps, having joined in 1897, and was chairman of the relief committee for seven years, having served under seven different presidents. She is also a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans, Rosecrans Camp, which she has served as senior vice-president, and is now chairman of the relief committee.

In addition to her great interest in the work of the Grand Army and its various auxiliaries, Mrs. Hyatt is also prominent in fraternal circles. She is past lady-commander of Hive No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, and is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Independent Order of Foresters; also a member of the Degree of Honor, an auxiliary of the Ancient Order United Workmen of Fremont, Neb. The State Grand Councilor of Chosen Friends conferred upon her a justly deserved honor by appointing her past-councilor in recognition of meritorious services rendered this splendid order. This appointment was made in her own lodge and

also in the various lodges of the state, the tribute thus paid to her successful work being called to the attention of all members of this order in the state. National work of a high order has also come to Mrs. Hyatt through her faithful discharge of the smaller duties that fell to her lot. For two years she was assistant national instituting and installing officer of the Ladies of the Union Veterans' Legion, and also president and treasurer of this order in Los Angeles.

The patriotism of this splendid woman is a constant prayer for the privilege of service and is a benediction to all who come within the radius of her influence. She devotes much time to visiting the sick, especially among the members of the old soldiers, sending them to the Soldiers' Home, or to the hospital. There is no service which she may render these old "comrades" that she does not accept as a privilege and discharge with true inward thankfulness. All who come in contact with her daily life and her work feel the impulse of patriotism of a high order, and go forth to serve more willingly and loyally.

Mrs. Hyatt's son, Chauncey Alanson Hyatt, received his education in military schools. He first attended the Harvard Military Academy in Los Angeles for eight years, starting when he was only eight years old, then was for a year at a military school at Coronado, later going to Lexington, Mo., where he graduated from the Wentworth Military Academy at the age of eighteen years. About this time U. S. Senator Frank P. Flint appointed him for West Point. Shortly after this he was married to Miss Grace Booth, and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, Mary Jane, so named in honor of her paternal grandmother. Major Hyatt is associated with the Theodore Neilson Company on South Hill street, their home being in the city. The daughter, Mary Jane, is the pride and delight of her grandmother's heart, and already Mrs. Hyatt has taught her the true patriotism. For the past two years these two have gone together to decorate the graves of the soldier dead on Decoration Day, the tiny fingers placing the flowers on the mounds that cover the men who fought to defend the honor of the flag in days long past, while the grandmother tells the child tales of honor and integrity and

devotion to a great cause. The first time this ceremony took place little Mary Jane was less than two years old, but each succeeding year the recurrence of the beautiful custom will make a deeper impression on the plastic mind of the child, and it is safe to conjecture that the woman grown will have a love and devotion for her country that will be deep and lasting.

In her splendid devotion to her chosen line of work Mrs. Hyatt has done much for the establishment of societies and organizations in California for the benefit of old soldiers, whither they come to pass their last days, and many lives have been brightened and sweetened by her love and sympathy, and the knowledge that this is so is all the reward that she asks, is in fact the highest reward that she might receive, it being the true object of her labors.

DAUNE J. SHULTIS. Widely known as the "Father of Baldwin Park," Daune J. Shultis is today one of the boosters of the thriving little city and is very proud of his "child." He has applied the latest modern business methods to everything that he has undertaken in the interests of his home town, and, while the general opinion of the public was often to the effect that he was aiming too high for such a place, he has always been proven in the end to have been right, and the support of the community has been accorded him. He is at present postmaster, and is also heavily interested in real estate. He has been largely instrumental in the development of the town along broad and progressive lines, and it was he who organized and established the local chamber of commerce.

Mr. Shultis is a native of Wisconsin, born December 22, 1869. His boyhood days were passed in his native state, and in 1885, together with his father, Jordan Shultis, he came to California, locating at Los Angeles, where for a time he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Later he became interested in the bee industry and at present has between three hundred and four hundred stands of bees in the mountains. He is an authority on the subject of bee culture, having been in that business for twenty or more years, and having made a careful and scientific study of the same.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Shultis first came to Baldwin Park, where he bought twenty acres and

subdivided the same. The main business part of the town is now located on this land. He built the first store and also engaged in the real estate business with much success. There was scarcely a thought at that time that the place would ever become a town, and people laughed at the indomitable Mr. Shultis when he proceeded on the assumption that such would be the case. He conducted his business on a modern basis and it has grown in amazing proportions. Some time ago he erected a new business block of two stories of reinforced concrete, costing \$15,000, which is the present home of his real estate business and a general department store that is second to none in the San Gabriel valley, and which also houses the postoffice. There is a splendid amusement hall above, with an attractive roof garden, mission architecture being employed in the building. Mr. Shultis was a member of the advisory board in connection with the erection of the new \$15,000 school house, and is a member of the high school board at the present time, having served for the past two years. He is a man of rare executive ability and indomitable courage, and has the gift not only of large accomplishments himself, but also inspires others to renewed efforts and undertakings.

The marriage of Mr. Shultis occurred in Los Angeles in 1894, uniting him with Miss Eugenie Wolfe, a native of California. Of their union have been born three daughters, Sylvia M., Josephine and Bessie.

THOMAS J. HOYT. After having lived in some half dozen western states and making and losing several fortunes in the course of his wanderings, Thomas J. Hoyt finally came to Los Angeles to pass the declining years of his life. Here he lived in peace and retirement, enjoying to the fullest the fruits of many years of active business enterprise, during which he had shared the fortunes of the frontier cattleman in Colorado and the state of Washington, been a merchant in the middle west and owned large real estate holdings at different points. During all these years he greatly desired to bring his family to California, but there seemed no time when he was able to dispose of the many interests which compelled his attention at other points. This desire was the result of an early trip made to California, the breaking out of the Civil war at that

time preventing the fulfilment of his plans to bring his family and make his home in this state. It was not until 1896, however, that the time came for the fruition of his hopes, and from that time until the date of his death, April 8, 1914, Mr. Hoyt made his home in the Angel City, passing into the Great Beyond at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Hoyt was a typical western man, possessing a mind open to new thoughts and ideas, a kindly heart and a loving disposition. He was a native of Ohio, born in Licking county, May 4, 1832. His father was Robert Hoyt and his mother was Elizabeth Latta. On his father's side he is an own cousin of Hoyt the wholesale grocer of Chicago, whose place of business stands on the site of old Fort Dearborn, while his mother was an aunt of Evangelist Dwight Moody. His youth and young manhood were passed in Ohio, where he received his education and made his first business ventures. Here also he was married in 1854 to Miss Eliza Boudinot, a native of New Jersey and the proud descendant of an ancient French family whose genealogy dates far back into the sixteenth century, while the early years of the seventeenth century saw the men of the house of Boudinot leaving French soil because of the fortunes of war which forced prominent men to flee for their lives and the safety of their families.

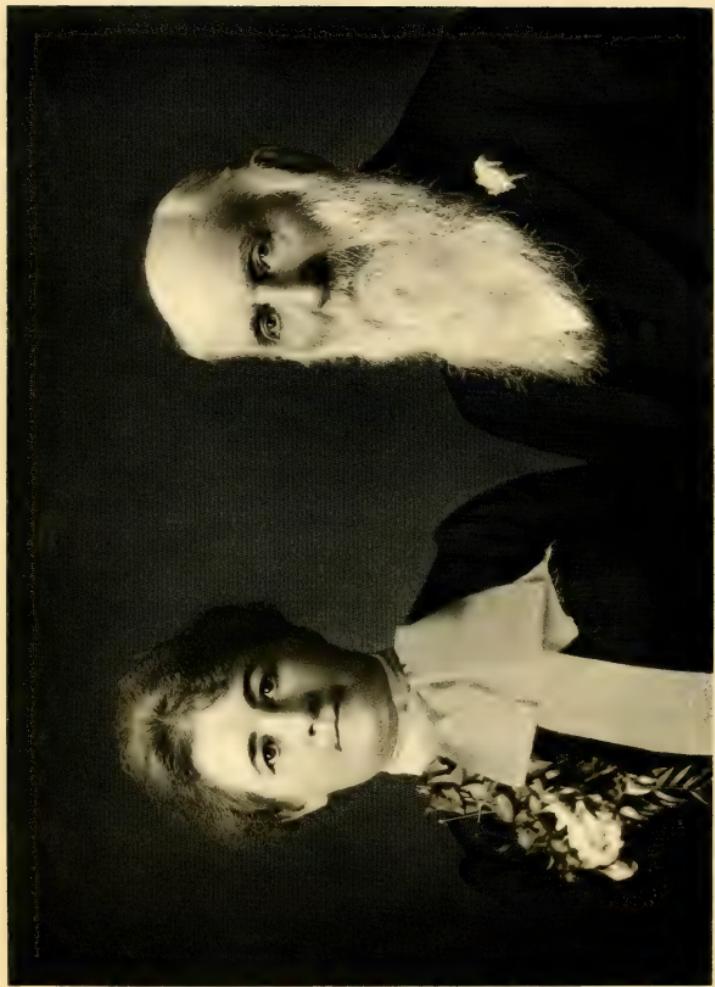
Eliza Boudinot, who as the widow of the late Thomas J. Hoyt is now residing quietly in Los Angeles, where she is beloved by many friends, is the daughter of Lucas Von Beaverand Boudinot and Susan Murch, the latter descended from an old English Quaker family of distinction. The home of the Boudinots, where the future Mrs. Hoyt was born, was fifteen miles from Paterson, N. J., at Beaverwick. It was a huge house, containing twenty-two rooms, a perfect manor house, with a retinue of colonial servants. The coat of arms represented a beaver rampant, but this is not used by the family at this time. There were seven children in the family, of whom five only grew to manhood and womanhood. These were Adrianna, Tobias, Eliza B. (Mrs. Hoyt), William and Ellen. Of these, both of the sons are deceased. Tobias, the elder son, was shot in a battle in Alabama during the Civil war, while he was fighting for the Union. The other son, William, also a Union soldier, engaged in many prominent

battles during the Civil war, and was also a prisoner in the famous Andersonville prison.

Mrs. Hoyt was only nine years of age when her parents removed to Ohio, settling at Newark, where they were among the prominent pioneers. There the little Eliza attended school and grew into fair young womanhood. There also she met young Thomas Hoyt and married him in 1854. After his marriage Mr. Hoyt engaged in the cattle business and was very successful. In 1859 he determined to take a trip to California and if he liked it to eventually settle there with his family. He crossed the plains in a train of "prairie schooners" and remained on the coast for two years. The return journey was made by way of the Horn in 1861, his intention being to return immediately with his family to make his home in California, taking with him blooded stock for a great farm, including the highest grade of cattle, horses and jacks. The breaking out of the Civil war, however, disturbed the conditions of the country and altered these plans. The family continued for a time to live in Licking county, Ohio, and later removed to Boone, Iowa, where Mr. Hoyt engaged in the grocery business. Here he prospered and remained for thirteen years, at which time he again moved, this time to Abilene, Kans., where he went into the cattle business.

From Abilene Mr. Hoyt removed with his family to Colorado, where he continued his operations as a cattle man on a large scale, ranging many thousands of head of stock over the plains and also buying and selling extensively for the general market. Later he located at Whatcom, Wash., where unfortunate investments caused him to lose his fortune, the accumulation of many successful years. This was only one of several similar misfortunes that assailed this energetic man, but his indomitable courage was never daunted by such an occurrence and he soon found other occupations and investments through which he could recoup his wasted fortunes.

It was in 1896 that Mr. Hoyt finally settled in Los Angeles and for almost twenty years he lived a peaceful, happy life here. His wife had borne him five charming children, of whom four were living at the time of his death, three residing at the present time in or near Los Angeles. They are: Anna, the wife of the late J. H. Lane, whose home is a handsome residence on Winfield street, Los Angeles, and with whom the mother makes her home; Harry R., a successful business



Johanna Farchou.

H.F. Danhow

man at Fullerton, Orange county; and Lucas B., living at Hollywood. The other children, two sons, Frank and William, are both deceased.

Mrs. Hoyt is a wonderful old lady, full of the grace and charm that have made the women of her family famous in history for many generations. Her reminiscences of her own life are filled with keen interest, sparkling wit and subtle humor, as are also the stories she delights to tell of her distinguished forbears.

JOACHIM H. F. JARCHOW. The life history of a self-made man is always full of interest, and when there is added to such a story the fact that he came, poor and alone, to our shores, and carved out for himself a name and a place in the modern civilization of the West, keeping for many years well in advance of the westward progress of immigration, and being a pioneer in the truest sense of the word, the tale becomes doubly interesting and valuable. Such an one as this is Joachim H. F. Jarchow, of San Gabriel, where he has made his home for almost forty years, being an important factor in the growth and development of what is now one of the most beautiful and productive portions of this great state, but which was at that time mostly waste land. It is more than sixty years since he first came to American shores, arriving in New York with one lone dollar in his possession, one-half of which he spent for his first breakfast in the strange land. From such an inauspicious beginning he has climbed surely and steadily upward, by the force of his industry, integrity and application, and now, in his declining years, he is enjoying the fruits of these many years of application and honest effort, at his attractive home at Mission Road and Main street, San Gabriel, where amid his orange groves and flowers, surrounded by friends and neighbors, the days go swiftly by.

Mr. Jarchow is a native of Germany, having been born in the northern portion of the empire, some fifty miles from Hamburg, January 13, 1825. He was reared on a farm and at an early age learned to assume his share of the farm duties, aiding with such tasks as milking the cows when he was but a very small boy. When he was eighteen years of age his father

died and he was then obliged to assume a part of the responsibility for the support of a family of seven all younger than himself. He remained on the farm until he was nearly thirty years of age, when he determined to seek greater opportunities in America, and on October 20, 1853, he set sail from Hamburg on a sailing vessel, three months being consumed in the journey to New York, where he arrived January 10, 1854. There Mr. Jarchow met a friend who supplied him with transportation to Buffalo, where he secured employment cutting wood. Later he found work on a small farm, receiving \$10 a month and his board for milking the cows, tending stock, and caring for the farm generally. The second year his wages were raised to \$12 per month. His next employment was on a large ranch, milking twenty or more cows daily. Finally tiring of this employment he went to Stillwater, Minn., where for a year, 1856-57, he worked in a lumber yard, also taking up a claim of government land. Subsequently he left with his three brothers for a point twenty miles below Memphis, Tenn., where they engaged in cutting wood. The Civil war then being in progress and the trend of the fighting being in their direction, the brothers determined to return north, and accordingly made their way back to Minnesota, where they again took up farming on their government claims. They owned one hundred and twenty acres, which they cleared and improved, and engaged in farming and raising stock, principally cows. They were among the first settlers in that locality and were in every sense of the word genuine pioneers, blazing the trails for the civilization that came after them.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Jarchow finally came to California. Tales of the splendid opportunities to be found in the great southwest were continually told, then as now, and finally he determined to find out for himself. Accordingly he sold his Minnesota lands and set his face toward the Pacific, arriving in San Gabriel on February 28 of that same year. At first he rented a small tract, but soon purchased his present home place of ten acres, then all raw land. This he at once commenced to improve, planting it to orange trees, and generally beautifying it for a home place. He has been very successful in his orange culture and is one of the best informed men in this line in the valley. In an early day he sold his oranges for as high as \$5 per box, and at one sea-

son he took the prize at the Pasadena fair, this being a gold medal, and the only one awarded. Many other medals also have been awarded to Mr. Jarchow at other orange fairs and exhibits, all of which he has taken an especial pride in. He was member of the grange in an early day, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the community, being progressive and wide awake on all questions of public welfare, and standing always firmly on the side of right and progress. The water interests of his district have also received his active and intelligent support and he has aided materially in many ways in the development of the present system. For a number of years he was water superintendent for his district. Educational matters also have claimed their share of the ability and time of this hardy pioneer, and he has served his school district very capably as a member of the board of school trustees.

Mr. Jarchow has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sophia Bruck, their marriage being solemnized in 1862, in Minnesota. Her death occurred at San Gabriel in 1900. Two years later, also in San Gabriel, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Johanna Kretschmer, the widow of Otto Kretschmer and the daughter of Henry Lahl. Mrs. Jarchow was born in Germany and came to the United States February 16, 1882. Although now almost ninety years of age Mr. Jarchow is still active and interested in all that concerns the welfare of the community.

ARTHUR M. HARRISON. The success of Mr. Harrison in the line of chicken farming is a good example of what can be done on a small piece of ground in Southern California by a man with no previous experience in that direction. Arthur M. Harrison is a booster for Van Nuys, the California town where he has established his ranch of five acres, where besides the raising of poultry he has interested himself in fruit culture, having set out on his property three hundred trees of peaches, apricots and walnuts.

A native of New Brunswick, Mr. Harrison was born March 10, 1871, and received a business education, at the age of fifteen years leaving school, after which he followed a mercantile life for a number of years, in 1893 removing to Chicago, where he soon secured employment in a

bank, his association with the banks of Chicago continuing thereafter for a period of fifteen years. Ill health caused him to leave that city for California, and in 1910 he came to this state, settling in Monrovia, where he remained one year, there making his start in the poultry business with a flock of five hundred White Leghorns. In July, 1911, he moved to Van Nuys, Cal., where he purchased his present property of five acres, and increased the number of his flock which now comprises fifteen hundred laying hens of the White Leghorn strain, and ships his eggs to Los Angeles twice a week. Mr. Harrison has met with success in his new venture, profits for the year 1914 amounting to \$1500, or \$2 apiece from seven hundred and fifty laying hens. Every two years he turns off stock, thus using only young hens, and it is his aim to raise one thousand pullets yearly. The three chicken houses, 15x180 feet, upon his property, were built by Mr. Harrison himself, and he operates three Jubilee Incubators of five hundred capacity each.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Van Nuys, the Federation of Poultrymen of Southern California and the Van Nuys, Owensmouth and Marion Fruit Growers' and Canners' Association. He was married in Monrovia, July 28, 1910, to Lillian M. Davis, a native of Lockport, Ill.

JAMES CONNER. Situated in the midst of a fine lemon grove of twelve and one-half acres is the pretty California home of James Conner, in the little city of Glendale among the foothills, and on his estate range the Brown Swiss and Jersey cattle which comprise the sanitary farm dairy of which Mr. Conner is the owner and proprietor. A native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born March 28, 1874, Mr. Conner came to the United States at the age of seventeen years, and his experience since that time has been entirely in the dairy business, so that he is eminently fitted for the management of his California farm, the milk from which is recommended by physicians especially for use by invalids and infants.

In his early life Mr. Conner was engaged in the dairy business near Stamford, Conn., being one of the first to supply the famous Gail Borden with milk for his Eagle Brand of condensed milk. From Connecticut Mr. Conner went to Birmingham,

Ala., where he was put in charge of a herd of two hundred Holstein cows belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company upon a testing experimental farm. Thence he removed to California in June, 1903, becoming the first manager of the large O. J. Stough Ranch at Burbank, later moving to Glendale, where he established a dairy. Besides his lemon grove, which produces from fifteen hundred to two thousand boxes of fruit at each picking, Mr. Conner also leases twenty-five acres of alfalfa property which in the year 1914 produced ten tons to the acre. The lemon orchard he farms on shares for the owner, but the dairy is his own property, and after a careful study of the different types he determined to stock his dairy with Jersey and Brown Swiss animals, the latter being the only breed of cows never known to have tuberculosis. Many of his cows were purchased from a large importer in Hinsdale, Ill., there being two in his herd that cost \$3000 and others worth \$5000. It is his intention to make this an exclusive Brown Swiss dairy farm, there already being fifteen of that famous breed in his herd, and a full-blooded Brown Swiss bull four years old. A cow of this breed gives eight gallons of milk daily, and these owned by Mr. Conner are the only animals of this variety west of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Conner was united in marriage with Lettie A. Wilson, also a native of Ireland, and they are the parents of five children, namely, Helen M., Cerretta, James T., Fred A. and Frank. With his sons Mr. Conner supervises the work done upon his farm, assuming many of the tasks personally, so that the milking, the aerating of the milk, and the milking barn, with its hardwood and cement floors, and good drainage and ventilation, are in every respect well looked after, with the result that the patrons, to whom the milk is delivered within two hours after milking, receive the best, both in quality and in sanitary handling.

judge in Missouri, a justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. The son was born in St. Charles, Mo., and grew up in that city, and after finishing his education was engaged in the wholesale woolen business in St. Louis for many years. Coming to Los Angeles as a tourist, in 1895, he decided to settle here, and founded the Lewis Woolen Company, wholesale dealers in woolens, and in a few years was enabled to retire from business.

Always having been interested in poultry, and having had a few chickens at his home in Missouri, Mr. Lewis now engaged in that business on a large scale on the Los Feliz road, north of Los Angeles, confining himself to the White Leghorn breed. After having continued at this location for a few years, he removed to his present ranch on Washington boulevard, near Venice, Cal., in the summer of 1911, where he has one of the most modern and sanitary chicken ranches in the county, consisting of two thousand laying hens, which number he intends to increase to three thousand in the year 1916. A student of conditions, feed and the proper care of chickens, Mr. Lewis has made many remarkable inventions along these lines, from ideas entirely his own, which give to his ranch an equipment not found on similar places, and to the vital point of cleanliness the success of his establishment is in large part due. He has six houses, 40x50 feet in dimension, with running water in all, and a cement walk for each house, sheltered for a space of five feet by overhanging roof in rear and ten feet in front, for the entire distance of three hundred feet. Also twenty houses 10x40, making this row two hundred feet, or a total of 500 feet of chicken houses now in operation. The roosts, which are removable, are operated by pulleys, so that they can be lifted when the floor is cleaned, the floors beneath them being of cement. The brooder house has a glass front, the Philo system of brooding being installed there, which does away almost entirely with artificial heat, and here the baby chicks are kept for one week, after which they are taken to an outdoor brooder. The scratching pens are covered by an inclined roof, which forms a protection alike from the sun in warm weather and from the wind and rain in the winter. Mr. Lewis feeds five kinds of grain to his poultry, wheat, cracked corn, milo maize, hulled barley and rolled barley, and uses the Peta-

GRAYSON LEWIS. It was after about twenty years spent in another line of occupation that Mr. Lewis was enabled to retire and devote his attention to the raising of chickens on an extensive scale, which was a subject in which he had always taken much interest. Mr. Lewis is the son of Hon. Edward A. Lewis, a prominent

Iuma dry mash, which he always keeps before the chickens in sanitary feeding bins. Alfalfa is kept growing in each yard, protected by wire screens over the top, so that the fowls can eat the green without scratching up the roots, the alfalfa always being well watered and kept green and growing. Mr. Lewis keeps no roosters on the ranch, selling only non-fertile eggs, the baby cocks being sold at one pound weight for broilers. All his chicks he buys in one thousand lots from George C. England, the famous poultryman of Inglewood, Cal., and his eggs he sells at his own door to people from Los Angeles and the beach cities who come in their autos and are sure of getting strictly fresh eggs at the market price. Mr. Lewis has made a life study of the raising of poultry, and is constantly improving his system, but much of the credit for his success he claims is due to his wife, formerly May Kellogg, of Detroit, Mich., who is his able and enthusiastic assistant in all matters connected with his prosperous ranch.

Aside from his extensive poultry raising, Mr. Lewis is interested in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM HAYWARD. For many years William Hayward was one of the well-known hotel men in Los Angeles. After disposing of his interests in the Hayward Hotel, located at Seventh and Hill streets, he purchased the Burlington on East Second street, and for more than a dozen years continued to conduct this place, giving his entire time and attention to its management. His retirement came in 1912, and from then until the time of his death, which occurred June 26, 1914, Mr. Hayward was not associated with any active business interest, although he continued to keep in touch with the general affairs of the city and to be especially watchful of the real estate market, making investments from time to time. In his career as a hotel man in Los Angeles, he made an enviable reputation for himself and formed many warm and lasting friendships. His hotel was much in favor with traveling men, and wherever this fraternity of the road are to be found there will also be found warm words for the late proprietor of the Burlington.

Mr. Hayward was a native of England, having been born in Sheffield, February 11, 1845, the son of William and Harriet (Howe) Hayward. He received his education in the Sheffield schools and when he had arrived at the necessary age he enlisted for service in the British army. His term of enlistment having expired, he determined, when twenty-one years of age, to come to America, locating in Boston, where he remained for two years, being engaged in the butcher business during that time. Later he went to Shreveport, La., where for eight years he followed the same line of occupation, meeting with much success. At the end of that time he again moved westward, this time going to Waco, Tex., walking the entire distance of about five hundred miles, there being neither railways nor other regular means of transportation. He was in Waco from 1871 to 1881, here again engaging in the butcher business. He then went to Williams, Ariz., where he became interested in the same business, this time extending his interests to the industry of cattle raising as well, continuing thus from 1881 to 1898. While Mr. Hayward was giving his time and attention to his various interests, Mrs. Hayward became interested in business enterprises herself, and after a time found herself in active charge of a hotel. This undertaking flourished under her skillful management and its scope demanded additional care, so that in 1898 Mr. Hayward disposed of his other enterprises and for the two years following they worked together in this undertaking. On July 2, 1900, when the town of Williams was destroyed by fire, Mr. Hayward was burned out and did not feel that further investment in the Arizona town was desirable. Accordingly, he came to Los Angeles and purchased the old Ainsworth hotel, rechristening it the Hayward. At the end of a year he disposed of his interests there and purchased the Burlington, which he conducted until his retirement in 1912.

Aside from his popularity as a hotel man, Mr. Hayward was well known in fraternal circles and to a wide circle of friends. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Woodmen of the World. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Hayward took place in St. Louis, August 22, 1874, uniting him with Miss Minna Temme, the daughter of William and Katherine (Kisker) Temme, and the descendant of a long line of noted German ancestry dating



John A. Stieck

back for many centuries and well known in the Fatherland as noted tobacco importers. Mrs. Hayward bore her husband three children, two daughters and one son, Charles, who died at the age of twenty-five years. Ruth is the wife of Jesse J. Tilley, a business man of Los Angeles, while Ray is married to William Ergman, an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad. Both daughters are well known in Los Angeles, where they have resided for many years. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hayward has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, where she has many friends.

JOHN C. STICK. One of the leading young attorneys of Los Angeles today is John C. Stick, whose offices are in the Wesley Roberts building, where he conducts a large and growing practice. Mr. Stick was admitted to the bar of California in 1908 and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where he has met with much deserved success. He is attorney for a number of prominent corporations and business firms and makes a specialty of corporation and probate law. Mr. Stick started his business career as a school teacher, following this line of occupation while he pursued his legal studies. In this way he not only made his way to the goal of his desire, but also garnered much valuable information about human nature by the way.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stick was born in Hanover, January 29, 1883, the son of W. C. and Lamanda (Rohrbaugh) Stick, who now reside in Manchester, Md. He received his early education in the public schools of Manchester, Md., attending there from 1889 to 1897. When he was fourteen years of age he entered Glenville Academy, at Glenville, Pa., where he continued until 1900, when he entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, Md., graduating in the class of 1904 with the degree of A.B. He then taught school in New York and Pennsylvania during 1904, 1905 and 1906, after which he came to California. Here he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar. He was admitted to the bar of the state of Arizona, on motion, May 5, 1915, and to the United States District court and United States Circuit Court February 10, 1908.

The marriage of Mr. Stick was solemnized in South Pasadena, June 1, 1911, the bride of his choice being Miss Ethyl B. Kohl, the daughter of

Martin Kohl, of that city. Of their union one son has been born, John C. Stick, Jr., born in 1912. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stick have many friends in Los Angeles and vicinity. Mr. Stick is a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles, and is also a Mason. In politics he is a Republican and is taking a keen interest in local affairs and stands high in party confidence.

THOMAS A. SMITH. Although himself a native of Missouri, Thomas A. Smith, esteemed citizen of Azusa, and resident of Southern California for almost forty years, is the descendant of an ancient German line of ancestry, his father being a native of the Fatherland. Mr. Smith has resided at various points in Southern California since making this state his home, and is well known for his religious work, having been associated with the Holiness church for many years, and being at this time pastor of a church of that denomination in Pasadena. His father, Conrad A. Smith, emigrated from the land of his birth to the United States in 1834, going first to St. Louis, and later to Warrenton, Warren county, Mo., where he established himself in business, and where the son, Thomas A., was born. The elder Smith was a pioneer of Warrenton, engaging in the boot and shoe business there, and conducting this enterprise with success for more than forty years. He occupied a place of prominence in the town, being elected mayor on the Democratic ticket three times, and he served the public welfare in other ways also. He married Rhoda Davis, of Missouri, a first cousin of the late Bishop E. M. Marvin, a celebrated divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She died in 1844, leaving two children. The second marriage of Mr. Smith united him with Miss Polly Chiles, a native of Alabama, who passed away in 1877, leaving three children: Rhoda, now deceased; Phoebe M., now Mrs. William Roberts, of Azusa; and Thomas A.

Thomas A. Smith was born in Warrenton, Warren county, Mo., April 11, 1853. His boyhood was spent in his native city, where he received a good education, first in the public schools and later he attended Central Wesleyan College for four years. Under his father he learned the boot and shoe trade, becoming a skilled workman, and later also mastered the trade of tobacconist,

became a capable photographer and also a telegraph operator. His principal occupation, however, was in the boot and shoe line. In 1878 he came to California, locating first at Downey, and later he purchased five acres near Azusa and engaged in his trade as boot and shoe maker, in the meantime planting his ranch to oranges. In 1881 his father joined him and purchased an additional ten-acre tract, upon which he also engaged in orange growing.

The marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in 1875, at Columbus, Mo., uniting him with Miss Eva I. Smith, the daughter of Rev. L. A. and Mary (Dickinson) Smith, of that place. Mrs. Smith has borne her husband five children, as follows: C. Leslie, Delta Cornelius, Cornwell E., Polly and Guy, all of whom are well known in Azusa and vicinity.

Although he has owned property at Azusa for many years, Mr. Smith has not made his home there continuously. In 1883 he took up a government claim at Gladstone, improved the place, erected a comfortable home, and there conducted a boot and shoe making business for some time. In 1889 he was again at Azusa, and secured a government contract to carry the United States mail from that point to Covina, remaining in this service for four years. In 1914 he moved into town and built a home there, although he still owns his original orange grove, which now numbers ten acres, all in bearing trees.

In his religious associations Mr. Smith has for many years been a member of the Holiness Church. For a number of years he was elder and recorder of the branch at Azusa, and later became pastor of the Pasadena church.

his Castle Sans Souci, which is built in Tudor-Gothic style and contains a baronial hall and a Louis XV drawing room, Flemish-Gothic dining room and Louis XVI bed chamber, the castle entrance guarded by two lions of Carrara marble one hundred and fifty years old, which formerly guarded the palace of the Doges at Venice, Italy, and now upholds the Schloesser coat-of-arms, Dr. Schloesser has collected a great number of valuable paintings, carvings and statuary which lend to his home the interest of an art gallery, as well as tapestries, three Gothic coats of mail of the fifteenth century and the family coat-of-arms frescoed upon the ceiling of the baronial hall, which endow the place with the true spirit of a mediæval castle. It is needless to say that Dr. Schloesser has been a great traveler, having made several tours of the world, during which he has been received by the royal houses of different lands and has brought home many of the interesting foreign souvenirs which, together with those handed down from his ancestors, make his home one of the most unique as well as one of the most beautiful in Southern California.

The family of Dr. Schloesser has been prominent both in Germany and America. A great-aunt, who was a singer of note, became the wife of Count Paul von Hopfgarten, Lord Chamberlain to Frederick William III of Prussia and captain of the regiment which was the favorite body-guard of Emperor William I. A cousin was the well-known General Victor von Vahlkampf, personally decorated by Emperor William I with the Order of the Iron Cross, who in the siege of Paris in 1871 served under Field Marshal Count von Moltke, who was related by marriage to the family of Dr. Schloesser. Though of noble lineage on both sides of the house, Dr. Schloesser himself was born in the United States and began his career with the ordinary public school education of American children. Chicago was his birthplace, where he was born April 19, 1851, the son of Rudolph and Amalia (Hoffmann) Schloesser, his mother belonging to the von Groppe family of high standing in Germany, and his uncle, Francis A. Hoffmann, serving as lieutenant-governor of Illinois during the Civil war. The early education of Dr. Schloesser was received in the public schools of Chicago and the Select High School of Prof. C. J. Belleke, and he continued his education at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and

ALFRED GUIDO RUDOLPH SCHLOESSER. Castles in Spain and other countries of Europe are not the only magnificent homes preserving ancestral interests; for in Southern California Dr. A. G. R. Schloesser, who comes from a prominent German family and whose ancestors frequented the royal court of that country, has built for himself two castles in the city of Hollywood, where the snow-capped mountains and blue sky form perhaps as beautiful, if not as historic, a setting as the storied rivers and mountain fastnesses of European countries. Here in

Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of M. D., and with post-graduate courses at the universities of Wurzburg, Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. While studying in Vienna in 1873 he offered his services as assistant physician in the Imperial Royal Allegemeines Krankenhaus during an epidemic of cholera. His special study, however, was that of dermatology and laryngology, along which lines he practiced for a number of years after his return to Chicago. That city will long remember the Schloesser family, for the Doctor's father was a prominent banker and real estate operator there for many years, in fact one of the pioneers of the city, and an associate of Marshall Field, Pullman and Potter Palmer, and built the Schloesser block, one of the first great office buildings in the city after the great fire of 1871. Dr. Schloesser himself was an intimate friend of James G. Blaine, and it was through the latter's introductions that he was enabled to meet many of the ambassadors and consuls during his foreign travels, as well as gain reception at royal houses.

In 1894 Dr. Schloesser bought a mine in Lassen county, Cal., paying \$10,000 for the same, which, after being developed, yielded a net profit of \$25,000 a month, and although being the owner of the mine himself, Dr. Schloesser entered into all stages of the work therein, from pick and shovel to the assay office, in order that he might become thoroughly familiar with mining. On this property he erected a hundred-ton cyanide mill, the first of the kind in Lassen county. Coming to Los Angeles in 1909, he entered into the bond investment and real estate and loan business on a large scale, and attracted by the excellent climate of this part of the state built his beautiful castle home in Hollywood, one of the suburbs of Los Angeles.

Fraternally Dr. Schloesser is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. The social clubs to which he belongs are the Jonathan, Gamut and Hollywood clubs, and he is also an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Board of Trade. His marriage with Emma M. R. McDonell, daughter of Gen. A. A. McDonell, was solemnized in Chicago, November 19, 1874, and they are the parents of four children, Alexander R., Mrs. J. G. Barnett, Mrs. George F. Stone and Mrs. Eric E. Eastman.

VOLNEY S. BEARDSLEY. As president of the Beardsley Electric Company of Los Angeles and one of the most prominent manufacturers of automobiles in California, Volney S. Beardsley occupies a high place in the commercial life of the city, and is also personally popular with a wide circle of friends. He has been associated with the automobile business in some capacity since coming to Los Angeles in 1901 and since his earliest manhood he has been in the business of manufacturing vehicles of a high class, forsaking the business of making buggies and carriages on the advent of the automobile into modern life. He is a member of several exclusive clubs in Los Angeles, including the Gamut Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and in his religious views holds to the English Lutheran Church. In his political preferences Mr. Beardsley is a Republican, and while never seeking official recognition he is well informed and an independent thinker, taking a keen interest in all political issues, particularly questions which affect the municipality.

Mr. Beardsley is a native of Ohio, born at Garrettsville, January 6, 1868, the son of John S. and Nancy Beardsley. There he attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter at the age of seventeen years. He then entered the Ohio Business College in Mansfield, where he graduated at the end of a year, and following this was engaged with the Mansfield Buggy Company as bookkeeper for six years. At the end of this time he was elected treasurer of this company and for an additional six years occupied this position of trust and responsibility. He then disposed of his interests and started the Beardsley & Hubbs Company, manufacturers of vehicles. In 1901 he sold his interest in this company and came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. Mr. Beardsley came to Los Angeles to accept a position as sales manager for the Auto Vehicle Company, with which he remained for five years, then organizing the California Auto Company, distributors for Firestone-Columbus and Columbus Electric cars, Mr. Beardsley being the president of the local company and serving in this capacity for four and a half years. At that time he organized the Beardsley Electric Company, of which he has been president since its incorporation. They have salesrooms at 1250-1260 West Seventh street, and a factory at Wilhardt and San Fernando streets, where they employ forty high-class

mechanics and manufacture both commercial and pleasure cars. They have three models in the pleasure car and two in the commercial, and all are extremely popular, especially with the local public. The business has prospered and is now one of the best established in Southern California. The marriage of Mr. Beardsley and Miss Minnie M. Mitchell was solemnized December 25, 1892, in Mansfield, Ohio.

HARRY STEPHEN McCALLUM. Civic affairs of large import have received the thoughtful attention of Mr. McCallum since he became a resident of Los Angeles in 1907 and embarked in the practice of law, maintaining offices at present at No. 456 South Spring street. The pursuance of problems directly identified with the law has not represented the limit of his mental energies, for in common with the progressive citizenship of the municipality he has contributed to local progress and aided in realty development. As might be expected of one of his far-seeing patriotism, he has rendered efficient service as a member of the Boosters' Club and the Citizens' committee of one thousand as well as in other organizations tending toward local advancement. One of his largest civic achievements has been in connection with the Federated Improvement Association of Los Angeles, which he served in the capacity of vice-president for one term and of which he is now officiating as president for the second term. The Vermont Square Improvement Association, of which he was president for five terms, received the benefit of his tactful, efficient oversight and executive ability, while he has the honor of having established through his personal efforts the first branch Carnegie library in the city.

The early years of Harry Stephen McCallum were passed in an environment of poverty, for his parents, John J. and Mary Ann (Bates) McCallum, were people of humble circumstances, unable to give him the advantages which his ambitious spirit craved. In Iowa, where he was born July 15, 1857, he attended public schools, also (in 1869-70) the preparatory school of Tabor College, but he was still a mere lad when he began to earn his livelihood in the lead mines of Joplin, Mo. During 1878 he began to work in the gold

mines of Leadville, Colo., where later he leased a saw and shingle mill. During thirteen years of residence in Missouri, Colorado, Utah and Idaho he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and eventually was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Utah. Meanwhile he had worked in the mines at Bingham canyon, Utah, in 1883 and during the same year had gone to Wood river in Idaho, where he engaged as superintendent of mines. As a miner he was a leader among his fellow-workers and accomplished much for the benefit of the Republican party, whose principles he has supported from the time of attaining his majority. Service as a member of the county central committee of Alturas county made him a local party leader and gradually brought him into territorial prominence, which was augmented by his efficient labors as chief clerk of the house of representatives during the thirteenth session of the Idaho territorial legislature. In no small degree he became a factor in the securing of statehood for Idaho.

Public service characterized the residence of Mr. McCallum in Utah as it did in Idaho. As chairman of the Liberal county committee of Salt Lake county he was a factor in the general up-building. Particularly valuable was his work in the interests of a school system for Salt Lake City, and the present system, established in 1891, resulted not a little from his judicious and tactful study of the conditions from an educational standpoint. Under his personal supervision came the election of the first board of education, whom he selected, which body founded the excellent educational system in that city. The attractions of Los Angeles allured him from an established practice in the mountain regions and brought him to Southern California, where he quickly rose to civic and professional prominence and where, the year following his removal hither, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Boyd, a lady of culture, who assists him in dispensing a broad hospitality in their charming home. Besides his mining experiences he has been identified with oil interests, notably the Calabasas Oil Company of California, which he served officially as vice-president. During youth he served as first lieutenant of the Tabor Highland Guard and after removing to Colorado he acted as adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, Colorado National Guard. In religion he and his wife are of the Episcopalian faith.

NORMAN BRIDGE, M. D. With one of the earliest colonies seeking religious freedom in the new world there came from England to Massachusetts in 1632 an earnest Puritan, Deacon John Bridge. Commanding force of character is indicated by his successful efforts in saving the settlement of Cambridge when Hooker seceded to Connecticut in 1636, while his faith in the value of educational institutions appears in his labors in behalf of Harvard College and his gratifying success in planting that university in his home town. On Cambridge Common may now be seen a bronze statue of the Deacon, in the garb of a Puritan, the work of the well-known artists, T. R. and M. S. Gould, and erected in 1882. One of the inscriptions on the monument reads as follows: "This Puritan helped to establish here church, school and representative government, and thus to plant a Christian commonwealth." Another inscription on the monument is: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." As might have been expected of a man so loyal to his adopted country, so stanch in his religious convictions and so earnest in educational affairs, he gave to the nation descendants of true value in citizenship, men of fine minds and brave hearts, and women whose gentle virtues made blessed their homes. Among the most noted of these descendants was Col. Ebenezer Bridge, an officer in the Revolution and a man who commanded his forces gallantly and successfully through the most arduous campaigns and in the most sanguinary engagements.

In the sixth generation of descent from Deacon John came James Madison Bridge, whose life of earnest struggle to maintain his family by the tilling of the soil merited a greater financial recompense than was his to enjoy. For years he lived on a small and rocky farm a few miles from the village of Windsor in the Vermont hills, and on that unproductive tract he managed to earn the necessities for wife and children, three in number. The elder son, Edward, became a soldier in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, was injured at Shiloh, but recovered and participated in many later important battles, finally dying near the end of his period of service. The youngest child, a daughter, is now Mrs. Susan B. Hatch, of Des Moines, Iowa. The second son, Norman, was born on the little Vermont farm December 30, 1844, and accompanied the family to Illinois in 1856, settling near

Malta, De Kalb county, on an undeveloped tract of land destitute of fence or buildings or improvements of any kind. The struggle for a living, that had been so keen in Vermont, seemed scarcely less severe in those early days of Illinois life, and the sons gave up hope of schooling in order that they might lighten the burden for their parents. The father died in 1879, but the mother, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Ann Bagley, survived him for many years, passing away in 1903 at a very advanced age.

Without any collegiate or university advantages and lacking even academy advantages, Norman Bridge left high school and during the winter of 1862-63 taught a country school, while in 1864 he was a postoffice clerk at Sycamore and in 1865 a fire insurance agent in Grundy county. Meanwhile he had studied Latin and Greek for two years and had taken up a course in medicine through private study. During 1866-67 he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan and in 1868 he was graduated from the Northwestern University with the degree of M. D. The same degree was conferred upon him by Rush Medical College in 1879, and in 1889 he received the degree of A. M. from Lake Forest College. With the spirit of self-help manifest in his character from boyhood he devoted his vacation months to the harvesting and the threshing of grain on the farm of his father near Malta. Immediately after graduation he became an instructor in medicine. It seems little short of remarkable that from 1868 to the present time his name has appeared as member of the faculty of some medical college, first for two years with his alma mater, then for three years with the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and since early in 1874 with the Rush Medical College (now the medical department of the University of Chicago), in which he is now emeritus professor of medicine. For nearly twenty years he was an attending physician in Cook county hospital and in the Presbyterian hospital of Chicago. His first position in Rush came as the result of a contest in lecturing before the faculty and students. At that time medical colleges were on a low plane of professional service. Conditions of admission were very low and only two courses of lectures were required for graduation. The trustees were mostly members of the faculty. Realizing the great need of improvement, Dr. Bridge devoted himself strenuously to the secur-

ing of longer courses, higher standards, more laboratory work and university connection. As a result of his progressive policy Rush, now a department of the great University of Chicago, has a course of study formidable in comparison with that of the '70s, and the graduates are far better qualified for success than those of the earlier period. Both professional men and the general public appreciate the importance of the change.

Through the decade of the '80s Dr. Bridge accepted appointive public office for seven years, first as a member of the Chicago Board of Education for three years and afterward as the Republican election commissioner for four years. Each political appointment came as a surprise and without solicitation. Carter Harrison, Sr., tendered him the appointment to the school board and Judge Richard Prendergast offered him the commissionership. As soon as he had qualified on the school board he was chosen vice-president and soon was raised to the presidency to fill out the fractional year, after which he was elected for a full year. As he was stanchly Republican and the board consisted of twice as many Democrats as Republicans, it will be seen that politics did not enter into his selection, which was a tribute to his fine mental endowments, his executive ability and capacity for leadership. The law required that at least one member of the board of election commissioners should be a Republican, and he was selected as representative of his party. The other two commissioners were Democrats and the county court also was Democratic. His first appointment was for the fractional part of a year. Near the end of the period the Tribune, the leading Republican organ, began to attack his Republicanism because he had a personal friend who edited a rival daily. In one of its Sunday issues the Tribune contained a severe editorial attack upon him because of his alleged failure to accomplish a certain result in the canvassing board on the previous Friday. It happened that the Doctor had most earnestly endeavored to accomplish the end desired, but had been outvoted, as the Tribune on Saturday had truthfully reported. On Monday both the Daily News and the Inter-Ocean printed in parallel paragraphs the two articles of Saturday and Sunday, exposing their inconsistency. This led to renewed attacks on the part of the Tribune and renewed retorts from the other publications, culminating on Sun-

day in a libel on the professional character of Dr. Bridge on the part of the Tribune. Accompanied by his attorney, the Doctor visited the editorial office of the attacking paper and held a restrained conversation with the editor. The following day an editorial apology and correction appeared on the editorial page of the Tribune, and at the end of his appointive year, which occurred during the week of the newspaper war, the county judge re-appointed the Doctor for a full term of three years, which he served without further attacks, and with satisfaction to all and much honor to himself.

The marriage of Dr. Bridge in 1874 united him with Miss Mae Manford, daughter of the late Rev. Erasmus and Hannah (Bryant) Manford, the former a Universalist clergyman of the old school for more than a half century and meantime a publisher of various denominational periodicals. Dr. and Mrs. Bridge visited Europe in 1889 and 1896, and on both occasions he visited the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Geneva, Strassburg, Heidelberg and Erlangen. A subsequent European trip in 1906 was devoted to business, leaving no leisure for professional research.

Considerations of health caused Dr. Bridge to remove from Chicago to Southern California in January, 1891. For a time he made his home in Sierra Madre, but in 1894 removed to Pasadena, and from there came to Los Angeles during 1910. Upon regaining his health he resumed his professional lectures in Rush Medical College. From 1893 until 1900 he continued autumn work in the Presbyterian hospital, while the college lectures were not discontinued until 1905, but at that time, through pressure of great and growing business responsibilities, he permanently concluded college and hospital work and lessened his professional practice. However, he has not wholly withdrawn from medical writing and his articles still appear on occasion in leading medical journals. Four books represent his contribution to the permanent literature of the period, namely: *The Penalties of Taste, Rewards of Taste, House-Health and Tuberculosis*, the last-named being a re-cast of his college lectures on the subject. Associations benefiting by his membership include the following: American Climatological Association (of which he served as president for a year), Association of American Physicians, American Academy of Medicine, Wisconsin Academy of

Science, Arts and Letters, Los Angeles Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles County, California State and American Medical Associations, the Union League, Hamilton and University Clubs of Chicago, Sierra Madre Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, California, University and Sunset Clubs of Los Angeles, Annandale and Midwick Country Clubs.

Throughout all of his life Dr. Bridge states that he has been a debtor to the joy of work. With him a vacation is a change, not a cessation, of activity. The leisure hours from professional labors have been filled with some work for the educational welfare of the community or for the general public good. For many years he has served as a trustee of Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena, which he has seen develop from a small academy into a college of technology of the highest standard. As president of the board he has been a most efficient contributor to this gratifying condition. Interest in education also has led him to take an active part in the growing development of the Los Angeles State Normal School and the other institutions well-known throughout the southwest. During 1900 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders of Pasadena, which framed a new charter for the city and was largely instrumental in its adoption.

Associated with E. L. Doheny and the late Charles A. Canfield, after 1906 Dr. Bridge became a factor in oil and gas development. Much of his time is now devoted to his large petroleum interests. At this writing he is vice-president and treasurer of the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Huesteca Petroleum Company, secretary and treasurer of the American Petroleum Company and the American Oilfields Company, also vice-president and treasurer of the Mexican National Gas Company. While many of the oil interests lie in California, not a few have been connected with Mexico, and as business frequently takes him to that republic, he has formed a number of warm friendships with prominent men of that country, where notwithstanding the vicissitudes and changes in the government he has suffered few losses aside from such as are entailed through temporary cessation of development work. The executive ability of Dr. Bridge appears in every professional and business pursuit, but is nowhere more in evidence than in his oil companies, and it is typical of the singular breadth of his achievements that he should have

entered an industry to which men had devoted their entire lives, yet quickly equalled them in knowledge of most intricate affairs and in judgment concerning profitable fields for oil development. To such citizens is the great region by the western sea indebted for its rapid advancement in every line of endeavor and in every worthy department of human activity.

BRUCE H. CASS. For more than twenty-five years Bruce H. Cass has been a resident of Los Angeles, and throughout that time he has been closely associated with the business life of the city and a prominent factor in its development both commercially and in matters of civic progress. He came first to the city in 1888, removing from Oklahoma, where he had resided for a number of years, and where he was well and favorably known. Arriving here he engaged in the hardware business in conjunction with his brother, under the firm name of Cass Brothers Stove Company. Later there were several changes in the membership of the firm and the name has since been known as the Cass-Simur-Damerel Company. Of this new company Mr. Cass was elected president and as such has served since. The business of the concern has grown and expanded under the able management of the president, and is now one of the most substantial firms of the city.

Mr. Cass is a native of New York, born in Albion, September 16, 1858. He is the son of P. C. and Amanda M. (Herrick) Cass, both well known in Albion. His boyhood days were spent in his native village, and later his parents removed to Missouri, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he engaged in the cattle business, and was a United States licensed trader in the Indian Territory at Muskogee, South Canadian and McAlester, from 1878 to 1888, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. In addition to his cattle business Mr. Cass also owned and operated a cotton gin at South Canadian, where he made his home while trading with the Indians.

The marriage of Mr. Cass occurred in 1890 in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Louise F. Hunter, of this city. Three children were born to them, Ruth T., Clarence H. and Bernice. Both

Mr. and Mrs. Cass are popular with a wide circle of friends in Los Angeles. Mr. Cass is a member of the Jonathan Club, and also of the Chamber of Commerce and of a number of the civic clubs whose special interests are the uplift and general betterment of local municipal conditions.

HON. LOUIS HEATON ROSEBERRY.
The genealogy of the Roseberry family is traced back to the ancient history of Scotland. In those far-distant days, when travelers were few and means of transportation the most crude, a love of adventure and a desire to seek larger opportunities led many of the name to establish themselves in other portions of the world. Thus it happened that several centuries ago the family had representatives in the north of England, in Wales and Germany, and even in Austria. Sir Archibald Primrose, a leading Scotch representative of the name, was elevated to the peerage in 1700, and three years later took the title of the Earl of Roseberry. As might be expected of people so progressive in impulses, so fond of pioneering and so far-reaching in vision, the various old-world branches had representatives in America in the colonial era, the first migration to the new world occurring in 1740. Intimate identification with the material upbuilding of our country indicated their patriotic impulses. The different branches became associated with various sections of the continent, the home of James Swan and Emma Jane (Adamson) Roseberry being in Oakland, Cal., where February 5, 1880, occurred the birth of their son, Louis Heaton Roseberry, a lifelong resident of California and since the early part of 1912 an attorney of Los Angeles, acting as counsel for the Security Trust & Savings Bank.

Attendance at the Visalia grammar school, at the Oakland high school 1896-98 and at the Leland Stanford University 1899-1903, indicates the educational advantages received by Mr. Roseberry, whose degree of A. B. came from the university and whose law studies were also carried on for a considerable period in that institution. During August, 1904, he went to Santa Barbara and completed his law readings in the office of Judge B. F. Thomas and Henley C. Booth, after which he went before the state supreme court for examination. Upon being admitted to practice in December, 1904, he opened an office at Santa Barbara and continued in that place until his

removal to Los Angeles. Meanwhile he had become a local leader in the progressive branch of the Republican party out of which sprang the new party organization of Progressives. Through his efforts the Progressive Republican League of Santa Barbara was established and became a powerful factor in the overthrow of the old Republican machine organization. During 1908 he was elected to represent the thirty-third district in the state senate for a term of four years. The year after his election he supported Hiram Johnson for governor, taking the stump and making numerous notable speeches in favor of Progressive principles. For such work he was well qualified by fluency of speech, ease of diction and eloquence of oratory, attributes that also have made him popular as a speaker on the Fourth of July and at Memorial day celebrations as well as other public occasions. Besides serving as chairman of the county convention he was a delegate to the state convention that nominated Mr. Johnson for governor.

As a member of the state senate the record of Mr. Roseberry was praiseworthy. The number of measures which he promoted indicates his energy of action and keenness of mind. During 1909 he introduced the Roseberry postal primary law, later withdrawn in favor of the present primary law, under which California nominates all candidates for public offices. In 1911 he introduced the Roseberry employers' liability law and the constitutional amendment (adopted by the voters in 1911) providing for civil service in all state, county and city offices. Through his efforts Santa Barbara secured the State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics for the training of teachers in these branches of education, the only institution of the kind in the entire country. His record as state senator stands in fee simple of all that patriotism means to him and all that ardent devotion to his native commonwealth could inspire in his efficient services. The introduction of a measure did not satisfy him; long and earnestly he would battle for its adoption, and neither time nor influence was withheld from its support. Conscientiously he sought to promote the measures beneficial to district and state. The records reveal the value of his services, but cannot wholly disclose the wide and aggressive nature of his work as senator.

Since the expiration of his service as senator other lines of public duty and private enterprise

have secured his efficient co-operation, notably the California State Board of Health, of which he was appointed attorney in September, 1911, for a term of four years. On removing from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles early in 1912 he entered upon the duties of attorney for the Security Trust & Savings Bank, in connection with which he has supervision of all matters connected with trusts, estates and legacies handled by the institution. Gifted with a broad mind, he has been able to identify himself with many different lines of activity and in each has risen to influence. This is indicated by his membership for several years on the advisory board of Success Magazine and by his contributions to the press of noteworthy articles concerning social, civic, professional and commercial subjects. Many who are gifted with the pen find themselves ill at ease on the lecture platform, but not so with Mr. Roseberry, who is even more effective with his oratorical talents than with his writings and whose place is assuredly among the orators and thinkers of his day. Versatility of mind further appears in his identification with the National Geographic Society, the International Peace Society and the American Embassy Association, while social proclivities are indicated by his membership in the Jonathan Club. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the California Bar Association. Whether viewing his career from the standpoint of profound knowledge of the law, valuable service to the state or a high appreciation of citizenship that leads to the efficient discharge of civic duties, it must be conceded that the life of this native son has reflected honor upon the commonwealth and has added prestige to his chosen city of residence. With his wife, who was Miss Jeannette Morton of Santa Barbara, he has won an established position in the most select social circles of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles and has attained a standing that true culture brings. The long and honorable history of the Roseberry family in this country and on European soil has achieved an added lustre through his forceful personality and rising eminence.

of a man whose oil operations in Canada almost half a century ago were on an extensive scale, and his interest in this particular enterprise is only a natural one. His operations in the California fields have been more than ordinarily successful, and he is at present in control of probably much more acreage in the various producing localities than any other man. He has made a careful and comprehensive study of conditions in the oil industry of the state, both commercially and from the geological standpoint, and his phenomenal success is the result of intelligent application rather than the smile of the fickle goddess of Fortune.

Mr. McLeod is a native of Canada, born in Stratford, November 3, 1871. He is the son of the late John Munro and Jessie Hunter (Brown) McLeod, both natives of Scotland, and descended from sturdy old Scotch families. The father was a noted railroad builder and operator in Canada, and is well known throughout the Dominion. He built the Grand Trunk Line from Sarnia to Toronto, and later went into the oil business at Petrolia, Ontario, Canada. He owned one of the first refining plants in America, and much of his product was disposed of to the Grand Trunk Railway.

The elder McLeod finally located in New Westminster, B. C., and the young John Munro received his early education there, completing the common grades and preparing for entrance to the high school, when he determined to go into business and opened a mercantile store in his home city, he being then but eighteen years of age. After a few years in this occupation he disposed of his interests and went in for dairying and farming in the region of New Westminster, where he met with much success during the following few years. Then tales of the golden opportunities offered in Southern California found their way to the ears of the future oil magnate, and he again disposed of his interests, and in the summer of 1900 came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home.

At that time Los Angeles was just entering on an era of great prosperity and real estate was exceedingly active. His attention was at once directed to the possibilities in the oil industry, and he began at once to make a careful investigation of the general conditions, and to watch for an opening for profitable investment. His first venture was in the Kern River field, and was on a

JOHN MUNRO McLEOD. One of the most influential and extensive oil operators in Southern California, and indeed on the entire coast, is John Munro McLeod, who since 1900 has made his home in Los Angeles. Mr. McLeod is the son

small scale. After four years he determined to give his attention to real estate and in 1904 he opened a real estate office in Los Angeles, operating independently. Later he organized the firm of Winton & McLeod, operating thereafter on a large scale. They opened up a number of subdivisions, platting, improving and placing on the market much valuable real estate during the next few years. Among these tracts may be mentioned the Calkins Figueroa street tract, the Winton & McLeod Figueroa street tract, and the Winton & McLeod Figueroa street tracts, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The holdings of Mr. McLeod and of the various companies at whose head he stood at that time were very extensive, and the money shortage during the panic of 1907 caused him to exert every possible effort to tide over their several affairs without misfortune, and after the passing of the crisis he withdrew from the real estate business and gave his attention again to the oil industry. At this time he made a complete survey of the California oil fields in company with one of the most competent geologists in the country, supplementing this with advice and information secured from the oldest and most experienced oil men in the state. In the course of this investigation he visited all the principal fields of the state, including Santa Maria, Kern River, Coalinga, McKittrick and Midway. Later he invested heavily, and against the advice of many experts, so-called, secured leases, which owing to these adverse reports he was unable to secure money to develop and so was forced to abandon. Prominent among this list was forty acres, part of what is now known as the Hale-McLeod property. Later Mr. McLeod again secured the lease on this property, together with additional adjoining property, and it has since proved to be one of the best producing properties in the district. In the Midway field he also made careful investigation, and here again went against the opinion of the majority by declaring that oil could be found below the salt water line, which had always been contended by the best operators to be the "bottom-water" below which oil would never be found. Mr. McLeod is always ready to back his own judgment, and in this instance he has been fully justified, for the wells of this locality are among the best producers in any field, and the stockholders in his various companies have

reaped handsome profits on their several investments.

Today Mr. McLeod is one of the most extensive oil operators and promoters in the state. He is vice-president of the Hale-McLeod Company, president of the Four Investment Company; director of the 32 Oil Company; and is heavily interested in the General Petroleum Oil Company. Together with his associates, Mr. McLeod has handled a greater number of oil lands, combining a greater acreage, than almost any other company interested in the California fields. The acreage financed and operated through Mr. McLeod amounts to more than seventeen thousand acres, and includes the wells of over twenty companies, and represents a combined investment of more than \$5,000,000.

The splendid success with which Mr. McLeod has met in his oil investments has placed him in the forefront among the men who have been instrumental in the development of the resources of Southern California. He has added materially to the wealth of the state, and through his enterprises has been the means of making many other men independently wealthy, while many hundreds have received lucrative employment through the promotion of his industries.

The commercial pursuits of Mr. McLeod have kept him away from the city for so much of his time that he has never become intimately identified with the various civic movements, although he is well posted and keenly interested in all good government movements, and alive in every respect to the welfare of the city. He is a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, where he is well known, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club of Los Angeles, and is also identified with the Scottish Rite and Al Malaikah Shrine and Arab Legion of Honor.

The marriage of Mr. McLeod occurred October 26, 1898, in Vancouver, B. C., with Miss Eva Ethel Largen. To them have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. They are Eva Ethel, John Munro, Jr., Alfred Wellington, and Norman L. McLeod.

CHARLES B. BERGIN. The firm known as the Los Angeles Soap Company is one of the oldest manufacturing companies in the city of Los Angeles, having been established the year previous to the beginning of the Civil war. Be-

ginning in a small way, the company passed through the hands of several different owners, moving from its first location, on Second street between Main and Spring streets, to its present site, covering about three acres extending from East First to Banning, between Alameda and Vignes streets, a location which in early days was given up mostly to the cultivation of oranges and grapes and to vegetable gardens. The stranger at the present day would not realize that this locality, now alive with the sound of numerous factories, was forty years ago laid out in orange groves and grape vineyards, distinctive features of the early days of Los Angeles; any more than one would realize that gardens of oranges, pomegranates and other fruits surrounded by a typical adobe wall once encircled the city's old Spanish church which, as now seen, stands close to the busy street amid numerous places of business, the one reminder of its past surroundings being the little Mexican park or Plaza opposite.

The building of the Los Angeles Soap Company which was completed in 1874 was not very extensive, comprising only one two-story structure which was, however, sufficient to supply the demands of the trade at that time. It is said to be the first industry to use steam power in Los Angeles. Numerous additions were made as the business increased, until at present the plant is the leading one of its kind on the coast, both in regard to convenience for manufacturing and the amount of business carried on. Its goods are now known in practically every store and to thousands of householders between the Pacific ocean and the Mississippi river. The new factory is built entirely of brick and is complete in every detail. As one enters the large, finely-appointed business office and passes through the several departments, the impression becomes deeper and more permanent that the establishment is modern in every detail that goes to make a great soap factory. So much work is done and the output is so large, that machinery to do it all is an absolute necessity. There are made here fifteen million pounds of soap of different kinds and grades in one year. This equals seven hundred and fifty carloads of twenty thousand pounds each, or close to three carloads a day. When full, the kettles all together contain thirty carloads of soap. Three stamping machines are in use which turn out two hundred and fifty cakes a

minute. In the different departments of the factory are employed upwards of one hundred people, and the rooms for all purposes are ample, each operative having plenty of elbow room without intrenching on his neighbor, a fact which greatly expedites the work. From twelve to fifteen trucks are in use for the delivery of raw and manufactured goods. It is needless to speak of the quality of goods made in this factory or the perfect way in which they are packed. There are so many departments that it would require a book to tell all about them. There are coloring materials for the different kinds of soap that cost their weight in silver; there are extracts and oils for perfuming and to give quality which cost as high as \$250 per pound. In a word, nothing is wanting for the production of the finest soaps.

A large proportion of the material used by this concern is supplied by home people; this, together with the wages paid to employes, amounts to no inconsiderable sum, all of which being paid in Southern California is an object lesson to our people, demonstrating the fact that the patronizing of home industry keeps money at home and hence means home prosperity. The company purchase every kind of soap stock offered for sale in Southern California and consume for fuel twenty-five barrels of Los Angeles petroleum oil daily. They use five tons of paper every month, all of which is bought in their own city. The printing bills are over \$500 per month, and they buy and pay cash for all tallow and other ingredients that are offered for sale. It will therefore be seen that they spend their money at home. By increasing their trade the trade in return increases its business.

The first owner of this great business was A. M. Dodson, who later sold out and removed to San Pedro. During the first twelve years of its existence the business had several different owners, in 1872 being owned by a Mr. Cobbler and later coming into the hands of C. W. Gibson, who subsequently became the first president of the Board of Trade of Los Angeles. Other owners were Mr. Shaw and Mr. Summers, the latter now a retired Los Angeles capitalist who in 1874 sold his half interest to W. V. Rinehart and John A. Forthmann, who about that time came from San Francisco to make his home in Los Angeles and is at present the senior partner of the firm. Mr. Rinehart, after a year or two, was appointed Indian agent by the government which necessitated

his absence from the state, which was the cause of his selling his interest in the soap company to W. B. Bergin, the negotiations of the sale being made by J. A. Forthmann, a friend of Mr. Bergin, since the latter was then residing and engaged in soap manufacture in San Francisco. Mr. Gibson also retiring from the company, the business came entirely into the hands of W. B. Bergin and J. A. Forthmann, under whose excellent management it has made rapid growth, in consequence also of the increase in the population and prosperity of this part of the country. For a period of about seventeen years the company continued under the partnership of Mr. Bergin and Mr. Forthmann, until the year 1891, when Mr. Bergin, returning to Ireland, his native land, which he had not visited for forty years, was overtaken by a short illness which proved fatal. He was succeeded in the soap business in Los Angeles by his nephew, John J. Bergin.

In 1897 the business was incorporated under the laws of California. John J. Bergin, vice-president and secretary of the company, passed away January 25, 1912, at which time his brother, Charles B. Bergin, was elected to the same offices. The officers of the company are today, John A. Forthmann, president and treasurer; Charles B. Bergin, vice-president and secretary; A. C. Brode, second vice-president; Frank H. Merrill, general manager and superintendent; C. A. Meyer, assistant superintendent; and Leo P. Bergin, assistant secretary.

The man who is vice-president and secretary of this great and prosperous concern, Charles B. Bergin, came to California in 1893, being a native of Jefferson, Texas, and the son of John A. and Mary E. Bergin. He attended the public schools until coming to Los Angeles, when he completed his education at St. Vincent's College, from which he was graduated in 1897. Since that time he has been with the Los Angeles Soap Company continuously, having been employed in several different departments of this concern. At one time he held the office of private secretary to his brother, John J. Bergin, who was then one of the owners of the company. In 1900 he was elected assistant secretary of the firm, which position he held until 1912, when, at his brother's death, he succeeded him as vice-president and secretary of the company. Having grown up with the business, with its interests at heart continually since boyhood, it is easy to see that Charles B. Bergin

brings to the offices he holds at present a fund of ability and understanding in the work which renders him invaluable. Fraternally Mr. Bergin is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and socially he is a member of the Jontan Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He was married to Miss Louise Eager in Los Angeles, October 3, 1905.

ARTHUR BENEDICT MULLEN. Strikingly different in circumstance and environment from the life of Andrew Mullen was that of his son, the late Arthur B. Mullen, for hardships and privations shadowed the early years of the one, while prosperity and educational advantages brightened the youth of the other, yet both careers had much in common, displaying the same devotion to business, the same aptitude for affairs, the same promptness in decision and the same sagacity of judgment. The senior member of the Mullen-Bluett Clothing Company, having risen from poverty to financial independence through his own unaided energy and ability, was enabled to give to his children far better advantages than any it had been his privilege to enjoy, and of the son it may be said that he availed himself of these opportunities to the utmost, attending school at St. Vincent's until he had completed the regular course of study and had prepared for practical experience in the business world. Upon leaving school he entered the establishment on First and Spring streets and thereafter devoted his time and ability to the promotion of the business. Into his quiet, purposeful business career there entered nothing of the spectacular or unusual. There was a steady concentration of business hours upon business duties, but these did not exclude a leisure of identification with prominent organizations and commercial concerns.

Upon the organization of the Hibernian Bank Mr. Mullen became one of the original stockholders and a charter member of the board of directors. That substantial institution of finance received much of his time and thought and oversight. During the twenty-four years of his residence in Los Angeles he was a member of St. Vincent's parish, a leader in its benefactions, a generous contributor to its maintenance and a munificent assistant

in the support of hospitals and asylums under its charge. For many years he was a leading member of the Knights of Columbus. In the local lodge of Elks he enjoyed the widest popularity. After the death of his father in 1899 he succeeded to a post of greater responsibility in the Mullen-Bluett Clothing Company and when the heirs of the Mullen estate bought out the interests of W. C. Bluett in 1903, one year prior to the death of Mr. Bluett, Arthur B. Mullen took charge of the business as general manager. From that time he conducted it in the interest of the family corporation. While still in the midst of large commercial enterprises, having won a name that stood for the highest integrity in the business world and having become a progressive figure in the onward march of civic advancement, he was suddenly stricken at a banquet at the Alexandria December 9, 1911, and died at the Sisters' hospital on the morning of the 10th, having failed to rally from the unconsciousness into which he had lapsed. From St. Vincent's Church, which for so long had been the recipient of his generosity and his sincere desire to promote the cause of religion, the body was conveyed to Calvary cemetery and there interred. Thus suddenly passed from the midst of large business enterprises a well-known citizen of Los Angeles, whose life had been intimately identified with civic development and whose excellent business qualifications added luster to the honored name of Mullen.

ELMER E. JONES. Great progress made by one man in the business world should lend inspiration to others who are striving for the same magnificent result. The thought of what even the humblest can make of his life by faithful endeavor and by making the most of his opportunities is what the "lives of great men all remind us." From the commonplace life of a bricklayer in one of the eastern cities of the United States to the opulence of a man with a satisfactory income sounds indeed like a fairy tale, but that is what Elmer E. Jones, a prosperous oil operator of Southern California, has made of his life.

Less than fifteen years ago Mr. Jones, who then lived in Pittsburg, Pa., his native city, was engaged in the building contracting business.

Prior to that he had been with his father in the boating and coaling business on the Alleghany river, which he had taken up on leaving school at the age of eighteen, having been a pupil in the public schools and at the Calvert private school. Mr. Jones was born in 1863, the son of John and Margaret Jones, and though for a time he was employed in the same work with his father and was later in business in his home city, he wished to make more of his life. He had not a large amount of money, but getting together enough for the journey west, and taking his wife and children with him, in 1900 he came to Southern California, a glorious future shining before him just as surely as it lighted the hardships of daily life for the brave pioneers who had come west in search of gold many years before.

A year was spent investigating the oil situation, Mr. Jones thereafter making his headquarters at Bakersfield, Cal., in the center of the oil district of the Kern river. Here he operated in oil, at first risking much on promising property but coming steadily to the front in his chosen occupation so that he became the owner of forty-five per cent. of the stock in the Alcides Oil Company and the Producers' Refining Company, with a one-quarter interest in the Big Four Oil Company. He now found himself the owner of a great and increasing fortune. Mr. Jones has now sold the Jones Land and Oil Company to the Standard Oil Company, and since 1911 has been retired from active business, though still keeping interests in oil.

Fraternally associated with the Elks of Bakersfield, Mr. Jones is also a member of the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Sierra Madre Club in Los Angeles, and the Union League Club of San Francisco. In political interests he is allied with the Republicans; in religious belief he is a Protestant. By his marriage in Pittsburg, Pa., in October, 1880, to Lillian Ireland, he had three sons, Walter E., aged twenty-nine years, who has charge of his father's ranch near Whittier; F. Harmar, aged twenty-seven, who is in business with the Standard Oil Company at Whittier; and Charles C., who died in 1914 at the age of thirty-two years. Now that he has accumulated a competency Mr. Jones is glad to return sometimes to his home city in the east where he enjoys renewing old acquaintances and visiting his birthplace. At his home in La-

guna, Cal., he entertains on a large scale, and the generous use of his several automobiles and the dinners and elaborate banquets given at his home and in the hotels of Los Angeles prove to his friends the genuine interest and enjoyment which Mr. Jones finds in their companionship.

ABRAM C. DENMAN, JR. The Southern California Iron and Steel Company is the largest establishment of its kind on the Pacific coast, employing two hundred and thirty men and their business extending over California, Arizona, Oregon and the Hawaiian Islands. Since the year 1913, Abram C. Denman, Jr., has been associated with this company, in March of that year having been made its assistant treasurer, and in September of the same year being elected vice-president and general manager. He is a man eminently fitted for the responsibilities thus laid upon him, having had practical experience as well as the superintendence in foundries and traction companies both in California and the eastern states, before assuming his duties in the Southern California Iron and Steel Company.

The son of Abram Cross and Sarah Hedenberg (Littell) Denman, Abram C. Denman was born in Newark, N. J., December 26, 1875, and received his education in public and private schools, at the New York Military Academy, and from 1892 to 1895 at Cornell University. Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Denman returned to Newark, where he was engaged as apprentice in the foundry of the Benjamin Atha Illingworth Steel Company for a year and a half, after which he became salesman in the New York office of the same firm, which position he retained until 1900, the year of his coming to California, where he settled in the city of Redlands and in 1901 started the San Bernardino Traction Company, of which he himself was both vice-president and general manager. This company built and operated forty miles of electric railway from Redlands to San Bernardino, and from Colton to Highland, a business which in 1910 Mr. Denman sold out to H. E. Huntington in order that he might go into the orange growing and packing industry. In March, 1913, he came to Los Angeles, here becoming assistant treasurer of the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, in September of that year being elected vice-presi-

dent and general manager of the same company, which offices he holds at the present time.

At first known as the California Industrial Company, this firm was organized November 25, 1901, its officers at that time being as follows: Frederick H. Rindge, president; J. S. Torrance, vice-president; Frank A. Garbutt, second vice-president; and Lyman Stewart, William R. Staats, W. L. Stewart and S. L. Merrill, directors, the last-mentioned being also secretary and manager of the company. The factory at that date occupied a space of two and one-half acres, and employed only four men, on January 20, 1908, the officers being changed, as follows: S. I. Merrill, president; William L. Stewart, vice-president; Frank Garbutt, second vice-president; J. A. Pendleton, secretary; and Lyman Stewart, J. S. Torrance, W. W. Douglas, William R. Staats, William L. Stewart, Frank Garbutt and S. I. Merrill as directors. On September 30, 1913, the name of the company became the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, which title it still retains, and the officers were again changed, these gentlemen filling the offices at the present time: W. L. Stewart, president; Abram C. Denman, Jr., vice-president and general manager; S. K. Rindge, treasurer; A. W. Grier, secretary; and W. L. Stewart, Giles Kellogg, R. J. Keown, Abram C. Denman, Jr., S. K. Rindge, William R. Staats and A. W. Grier directors. In 1908 the company added a large nut and bolt works, which produced for them twenty-four tons of bolts the first month, and since that time they have installed more buildings and machinery, so that at present they hold an important place among manufacturing industries on the western coast, in the production of nuts, bolts, line hardware, reinforcing steel bars, and all kinds of steel and iron bars, flat, round and square. They are now just completing a \$40,000 hearth furnace for the making of soft and high grade steel, and have also a large galvanizing plant, covering four and one-half acres of space, having been the first on the coast to install lifting magnets, and having the largest shears of any west coast company for cutting iron, the shears in use by this firm cutting bars five inches square. In June, 1910, they commenced the manufacture of rolled bars, turning out, at that time, thirteen tons a day, while at this date their record is seventy-three tons per day, and they produce three hundred tons of

nuts and bolts a month, and fifteen hundred tons of bars a month.

Mr. Denman, who fills the important offices of vice-president and manager of this great company, which is located at Fourth and Mateo streets, Los Angeles, is also a member of numerous clubs and associations, among them being the California Club and Annandale Country Club, the Cornell University Club of Southern California, the University Club at Redlands, and the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Wars and the War of 1812. In his political associations he is allied with the Republican party, and his religious interests are with the Episcopal Church. The marriage of Mr. Denman with Miss Grace Davis was solemnized in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1897, and they are the parents of three children, Frederick Halsey, Grachen and John Christopher, all of whom attend the public schools of Los Angeles.

to have been the turning point of his career. A native of Peoria, Ill., born in 1858, to Ira Eddy and Caroline A. (Chandler) Benton, he had been graduated from the Peoria high school in 1877 and from that time until 1888 had engaged in farming in Iowa and Kansas, meanwhile in 1883 being united in marriage with Harriet P. Von Schilling, whose faith in his genius had not a little influence in bringing about the change from agriculture to architecture.

Throughout two years of service as a draftsman in the office of the chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka, Kans., Mr. Benton pursued his studies in the School of Art and Design in that city, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then became a draftsman in the office of the chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, but in 1891 resigned the position and removed to Los Angeles, where he formed a partnership with W. C. Aiken for the practice of architecture. In 1896 he purchased the interest of Mr. Aiken and since has continued alone. To enumerate his designs would be to present a list of many of the most noteworthy buildings, public and private, to be found in Southern California. Although possessing taste in every line of architecture his talent for the planning of institutional buildings is most marked. In that respect he perhaps has few superiors in the entire country. It is said that the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., together with the Mary Andrews Clark Memorial home, are not surpassed by any buildings of their kind, not only for outward symmetry and attractiveness, but also for interior convenience and artistic beauty. Tourists who have traveled throughout the world often express the opinion that there is no more charming hotel anywhere than the Mission Inn of Riverside, and the architecture of this noted building expresses the originality of Mr. Benton, as well as his ability to design a structure in perfect keeping with its attractive environment and with the style of architecture typical of Southern California.

A partial list of the buildings designed by Mr. Benton follows: Arlington hotel in Santa Barbara; San Marcos hotel in Chandler, Ariz.; County Club house at Montecito; Arrowhead hotel near San Bernardino; Friday Morning Club house in Los Angeles; Women's Club houses in Covina, Long Beach and Redlands; Episcopal churches in Los Angeles, Hollywood, Covina,

ARTHUR B. BENTON. For many the path of life in early years gives no indication of the avenues into which later activities will turn their steps. Destiny but slowly calls them into their own. Such was the experience of Arthur B. Benton, the eminent architect whom Los Angeles is proud to number among her distinguished citizens and whose creative abilities, as expressed in much of the greatest architecture of Southern California, have brought to him a national reputation. In him the fine heritage of a colonial ancestry, loyal to the welfare of a new country, battling in defense of her institutions and contributing to the common good both in times of war and peace, finds expression in those rare mental and professional attainments that mark the genius of the man and the spirit of his workmanship. The talent that on the one hand has been developed into architectural originality and skill, in another form inspires him with a love for poetry and the arts of music and painting, the whole blending into a well-rounded character symmetrical of spirit and ardent of action. The early years of agricultural enterprise were not without their wholesome effect in the development of both brain and brawn, but at the age of thirty he relinquished permanently all identification with farming pursuits, in order to develop a talent for drawing and designing. Subsequent personal history indicates that change

Duarte, Upland, Montecito, Oxnard and Hueneme; the parish building of the Pro-Cathedral in Los Angeles; the elegant country home of Anita Baldwin-McClaughray at Santa Anita; the dwellings of John T. Gaffey at San Pedro, Lieut-Gov. Wallace near Glendale, E. J. Brent, Waller Chancellor, A. L. Cheney (in Los Angeles), Rev. Charles Hibbard, Alexander Drake and M. E. Tolerton (in Pasadena); also the residence of George B. Linnard at Riverside; the hospital for the University of California in Los Angeles; the buildings for the Harvard and Thacher schools; and many other structures each ideal of its type and substantial in design. That he maintains an intense devotion to all lines of effort associated with his chosen profession appears in his membership in the American Institute of Architects, whose Southern California chapter he assisted in founding and three times served as president; the Engineers & Architects Association of Southern California, in which he has been honored with the presidency, besides serving for years as a director; the Southern California Academy of Science, of which he is president and a director; the Landmark Club, which he assisted in founding; the Southwest Archeological Society and the National Geographic Society. Along the line of investments he serves as a director in the West Coast Apartment Company. That he might evince his practical interest in Los Angeles he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. For years he has been connected with the Episcopal Church and has contributed in a most practical manner to religious work in the community. Indication of his social nature appears in his association with the Santa Barbara Club, the University Club of Redlands, the Jonathan, Athletic, and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, while his heritage of colonial ancestry gives him membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the California Society of Colonial Wars, in which he is a life member and past governor. Politics with him has been subsidiary to good citizenship, but he keeps posted concerning national issues and gives allegiance to Republican principles.

WILLIAM WALLACE WOODS. Another well known figure in banking circles in Los Angeles is William Wallace Woods, whose association with the Citizens National and Citizens Trust

and Savings Banks of this city is well known throughout this part of the state. Mr. Woods is a native of Indiana, having been born at Hagers-town, April 24, 1877, the son of William Wallace Woods, Sr., and Anna Mary Woods. He received his education in the public and high schools of Colorado and New Mexico, and later was employed in the mercantile business with the Charles Ilfeld Company, at Las Vegas, N. Mex. He was married in El Paso, Texas, April 10, 1901, to Miss Marguerite Lucille Ainsa, a native of San Francisco. Her family removed to Texas at the time the first Southern Pacific trains were operated between San Francisco and El Paso, and she was reared and educated there. She has borne her husband two sons, William Wallace Woods, Jr., aged thirteen, and Richard Ainsa Woods, aged seven years.

Mr. Woods is well known in fraternal and social circles in Los Angeles, being a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE. Gen. John L. Beveridge, whose life came to a close in his Hollywood (Cal.) home, May 3, 1910, was a man who had made his mark in the world as a Civil war officer, a member of Congress, the governor of a state and a distinguished lawyer and statesman.

On both sides of the family General Beveridge was descended from Scotch ancestors, the paternal grandfather, Andrew Beveridge, having left his home in Scotland and come to America in 1770 and settled in Washington county, N. Y., when only eighteen years of age. The maternal grandparents, James and Agnes (Robertson) Hoy, came to this country fifteen years later and settled in the same county in New York, where they are now buried. The father of General Beveridge, George Beveridge, was one of eight sons, of whom two enlisted in the War of 1812, but the closing of the war obviated the necessity of their active participation in the struggle. Born in Washington county, N. Y., July 6, 1824, General Beveridge received his early education in his native state, continuing his studies in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, Illinois, when the family removed to that state. Having completed his studies in 1845, he entered the teaching profes-

sion in Tennessee, meanwhile studying law, and was admitted to the bar in Jackson county in November, 1850.

In December, 1847, General Beveridge was married to Miss Helen M. Judson in the old Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, where her father was then pastor. In 1848 they went to Tennessee, and there their two children were born, namely, Alla May and Philo Judson. On account of the mismanagement of an associate, General Beveridge found himself in debt in 1849, and as soon as he could clear himself of this, he returned to Illinois, where, in Sycamore, DeKalb county, he began to practice the profession of law. On account of the reverses through which he had just passed, he also did extra work, such as keeping books for several business houses, as well as some railroad engineering, and upon his removal to Evanston, Ill., in 1854, brighter prospects dawned for him and he opened a law office in Chicago, where he succeeded in gathering about him an influential clientele. The epoch of his life upon which he looked back with the most satisfaction was that of his four years' service in the Civil war. Enlisting as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, he became captain of Company F, and on the 28th of August, 1861, was elected major of this cavalry regiment, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, with which it took part in the campaign of 1862-1863. He was in command of his forces during the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Seven Days Fight around Richmond, and at Gettysburg. At the request of the governor of Illinois he resigned in 1863 and was honorably mustered out, in order to effect the organization of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, he being commissioned colonel of the same. He served in the department of Missouri, taking part in Price's raid, the remainder of his military career taking place in the states of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, he being retained for some time later as president of the military commission at St. Louis, Mo., where, in May, 1865, he received brevet commission as brigadier general. He was finally mustered out in February, 1866, his career having been marked by remarkable ability and gallantry.

At the close of the war General Beveridge returned to Chicago to resume the practice of law. He was elected sheriff of Cook county in Novem-

ber, 1866, after which he continued his legal practice until November, 1870, in which year he was elected state senator. A year later he became congressman-at-large and in 1872 was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Oglesby, which resulted in his becoming governor of Illinois, which office he assumed January 21, 1873. At the close of his term as governor he went into business under the firm name of Beveridge & Dewey, as bankers and dealers in commercial paper in Chicago. In 1881 he was made assistant United States treasurer, which position he filled until 1885. Retiring from active life on account of poor health, he made his home in Evanston, Ill., until the close of the year 1895 which saw his removal to California, where he made his home in the city of Hollywood until the time of his death.

General Beveridge was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected a companion of the first class in the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1882 with insignia No. 2411, being transferred in 1896 to the Commandery of California. He was a member of the Methodist denomination. Of his two children, the elder, Alla May, is now the wife of Samuel B. Raymond and resides in Chicago, the son, Philo Judson, is active in the advancement of the city of Hollywood.

PHILO JUDSON BEVERIDGE. The family of Philo J. Beveridge, a retired business man and a prominent citizen of Hollywood, Cal., is of Scotch extraction, the great-grandfather, Andrew Beveridge, having come from Scotland to America in 1770 when only eighteen years of age and settled in Washington county, N. Y. Gen. John Beveridge, the father of Philo J., was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1824, graduated from Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary in Illinois, and entered the teaching profession in Tennessee, studying law meantime so that in 1850 he was admitted to the bar in Jackson county, Tenn. At the commencement of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry in 1861, becoming captain of Company F, and later major of this cavalry regiment, and was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and brigadier-general in May, 1865. After the war he was elected state senator,

and became congressman at large and then governor of Illinois and assistant United States treasurer. In 1895 he removed to California, where he made his home in the city of Hollywood until the time of his death.

The son, Philo Judson Beveridge, was born in Tennessee, December 1, 1850, his mother being Helen Mar (Judson) Beveridge, and his elder sister, Alla May, now the wife of Samuel B. Raymond of Chicago. Philo Beveridge graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and at twenty entered business life, serving in the auditor's office of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento, Cal., in 1871, then being employed for a year with the Geological Survey at Yellowstone Park, and as private secretary to his father, then the governor of Illinois, from 1873 to 1877. For about five years he was a sugar broker in Chicago, and for a few months the secretary of the Illinois Railway Commission. Then he went into the banking business in Chicago, as note broker, under the firm name of Beveridge & Dewey, remaining with this firm three years, after which he was engaged as mining superintendent in Nevada a year, representing the interests of a Chicago capitalist at Austin, Nev., then spending three or four years in the management of gas heating appliances on his own account.

In November, 1893, Mr. Beveridge came to California and settled in Hollywood, interesting himself in ranching and real estate operations in this state from that time onward. His marriage occurred in March of the following year, uniting him with Mrs. Ida D. Wilcox, widow of H. H. Wilcox, one of the pioneer settlers of Hollywood, where he died in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge became the parents of two children, Marian and Phyllis, the death of Mrs. Beveridge occurring on August 7, 1914. The elder daughter is now the wife of Wilbur W. Campbell, and they have one son, Philo Beveridge Campbell, born February 24, 1915. The younger daughter is a pupil at Bishop's School. Mr. Beveridge, who is now retired from active business life, devotes himself to the care of his private interests, but has subdivided and sold considerable real estate in Hollywood, where he has done much for the upbuilding of the city, and spent seven months in getting the old Los Angeles Pacific started. He is a member of St. Stephen's Church in Hollywood, and a director in the Hollywood National Bank and the Citizens Savings Bank at Hollywood, and

president of Connell Company, undertakers, of Los Angeles, and the Auto Funding Company of America. He holds membership in the Loyal Legion of the United States by inheritance, is identified with the Knights of Pythias, being also a Knight Templar, and in business and social affiliations is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Country Club.

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE. Although a resident of Los Angeles only since April, 1907, when he came west from Toledo, Ohio, where he was known as one of the leading attorneys of the city and state, Orra Eugene Monnette has assumed a position in the business affairs of the city that easily ranks him as one of the first citizens. He has invested heavily in real estate and has also identified himself with a multitude of other progressive interests, prominent among which is the banking business of the city, in which he is a more than ordinarily prominent figure. He has also been connected with several well-known legal cases and has established an enviable reputation for himself before the bar of the state.

Mr. Monnette is a native of Ohio, born near Bucyrus, April 12, 1873, the son of Mervin Jeremiah and Olive Adelaide (Hull) Monnette, who were well known in their section of Ohio. Mr. Monnette received his primary education in the schools of Ohio, first attending the public and high schools of Bucyrus, and graduating from the latter in 1890. Following this he attended the Bucyrus Business College, and later the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, receiving the degree of B. A. after taking a special course in law in 1895. He received his first business training in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, where he was employed for some time after completing his college courses. In 1896 he passed the bar examinations and was admitted to practice law in all the courts of Ohio and in the United States District Courts. In 1897 he formed his first law partnership, this being with Judge Thomas Beer and Smith W. Bennett, under the firm name of Beer, Bennett & Monnette, with offices at Bucyrus. Two years later (1899) Mr. Bennett retired and the firm was known as Beer & Monnette until 1903, when Mr. Monnette moved to Toledo, Ohio. Here he formed a part-

nership with Hon. Charles A. Seiders which continued until 1906, when Mr. Monnette withdrew and continued his practice alone.

It was in April, 1907, that Mr. Monnette removed to Los Angeles to make his permanent home. Here he opened his law offices and established a thriving practice, working alone until January, 1912. At that time he was elected president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, and has since then given much of his time to the banking interests of the city, with which at this time he is closely identified. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles Title and Trust Company, and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Mr. Monnette possesses much literary ability and has done some very creditable literary work. In 1911 he published a volume entitled Monnet Family Genealogy, consisting of thirteen hundred pages, one hundred seventy-one illustrations, large royal octavo, at a cost of \$10,000 and ten years of close labor. Mr. Monnette is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, of whom he is justly proud. He is entitled to membership in practically all of the famous pioneer and patriotic societies of the nation, and in most of these is a prominent worker. Among such organizations may be mentioned the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Huguenot Society of America; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Society of the War of 1812; Sons of the American Revolution; and the Order of Washington. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa (honorary scholastic) and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities, having been elected national president of the latter in June, 1911. He is a member of the Masonic order, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and is also a Shriner, and is a prominent member of many of the best local clubs, including the California, Jonathan, Union League, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, and Los Angeles Ad Clubs.

Politically Mr. Monnette is a member of the Republican party. He is well posted and keenly alive to all the affairs of his party, local, state and national, but has never been actively associated with the party activities in Los Angeles. He is a progressive citizen and is certain to be well in the van in any movement for the civic welfare and social betterment of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Monnette with Miss Carrie Lucile Janeway was solemnized in 1895 at Columbus, Ohio. Both are members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES G. DONAVAN. The Donavan & Seamans Company, jewelers, started in business in Los Angeles in 1894 when Broadway and Spring street were residence streets and their store on Spring street, near Temple, was in the heart of the shopping center. Removing later to Third and Spring streets, they remained there for twenty-one years, when they removed to their present elegant quarters at No. 743 South Broadway, where the tiled floors, mirrors, balcony, marble show windows, and show cases of mahogany and rosewood make an appropriate setting for the company's display of high class jewelry, silverware and flawless precious stones.

James G. Donavan, vice-president of the Donavan & Seamans Company, has met with phenomenal success in his business, as appraiser and dealer in diamonds and other precious stones, and has reached the top in his line of business, being also a financier of note. He was born in Aurora, Ill., June 19, 1866, the son of Daniel Donavan, a contractor, and Elenor O'Connor Donavan, both members of pioneer families of Aurora, where the mother died in 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are now living, one of the daughters being the wife of S. D. Seamans, Mr. Donavan's partner in Los Angeles. The education of Mr. Donavan was received in the public schools and at the old Jennings Seminary at Aurora, and at the close of his schooling he went to work in the Aurora watch factory, where he evinced a determination to master the watch-making business, and served an apprenticeship under some of the best master watchmakers in this country. Later, Mr. Donavan was employed by other large watch factories, spending fifteen years in all in the manufacture of watches and becoming an expert and master of the trade. Working his way up from apprentice to a leading mechanic, he filled a four years' contract at a large salary, and having saved his money, engaged in the retail jewelry business at Aurora in 1890. He first came to Los Angeles on a thirty days' vacation, in company with his sister, and at the end of his vacation decided to stay two weeks longer, at the end of

that time determining to stay three months, finally resolving to make his stay here permanent. At that time he owned a one-half interest in a jewelry store at Aurora, Ill., and after disposing of his interests he decided to remain permanently in Los Angeles. On new Year's Day, 1894, he was present at the Rose Carnival at Pasadena, Cal., and in writing to his friends at home in Illinois he told glowing tales of the oranges and roses and snow-capped mountains about him in January in Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Donavan to Miss Rose Ganahl united him with one of the pioneer families of Los Angeles, the father of the bride being F. J. Ganahl, a wholesale and retail lumber dealer of Los Angeles and one of the pioneer business men of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Donavan are the parents of four children, Elouise, James Jr., Frances and Daniel. Their home is in a commodious residence at the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-second street, built by Mr. Donavan when that section was only a wheat field. Mr. Donavan is a member of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus and the Newman Club, and is interested in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, the First National Bank, the Security Trust and Savings' Bank and the United States National Bank, all of Los Angeles, as well as in the Hamilton Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pa. In his political interests he is a Republican. A prompt and accurate business man, he has reaped success in his chosen occupation, having commenced business with one eight-foot show case in 1894, the nucleus of the present large business of Donavan & Seamans Company, incorporated in 1905, with a capital stock of \$200,000 and employing from twenty to twenty-five persons in the busy seasons. For twenty years Mr. Donavan has come down to his store at exactly ten minutes of eight every morning, missing only one day on account of illness, and no man gives stricter attention to his business than he, so that his store in the fashionable business district of the city has become known as a house of reliability.

LOUIS BLONDEAU. The childhood of Louis Blondeau was spent in several and diverse lands. In earliest infancy he lived in France, having been born in that country October 29,

1880, and when he was about one year old his parents removed to South America, where the boy's primary education was received in the schools of Argentina. At about eleven years of age he removed with his family to Hollywood, Cal., and here the son attended the old Pass school, a building that was deluged by a cloud-burst in the rainy season which sent a torrent of water down from a neighboring canyon so that the pupils in the school had to be carried away, one by one, on horseback through the water.

Between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two years, Mr. Blondeau was engaged in farming and raising winter vegetables in the Cahuenga Valley, which, sheltered from cold winds by the high mountain range, is a fertile orchard and garden for the farmer and fruit-raiser. Besides the prosperity to be attained in California from tilling the surface of the land, even more is to be realized by appropriating the wealth of oil contained underground, by which occupation many a man in California has made his money, the forests of tall derricks that crop up in such abundance in some portions of the country attesting to the value of this industry. Mr. Blondeau was for a year engaged in the oil business, being employed at the oil fields at McKittrick for that space of time, being there at the time the California Standard Giant No. 1 was tapped.

Returning to his old home, Hollywood, Mr. Blondeau engaged in the business of barber at the corner of Gower street and Sunset boulevard, an occupation which he followed successfully at this location for two years, when he removed to more extensive quarters at Cahuenga avenue and Sunset boulevard, in the same city. Prospering in his chosen occupation which increased rapidly, he installed, in 1911, a very up-to-date tonsorial parlor at Hollywood boulevard and Cahuenga avenue, and, his increased business warranting it, he has recently opened a second parlor located at Hollywood boulevard and Highland avenue, with baths and all up-to-date equipment. Since establishing the latter he has disposed of store No. 1. On the corner of Hollywood boulevard and Cahuenga avenue Mr. Blondeau purchased property that was formerly a part of the Paul de Longpre gardens, and on this he erected a handsome business block. Mr. Blondeau's father was an old friend of Paul de Longpre, both of whom were French. On May 1, 1915, Mr. Blondeau engaged in the

automobile business, his store being located in his own building.

Mr. Blondeau is a public-spirited man who is glad to devote much of his attention to the betterment of his adopted home in California, and no chronicle of the town of Hollywood would be complete without mention of the valuable assistance he has rendered in the advancement of the place. When the lighting system on Hollywood boulevard was installed, he was one of the originators of the new system, and filled the office of chairman of the committee that arranged for the big celebration held when the lights were installed. The great changes which he has seen take place in the city of Hollywood during the more than twenty years of his residence there are indicative of the growth made by many Southern California towns. What were once large farm lands in the productive valley have been transformed into beautiful residence property, and paved streets, well-kept lawns, orange groves and handsome modern residences take the place of farms and simple ranch houses of an earlier day, while the green foothills and the high mountains beyond continue to add beauty to the scene as they have always done.

The wife of Mr. Blondeau is Frances (Kleckler) Blondeau of Atlanta, Ga., to whom he was married in Los Angeles, June 29, 1909. In his religious affiliations Mr. Blondeau is connected with the Catholic Church. Fraternally he holds membership in the B. P. O. E. No. 99, and is member No. 323, being also a valued member of the Hollywood Board of Trade.

exclusive districts of the city during the past fifteen years. Mr. May has won for himself a reputation for reliability and straightforward dealings that is the most valuable asset that he possesses and which is a certain guarantee of plenty of contracts for many years to come, and in fact as long as he continues in his present line of occupation in this city.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. May was born at Scranton, June 12, 1872, the son of John and Julia May. His parents continued to reside in Scranton after his birth and there he received his early education, attending the public and high schools until he was seventeen years of age. He then learned the trade of a carpenter and for four years followed it, then accepted a position with the Delaware & Hudson Railway as carpenter, later becoming foreman of a construction gang, which position he occupied until 1899. It was then that Mr. May came west, locating in Los Angeles, where for four months he followed his trade of carpenter, then becoming foreman for P. A. Mulford, the contractor, remaining in his employ for a year. At the end of that time he engaged in the building and contracting business for himself, meeting with much success, especially in the erection of residences. In 1909 he entered into partnership with H. G. Grimwood under the firm name of May & Grimwood, the business being still conducted by them under this name. They have met with more than customary success. Many handsome residences have been erected by them and also many apartment houses involving the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. Among the residences constructed by them are those of Dr. George H. Hunter, Edward Trinkeller, A. G. Stoll and H. H. Cox, while among their list of apartment houses may be mentioned the Barker, located at Eleventh and Beacon streets, and costing \$50,000; the Shuster, costing \$36,000; the Ione, Thirtieth and Flower streets, costing \$40,000; the Anise, at Venice, costing \$25,000; and the May, costing \$20,000. Another well known building erected by this firm is the sanatorium at Fourth and St. Louis streets; the warehouse for John R. Smurr, the garage for Warren & Kepler and the St. Elmo cigar factory, while the residence of Dodd, the contractor, costing \$20,000, is now under construction.

The marriage of Mr. May occurred in Scranton, Pa., in October, 1897, uniting him with Miss Grace Yale, of that city. They have become the

GEORGE W. MAY. While Los Angeles is in the truest sense of the word a city of golden opportunities, it is also equally true that there are many men here waiting to take advantage of these same openings, and so it is, here as elsewhere, the man who is capable and brainy, the man who sees the opportunity before his neighbor sees it, and who is then able to grasp and hold it by the strength of the honest and upright service that he renders, will forge ahead and make his mark in the race for wealth and preferment. There are many such in Los Angeles, and among these may be named George W. May, prominent contractor and builder, who has erected many of the handsome residences and apartments in the

parents of two children, a son and a daughter. Of these the son, Cecil, is fourteen years of age, and the daughter, Viola, is a charming child of seven. They are both attending the Los Angeles public schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. May have many friends throughout the city. Mr. May is a Mason, and a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42. In his political views he is a Democrat, and while never striving for official preferment, he has always taken a keen interest in all the affairs of his party and has supported their policies unfalteringly. He is active in all questions that pertain to the welfare of the city generally, being especially keen on educational questions, and matters of social and moral betterment. His faith in the future of the city and of the southwest generally is unqualified, and from time to time he invests in city real estate, feeling certain that the values are sure to increase steadily and surely throughout the coming years and that every cent invested in realty in this part of the state is absolutely certain to return to the investor many fold within a very short time.

GEN. CARL F. A. LAST. Although born on an historic island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Germany, which was held by the Swedes for a number of years at the time of the Thirty Years War and which dates yet farther back into history with its ancient mounds known as the graves of the Hunds, the recollections of Gen. C. F. A. Last, now of Los Angeles, do not extend back to his native country, he having come to the United States in infancy. General Last was born October 17, 1861, at the island of Rügen, a place devoted to fisheries and the exporting of grain and cattle, where his father was a gentleman farmer. The father of General Last was born in Berlin and received his education in his native land, where he served ten years in the German army, and served during the revolution of 1848. After that he removed to Rügen, where he remained until 1862, removing then to the United States, when his son was only a year old. The memories of General Last, therefore, do not go back to Germany, his own birthplace and that of his parents, Carl J. C. and Louise (Lemmen) Last, but are confined to his new home, America, where the family first

settled near Milwaukee, Wis., the father continuing farming there until the year 1868.

In the year last mentioned the family removed to San Francisco, and thence to Santa Cruz Island, Cal., where the father was in charge of the island for six months, after which he was engaged in ranching in San Mateo county, Cal., until 1871, at which time he removed to San Francisco, where he lived in retirement from business cares until his death in 1886. The education of the son, C. F. A. Last, was received in the public schools of Wisconsin and of San Francisco until the age of thirteen, when he took up the study of engraving and worked at that trade for four and a half years. He then turned to clerking, being employed a year in a wholesale tea house and seven years in a wholesale liquor house. Coming to Los Angeles, he continued in the liquor business, buying out Joe Bayer & Co. and re-establishing the firm under the name of Joe Bayer & Co., Bayer remaining as his partner until 1891, when his interest was bought out by F. E. Fisk and the firm name changed to Last & Fisk. After a year General Last bought out Mr. Fisk and in 1908 incorporated the business under the name of C. F. A. Last Company, of which he has been the president ever since, the company dealing in both general wholesale and retail liquor. It is also worthy of note that with his partner, Joseph Bayer, General Last sunk the first oil well in Los Angeles in 1893.

The marriage of General Last took place in San Francisco, December 30, 1886, uniting him with Miss Agnes W. Menzies, and they are the parents of one son, Stewart Menzies Last, twenty-three years of age and the secretary and treasurer of the C. F. A. Last Company. In his political interests General Last espouses the Republican cause, and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. Besides being a Mason, in which order he has held the office of master of the Los Angeles Lodge No. 42 for four years, which is very unusual, and a past high priest of the Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, he is also fraternally connected with the Elks and the Eagles, and is a member of several social clubs, namely, the California Club, the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, the Recreation Gun Club, Venice, and the Army and Navy and Union League Clubs, San Francisco. He is also connected with the Greenway Land and Water Company of Orange county, Cal., and the Lux Land Company of

San Diego county, Cal., and was in 1895 appointed Brigadier-General of the First Brigade of National Guard of California.

HORACE D. SACKETT. Coming to California in 1887 and locating at Hollywood when that now beautiful portion of Los Angeles was a country village without lights, telephones, paved streets, or other modern improvements, Horace D. Sackett has since made his home there, watching the marvelous growth made by the vicinity, and taking an active and influential part in this same growth and development, contributing his full share of strength, energy and ability toward making Hollywood what it is today. He located in the very heart of the present business district, at Hollywood boulevard and Cahuenga avenue. He built the first modern business block in Hollywood, a three-story structure, with twenty-eight rooms and three stores on the ground floor. There he himself engaged in the merchandise business until 1909, conducting a first-class general store and meeting with more than customary success. His interests prospered, his property increased greatly in value, and other real estate was purchased from time to time. Since disposing of his mercantile interests in 1909 Mr. Sackett has devoted himself to the care and management of his private interests. He has taken an active part in the public affairs of Hollywood and Los Angeles for many years and is recognized as a man of ability and worth. He is a stanch Democrat and is keenly interested in questions of political import, and especially those that have any bearing on local matters.

Mr. Sackett is a native of Massachusetts, born at Blandford, December 29, 1843, the son of Leverett and Mary (Culver) Sackett. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when he was eighteen years of age he went to Suffield, Conn., and there engaged in the general merchandise business and in farming for several years, meeting with much success. The mercantile lines, however, appealed more strongly to him, and when he came to California in 1887 he returned to his former occupation, and continued therein until his retirement from general commercial activities.

The marriage of Mr. Sackett occurred January 15, 1873, his wife being Miss Ellen M. Lyman,

at Suffield, Conn., where their marriage was solemnized. They have become the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons, the older of whom, William Henry, is now deceased. The other children are: Mary M., formerly assistant postmistress at Hollywood; Zella, now Mrs. George H. Dunlop; Emily L., now Mrs. F. Nutting; and Warren L.

PATRICK JOSEPH O'CONNOR. Born in Kilfenora, County Clare, Ireland, February 2, 1860, Patrick Joseph O'Connor was the son of Patrick and Mary (Fitzpatrick) O'Connor. He was educated in his native country until the age of fourteen years, and worked on the stock farm of his father, who was a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he left his native land and came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, which was his home for eight years. Of this time six years were devoted to the undertaking business, which later became his lifework.

In 1889 Mr. O'Connor came to Los Angeles and for eight years was employed by the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, he being one of the original fourteen men employed by the company. He then established himself in the undertaking business at Fifth and Main streets, Los Angeles, in partnership with T. J. Cunningham, under the firm name of Cunningham & O'Connor. In 1906 they moved to handsome new quarters at No. 1031 South Grand avenue, where they erected one of the most modern undertakings establishments in the United States.

In 1892 Mr. O'Connor built the first modern cottage between Eleventh and Twelfth streets on Grand avenue, and here he has resided ever since. He was married in Los Angeles, June 14, 1893, to Margaret Daly, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Joseph Allen and Robert Emmett, both of whom are taking the general business and regular collegiate courses at St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal.; Mary and Margaret, who attend the Sisters' School, Los Angeles; and Patrick Edward. Besides being successful in the undertaking business, Mr. O'Connor has done considerable business in real estate since coming to California. In his religious affiliations he is a Catholic, being a member of St. Vincent's church, and politically he is allied with the Republican party. In the line of his profession he

holds membership in the Funeral Directors' Association of California, which he served for a term as state president, and is at present chairman of the committee on transportation. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is an officer of the Los Angeles Assembly of the Knights of Columbus.

HON. JAMES McLACHLAN, M. C. The heights to which men can rise are limited by their mental endowments and their physical powers. A rugged and stalwart physique, capable of long endurance, is not less necessary to success than a strong intellect and broad mental gifts, and the man who possesses the two qualifications enjoys the open sesame to power and prominence. In studying the success which Mr. McLachlan has attained and the prominent position to which he has risen we find that he owes much to a "sound mind in a sound body," for he inherited from a long line of Scotch ancestors a robust constitution, remarkable power of will, and a mind responsive to training and cultivation. With these qualities, backed by tireless industry and energy, he has steadily worked his way forward unaided by moneyed friends or prestige until now he is in a position commanding the respect of all who know him.

The bleak and rock-bound coast of the shire of Argyll, Scotland, was the home of generations of the McLachlan family, and Congressman McLachlan was born there in 1852, being a son of poor parents of honored name and honorable ancestry. When he was three years of age the family sought the larger opportunities of America and crossed the ocean to New York, where they settled on a farm in Tompkins county. In that locality he learned the first lessons of life, attended country schools and aided in the farm work at home. Eager to acquire knowledge, and being a diligent student, he was ready to begin teaching when only sixteen years of age, and at that time took up the calling near his home. In his leisure hours he continued his studies so that he fitted himself for a college course, and with the money earned in teaching he paid his expenses while at Hamilton College. From that institution he was graduated in 1878, after which he took up the

study of law, and in 1880 was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of New York. Opening an office at Ithaca, N. Y., he built up a growing practice in that city and continued there until 1888, when he removed to California and took up professional practice in Pasadena, his present home.

Ever since early youth Mr. McLachlan has been an active worker in the Republican party and has been prominently identified with political affairs in the various places of his residence. He is a forceful and convincing speaker and is considered one of the best campaigners in the state. The first office he filled was that of school commissioner of Tompkins county, to which position he was elected on his party ticket in 1877. Two years after coming to Los Angeles county he was elected district attorney, and the splendid record which he made in that office not only established a precedent difficult to be surpassed by his successors, but also it brought him before the public in such a favorable light that his name was deemed worthy of consideration for higher offices. In 1894 the seventh district chose him to be its representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and again he was chosen to serve in the Fifty-seventh session. The ability with which he met his duties and the support which he gave to measures for the upbuilding of the coast country deepened the admiration of the people for his sterling qualities and led to his re-election as a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. At this election he received nineteen thousand four hundred and seven votes, while the Democratic candidate, Carl Alexander Johnson, received eight thousand and seventy-five; the Socialist candidate, George H. Hewes, twelve hundred and sixty-one; and the Prohibitionist candidate, Frederick F. Wheeler, eleven hundred and ninety-five.

In 1904 Mr. McLachlan was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress by an increased majority; in 1906 was re-elected to the Sixtieth Congress, and was later honored by election to the Sixty-first. During his ten years' service on the River and Harbor Committee he worked indefatigably to obtain the harbor at San Pedro, for which he secured an appropriation of \$6,000,000, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a postoffice at Los Angeles. In 1910 he gave a telling speech in Congress entitled "Our Unpreparedness for War," which has been styled the keynote speech on this

subject. It provoked considerable discussion at the time, but in view of present conditions it has become prophetic. In every association of statesmanship his uprightness and sincerity of purpose have never been questioned, even by those whose opinions bring them into affiliation with other parties than his own.

On the 26th of December, 1887, Mr. McLachlan was married to Minnie J. Jones of Groton, N. Y., and they came to California on their wedding trip. They had no intention of remaining, but finally concluded to make Pasadena their permanent home. Mr. McLachlan did not return east again until seven years later, when he went to Washington as representative to Congress. Mrs. McLachlan died of pneumonia January 30, 1907, while Mr. McLachlan was hastening home from Washington to be at her bedside. Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan: Anita J. is now the wife of Ralph Reynolds, manager of the Los Angeles Automobile Club; Gladys K. is the wife of Gardner B. Towne, who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles; and Marjorie J., the widow of Harvey S. Bissell, resides at La Crescenta. The only son is Douglas J. The family occupy a comfortable residence on the corner of Marengo and California, Pasadena, set in the midst of a well-kept lawn and attractive surroundings.

WILLIAM J. HUNSAKER. A history of Los Angeles would be incomplete without including the name of William J. Hunsaker, who ranks among the leading attorneys of the state and who for almost twenty-five years has been closely identified with legal affairs of import, handling many cases involving great issues. Eminently qualified for the profession by reason of his impartial, inherent qualities, his keen judgment and knowledge of the law, he has served long and well, his achievements justly meriting the approbation which he has enjoyed throughout his career.

Into the home of Nicholas and Lois E. (Hastings) Hunsaker at Contra Costa county, Cal., was born William J. Hunsaker in 1855. His father, who crossed the plains in 1847, settled along the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, where the family remained until 1869, at which time they removed to San Diego, then but a

small village. There the subject of this sketch received most of his education, attendance at the public schools being supplemented by the study of law under Major Leon Chase and A. C. Baker, afterwards Chief Justice of Arizona. That even at that early period of his career Mr. Hunsaker showed ability and application far above that of the average boy may be safely judged from the fact that he was admitted to the bar in 1876, when he was just twenty-one. Here the young attorney made splendid progress, winning the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who in 1882 chose him for district attorney. In this capacity he served two years, declining renomination.

In 1892 Mr. Hunsaker removed from San Diego to Los Angeles in order to broaden his interests and take up a more active career. He was soon appointed solicitor for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which position he filled for a number of years, subsequently relinquishing these duties to engage in the general practice of the law. During the past decade and more Mr. Hunsaker has handled many notable cases in state and federal courts, some of which were concerned with civic affairs.

Mr. Hunsaker's home is situated in the San Gabriel valley, on a part of the Sunnyslope ranch, formerly the property of the late L. J. Rose, one of the most beautiful portions of Southern California. He was married early in life to Florence Virginia McFarland. Four children were born of this union, viz., Mrs. Mary C. Brill, Mrs. Rose H. Lashbrooke, Daniel M. and Miss Florence King Hunsaker.

Mr. Hunsaker is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, in social circles being affiliated with the California, the Jonathan and the Los Angeles Athletic Clubs. He has served as president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, California Bar Association and Los Angeles City Club.

JOSEPH P. DUPUY. That Los Angeles is the great musical center of the Pacific coast, and one of the great musical centers of the world, is an acknowledged fact, and no small part of this distinction is due to Joseph P. Dupuy, who came first to this city when he was only twenty-two years of age, in 1887, as soloist for St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. He has not been constantly in the city since that time, having spent some time

abroad in study and also having taught in the University of New Mexico for a time, but nevertheless he has been especially active in the development of musical affairs in this city and has given a constant impetus to the artistic life of the western metropolis. He returned to Los Angeles in 1897 and since that time has made his permanent home here and has been constantly on the alert for an opportunity to serve the cause to which he has devoted his great talents. He was instrumental in securing the first subscription for the first Symphony Orchestra, which has since proven such a great success, and was one of the committee for the re-organization of the Ellis Club. He was on the committee that founded the California Music Teachers' Association and is now state director of this organization. He is also a charter member of the Gamut Club, and was the founder and first director of the Orpheus Club. He has pioneered in the musical fields of Los Angeles for many years and his ability and devotion are recognized by the music teachers and artists of the state, as is evidenced by his election as director of the state association.

Mr. Dupuy is a native of France, having been born in Bordeaux, in February, 1865, the son of Leon and Elise (La Boix) Dupuy, both natives of France. Mr. Dupuy attended the private schools of his native province until he was seven years of age, when his parents removed to the United States, locating in Chicago. There again he attended private schools until he was sixteen. Then he returned to France and studied music and languages until he was twenty years of age. Returning to Chicago he sang in church choirs and appeared in many concerts until the time of his coming to Los Angeles, two years later. He remained as soloist at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral until 1892, when he went east, singing in opera and concert for two years, and then accepted a position as head of the musical department of the University of New Mexico. He remained in this position until in 1897, when he returned to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home, teaching, doing concert and choir work, and generally promoting the musical life of the city of his adoption.

Mr. Dupuy is a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles branch of the American Opera Association, and a vice-president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, and it was through the herculean efforts of said board (F.

W. Blanchard, president; Mrs. W. H. Jamison, secretary; L. E. Behymer, J. P. Dupuy, Dr. Norman Bridge and Mrs. Gertrude Parsons) that the Ninth Biennial Convention and Festival of the said National Federation of Musical Clubs was secured for Los Angeles for 1915. This convention and festival was held at Los Angeles from June 24 to July 3, 1915, at which was given the premiere production of the \$10,000 prize American opera, "Fairyland," by Horatio W. Parker and Brian Hooker. This was America's greatest musical event during the year. There was a chorus of five hundred trained voices, eighty vocal artists and soloists and an orchestra of sixty pieces, all under the direction of Mr. Hertz, for fifteen years past director of the Metropolitan Grand Opera in New York city.

This effort cost Los Angeles \$50,000, \$10,000 of which was paid as a prize for the best opera in the English language submitted by an American composer residing in the United States. This great sum was raised entirely by Los Angeles musicians and public spirited citizens, a fact which shows that Los Angeles is becoming a great American music center, particularly so when it is remembered that Los Angeles offers a prize of \$10,000 every four years for the best American opera by an American composer.

The marriage of Mr. Dupuy occurred in Albuquerque, N. M., while he was at the state university, the bride being Miss Ruth Jenks, of that city, the marriage being solemnized in the year 1895. Of this union have been born two sons, both of whom are giving rare promise of musical ability. The elder, Leon, now eighteen years of age, is a student at Manual Arts High School, where he stands high in musical circles. He is a member of three musical clubs and sings in the Manual Arts Glee Club. The younger son, Reginald, aged eleven years, is a pianist of ability, and is still a student in the grammar schools.

Mr. Dupuy has formed a wide circle of personal friends and is a general favorite with the musical lovers of the city. He is a member of the Masons, being affiliated with the Valle de France Lodge. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and has been prominent in musical circles in that denomination. In his political preferences he is a Democrat, and while forming his opinions on the broad basis of ability and worth, he has given his support to all that he deems best for the ultimate welfare of the city.

JOHN BARNETT HOLTZCLAW. Though starting in a small way in the decorating and house furnishing business in the Johnson block, Los Angeles, with one small store room facing on Hill street, the business of John Barnett Holtzclaw increased to such an extent that he was compelled to seek larger quarters, the new location being at No. 347 South Hill street, where he occupied a space of three floors and basement with adjoining workshops in the rear. At this time a partnership was formed, the firm name being Holtzclaw, Allen & Co. The business was conducted under this name for four years, at the end of which time Mr. Holtzclaw disposed of his interests in said business, and later on entered into the same line of business with offices and studios at No. 632 Metropolitan building, at Fifth street and Broadway, Los Angeles. Having associated himself with some of the finest firms in the east and abroad, Mr. Holtzclaw represents them as manufacturers' agent for their lines of hand-made furniture, imported rugs, wall papers and upholstery fabrics. His plan for securing large decorating contracts is unique, in that he does not carry large stocks of the various lines, but only samples and examples of the finest things to be had. Special plans and drawings for interior furnishings are submitted exactly as an architect submits plans for the building of the house proper. Mr. Holtzclaw holds a very enviable position in the decorative trade in this section of the country, and has to his credit the decorating and furnishing of many of the finest residences, banks, theaters and hotels on this coast.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Holtzclaw was born at Bloomfield May 10, 1870, his father being Dr. Z. T. Holtzclaw. His early education was received in Indiana, after which he began his career in the decorating line with Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, of Indianapolis, Ind. Later he became decorator and buyer for the Badger Furniture Company of that city. In the year of 1903 Mr. Holtzclaw disposed of his interests in the east and came to Los Angeles, at which time he engaged in the decorating and house furnishing business, which occupation he has continued.

The marriage of Mr. Holtzclaw to Miss Jessie E. Dunn was solemnized in Chicago, June 3, 1901, and they are the parents of two daughters, Virginia and Marjorie, both of whom attend the public schools of this city. In his political inter-

ests Mr. Holtzclaw is allied with the Progressive party, and his religious association is with the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles.

JOSEPH D. RADFORD. Commencing his banking career when he was a boy of eighteen years, and having been associated with this line of work continually since that time, Joseph D. Radford is today recognized as one of the foremost bankers in Los Angeles, if not in California. At various times since taking up his permanent residence here he has been associated with the different leading banks in an official capacity of trust and power, and has won the high esteem both of his business associates and of the patrons of the banks.

Mr. Radford is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Fond du Lac, April 14, 1857. He is the son of Joseph and Frances (Taylor) Radford, well known residents of the community. His youth was spent in his native village, where he received his education, attending the public and high schools and graduating in 1875. Immediately after this he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Fond du Lac as a messenger, this being his first introduction to commercial life, and the commencement of a long and honorable career in the banking business. His service was such that later he was given the position of book-keeper for the bank, where he remained for a number of years. In 1883 he went to Bozeman, Mont., where he was bookkeeper and assistant cashier for Nelson Storey Bank until 1896.

It was in 1896 that Mr. Radford came to Los Angeles and became assistant cashier of the National Bank of California, which position he held until 1899. At that time he moved to San Jose, Cal., where he had accepted the position of cashier of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company. He acted in this capacity until 1902, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of San Jose, remaining in this position until 1904, at which time he was made president, remaining until 1907. At this time he resigned his position and removed to Los Angeles, becoming vice-president of the German-American Savings Bank. Resigning from this position in 1911, he became vice-president of the Hibernian Savings Bank, which office he filled until 1915, then be-

came vice-president of the Traders Bank of Los Angeles.

Mr. Radford has risen steadily and surely in the line of his chosen work and today occupies an enviable position among the bankers of the state. He has served as president of the California Bankers Association and is widely known throughout the state as a man of sterling worth, and also for his comprehensive grasp of the banking situation throughout the state and the nation.

Locally Mr. Radford is associated with many of the movements for the betterment of civic conditions and has always been decidedly progressive in his attitude on municipal affairs. He is a member of the Los Angeles Playground Committee (now serving his third term as president), which has through its efforts made this city the most progressive in the west in the matter of public playgrounds, and a model in this line. Another public service which has been rendered by him was through his work as chairman of the committee for celebrating the opening of the Owens River Aqueduct in the fall of 1913, which was one of the historical events of the city, witnessed and applauded by many thousands of people from all over Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Radford occurred in Los Angeles in 1908, when he was united with Mrs. Florence (Rivers) Stowell, of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Radford are well known socially throughout the more exclusive circles of the city, and both are members of a number of the more prominent clubs. Mr. Radford is associated with the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and with other municipal and federated city clubs, and is a director of the State Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Radford is a member of the Temple Baptist Church, while Mr. Radford is a member of the Emmanuel Presbyterian.

ARTEMISIA S. VERMILION. For the past twenty-five years Mrs. Artemisia Vermilion has lived in Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal., the first ten years of her residence in this state having been spent in Pasadena, after which, together with her son, Harry W., she improved their property on Chester place, Los Angeles, and planned the splendid mansion there where they since lived, and where the death of her son occurred in 1914.

Born in southern Ohio, Mrs. Vermilion was the daughter of David Sinton, a wealthy hardware merchant of that state, and Morgan McElfrish, the mother dying when the daughter was but three years old. Mrs. Vermilion received her education at the Methodist Ladies' School near Columbus, Ohio, and became the wife of Townsend Brady Vermilion, a native of Virginia, who died at the age of thirty-seven years, in Evansville, Ind., after an extensive business experience in Ohio and Missouri, and was buried with Masonic honors, he having been a member of the Royal Arch Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Vermilion were the parents of four children, all now deceased, two of whom lived to grow up, namely, Harry W., who throughout life made his home with his mother, and was a railway man of note, with hundreds of friends among railway men; and Lillys H., who married into the Gottschalk family, and whose son David was adopted by his grandmother, under the name of David Vermilion, upon the death of his mother several years ago.

Mrs. Vermilion has traveled extensively, having been all over the United States, and nearly always accompanied by her son Harry, whose recent death proved almost her death also, she caring for little else than her son. Harry W. Vermilion came to this city twenty-five years ago as a representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and was well known as a local representative of the Gould railway system, as well as being a member of the California and Los Angeles Country Clubs. At his death at the age of fifty-two years, at the home on Chester place, Mrs. Vermilion received many letters of condolence from railway officials, from the president of the road as well as from those in lower offices, expressions of the high esteem in which Mr. Vermilion was held by his associates. When her only daughter died several years ago, leaving one son, David Gottschalk, a grand nephew of Judge Gottschalk, late of Los Angeles, Mrs. Vermilion adopted the boy, and has given him a careful education, he being now especially well versed in history and philosophy. Assuming his grandmother's name, Vermilion, he makes his home with her in her beautiful residence. The library contains the large collection of books left by the son, Harry W. Vermilion, among them being expensive editions of the most famous English and American authors.

ROLLIN W. GRANNIS. The firm of Grannis & Son, contractors and builders of Hermosa Beach, Cal., has for its head a man who has had wide experience along the line of contracting and building in many cities of the United States and her possessions, among the latter being Honolulu, where he was engaged in construction work for five years.

The early life of Rollin W. Grannis, the head of the firm of Grannis & Son, was spent in Chicago, where he moved with his parents at the age of three months, having been born in New York state in May, 1836. Mr. Grannis' education was received in Chicago, where his father was a large land owner, at one time owning and ranching on the land where the Chicago World's Fair was held later. The son learned the trade of carpenter, later becoming a contractor and builder in Chicago, where many of the business blocks now standing on Michigan and Wabash avenues and Madison and Randolph streets were erected by him.

In October, 1872, Mr. Grannis came to California and settled in Oakland, where he engaged in building and erected the homes of General Houten, Professor Moe, Mr. Meyers and many others in the bay cities, and also engaged in construction work on the Oakland Bank of Savings block. Removing to Bakersfield, Cal., he built the first court house in that city, after which he spent five years in construction work in Honolulu, erecting there the home of Chief Justice Harris and many other fine residences, the first fireproof iron front building and also two ice plants.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1888, Mr. Grannis made his home on the east side of the city, where he built many residences. He devoted much time to work at San Fernando, Cal., and looked up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres at Calabasas, Cal., developing one hundred acres of the same in farm land. This he sold and in 1912 settled with his son, Frank M. Grannis, at Hermosa Beach, where he is engaged in construction work under the firm name of Grannis & Son, contractors and builders. Numerous buildings at this beach town were built by him, among them being the business block which bears his name, the Mission Apartments and a fine home for Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Grannis was married to Miss Noon of Chicago, and is the father of three sons and one daughter, Rollin W. Jr., Walter A., Frank M.,

who is in business with his father at Hermosa Beach, and Della May. He holds membership in several societies, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, which society he joined while living in Chicago; a charter member of the Northwestern Masonic Aid, Chicago; and a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, through all the chairs.

THOMAS COLLY SLAUGHTER. Southern California, by virtue of her superior climate and general desirability as a residence section, has attracted many men from various parts of the world who have made their mark in their various lines of endeavor, and come here for a home and the pleasant environments to be found in such abundance nowhere else. Among such may be mentioned Thomas Colly Slaughter, who since 1911 has been a resident of Gardena, where he owns a splendid ranch of seventeen acres. He at first engaged in the raising of thoroughbred Holstein cows and owned a dairy herd of forty cows, but in 1914 he disposed of his cattle and has since been engaged in hog raising. In this latter line Mr. Slaughter is an expert of national authority, having been engaged in hog raising in Texas on a large scale, and making a scientific study of the subject. He has addressed the Farmers National Congress in Boston, Mass., on this subject, and is a speaker of note on this and other lines. He has also contributed frequently to the various standard agricultural journals of the country on the raising and care of live stock, and his articles are eagerly sought and their advice acknowledged to be of the best.

Mr. Slaughter is a native of Alabama, born at Talladega, Talladega county, February 5, 1859. His father, Miles M. Slaughter, was a druggist and newspaper man and a writer of note. He followed his profession at Dodgeville and Opelika, Ala., serving as mayor of the latter city. Later he went to Pilot Point, Tex., where he engaged in the drug business for many years. The mother was Miss Eliza Colly in her girlhood, both parents being natives of Alabama, and both now deceased. Thomas Colly Slaughter was reared and educated at Opelika, Ala., and his first business experience was in the freight office of the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, at Opelika. Later he settled at

Pilot Point, Tex., where for twenty-five years he was engaged in farming and in the mercantile business. In 1899 he went to Washington state and engaged in the mercantile business at Belligham and Sumas, meeting with much success. It was in 1907 that Mr. Slaughter first came to Los Angeles, where he remained for a time. Later he located at Corcoran, Kings county, where he again followed the mercantile business, owning and operating a department store there for two years, and also being engaged in farming. Following this he went to Taft, Kern county, where he promoted the Lakeside Oil Company. The lure of Los Angeles and its environs was always with him, however, and in 1911 he returned to establish a permanent home near this city, choosing Gardena as the favored spot.

The marriage of Mr. Slaughter occurred in Texas, uniting him with Miss Ollie B. Newman, of that state, the daughter of Capt. Alex Newman, a pioneer of Texas, and for many years engaged in farming and cattle raising on a large scale. Mrs. Slaughter has borne her husband four sons: Leslie L., a graduate of Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles; Jean A., a graduate of the same school and a printer by trade; Miles M., a graduate of the Gardena Agricultural High School; and Thomas C., Jr. Mr. Slaughter is well and favorably known in Gardena, where he takes an active part in local affairs. He is a member of the Odd Fellows.

ALBERT C. MARTIN. One of the leading architects and engineers of Los Angeles, and a man whose work throughout the west is standing the test of comparison with the best, is Albert C. Martin, who is recognized as one of the most prominent members of his profession. He has been in Los Angeles since 1904 and during that time he has been associated with the construction of some of the largest and most splendid structures in the city, and has also constructed buildings in practically every section of Southern California, and even as far north as Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Martin combines in his work the qualities of engineer, architect and structural expert, in all of which he is thoroughly proficient, and thus has an advantage over a competitor who must leave any of these vital details to another. He is sought in the planning and con-

struction of large buildings in nearly every city in the west, and at the present time has numerous large contracts.

Mr. Martin was born at LaSalle, Ill., September 16, 1879, a son of John and Margaret (Carey) Martin. His boyhood days were spent in LaSalle, where he received his education, attending St. Patrick's parochial school and graduating in 1894. In 1897 he entered the Architectural and Engineering department of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Shortly after his graduation from the University of Illinois Mr. Martin accepted a position as draftsman with the Brown-Ketcham Iron Works, of Indianapolis, Ind., continuing in their employ for more than a year, when he resigned to enter another branch of his profession—that of testing steel and iron. He became inspector of steel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the mills and shops in and around Pittsburg, remaining in this position for about a year and qualifying as an expert. Having now learned all about the manufacture of steel and iron in the great mills, he next turned his attention to steel construction, resigned his position with the railroad company, and accepted another with the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown, Pa., now a branch of the United Steel Corporation, and for a time was a designer and estimator in steel construction work.

It was on January 6, 1904, that Mr. Martin came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home, and where he has won for himself much distinction and honor in his profession. His decision to come west was the result of a position offered him as superintendent of construction for Carl Leonhardt & Company, one of the largest contracting firms of the west. He remained with this company for about a year, and during that time supervised the construction of some of the largest buildings in Los Angeles. Later, resigning from that company, he became engineer of construction for A. F. Rosenheim, an architect of Los Angeles, remaining with him for four years.

It was in September, 1908, that Mr. Martin, having resigned from his position with Mr. Rosenheim, opened offices for himself as an architect and engineer, and since that time has continued to conduct a rapidly increasing business of his own. He has received many large commissions, and during the past seven years he has constructed several of the most noteworthy structures erected

in Los Angeles. The Higgins office building, in Los Angeles, is an excellent example of his work, while the handsome and unique court house at Ventura, Cal., recently completed, is another of equal merit, both in design and construction.

The scope of Mr. Martin's knowledge is such that he is able to give personal supervision to every detail of his work, from the original designs to the placing of the last finishing touches, and including the expert testing of every piece of steel or iron that enters into the construction. Close application to such detail and originality of design have won him the confidence and admiration of property owners and prospective builders, and his ideas are making a decided impression on the building development of the Southwest.

Aside from his splendid business ability, Mr. Martin is deservedly popular with a wide circle of friends. He is a director of the Architects and Engineers Society of Los Angeles, president of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., associate member of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Los Angeles Architectural Club. He is also a member of the Newman Club of Los Angeles, and of the Knights of Columbus.

The marriage of Mr. Martin took place in Oxnard, Cal., October 15, 1907, uniting him with Miss Carolyn Borchard, a native of Ventura county, and they have four children: Evelyn M., Margaret M., Albert C., Jr., and Carolyn.

maker for three years with J. G. Buzzell & Company, during which time he took a course in mechanical drawing at a night school, to fit him more thoroughly for his life work. Coming then to Needles, Cal., he spent one year in the hotel business with his brother, going thence to San Francisco to enter into partnership with C. L. Bigelow, under the firm name of Bigelow & Little or the Bay City Iron Works. Selling out his interest in this company in 1892, Mr. Little removed to Los Angeles, going into business independently here in bridge building and structural steel construction work. In 1899 he bought out the Union Iron Works of this city, which he incorporated, and of which he became president, with H. G. Miller as secretary and treasurer. The business was at that time located at First and Alameda streets, but in a few years was moved to Palmetto and Molino streets, and in the year 1914 the company built the present plant at Fifty-second street and Santa Fe avenue, in Vernon, an all-steel building with the latest equipment and covering a space of four acres, the company also owning the additional surrounding ten acres.

Under ordinary conditions the company gives employment to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men and the output is shipped to all points in Nevada and Utah as well as throughout Southern California. Of the buildings and bridges constructed by this company we mention the following: in Los Angeles, at Agricultural Park, the Armory, Exposition and Museum buildings, German Lutheran church, St. Mary's Academy, Manual Arts, Lankershim hotel and addition, Y. M. C. A., Polytechnic high school, Boyle Heights high school, Knights of Columbus Club, Scottish Rite cathedral, Union Tool Company's buildings at Mateo and Palmetto streets and additions at Torrance. In Pasadena, the Raymond hotel, Chamber of Commerce, and Citizens Bank; the Glenwood hotel at Riverside, Fullerton high school, First National Bank and Y. M. C. A. of Long Beach; complete plant of the Golden State Portland Cement Company at Oro Grande, and part of the plant of the Riverside-Portland Cement Company at Crestmore, as well as many important bridges in San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties.

Mr. Little, the president and manager of this corporation, holds membership in the Independent

D. P. N. LITTLE. Almost the entire business career of D. P. N. Little, president of the Union Iron Works, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been spent in machinery and construction work, he having been engaged in these lines of business in Massachusetts several years before his coming to California.

The son of Solomon and Rebecca (Nye) Little, D. P. N. Little was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 11, 1861, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of that state and at Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., until the age of fifteen years, when he returned home and devoted four years to work upon his father's farm. Later he went to Boston, where he engaged with the Hancock Inspirator Company for a year, learning the machinist trade with this firm, his next employment being as machinist and pattern

Order of Odd Fellows, is a member and a director of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the Municipal League, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Athletic and the City Clubs, and in politics is a Republican. He was married in Portsmouth, N. H., on November 1, 1896, to Harriet L. Ham, and they have three children: Luther, Dorothy and Wallace H.

FRANCIS W. BARKER. The president of the Pacific Portable Construction Company which manufactures factory built houses of all descriptions, as well as garages, is Francis W. Barker, a native of Concord, Vt., where he was born August 20, 1855, the son of John C. Barker. The education of Mr. Barker was received in the grammar and high schools and at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., attending the academy during the winter months and working in a planing mill during the rest of the year, beginning at the age of sixteen years and continuing for three years. For two years thereafter he was engaged with what is now the Boston and Maine Railroad as fireman, at the close of which time he came west to California, working for three years as engineer in borax mines in the Mojave desert. After this he returned to New England, where for the succeeding eighteen years he filled the office of superintendent of the P. H. Potter Lumber Manufacturing Company in Springfield, Mass., at that time the largest company of its kind in New England. At the close of his association with this firm Mr. Barker organized the Springfield Construction Company, of which he himself was president until March, 1908, when he sold out his interest and removed to Los Angeles, Cal. He then commenced the manufacture of portable houses and the following year he organized the Pacific Portable Construction Company, of which he became president. The other member of the company is William P. Butte, secretary and manager. Starting in business with only six men in its employ, the company employs from fifty to seventy-five experienced workmen, besides eight engaged at their El Centro branch of the business. The Pacific Portable Construction Company manufactures a large line of "factory built" houses which are shipped to all parts of California, as well as Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah, having a fully equipped plant and special varieties

of machinery particularly adapted to this line of work, located at the corner of Vernon avenue and Alameda street.

Mr. Barker is the father of three children: Wallace W., who is a Harvard graduate and now holds the position of professor of languages at Morristown Academy, Morristown, N. J.; Mavern, assistant manager of the E. A. Featherstone Company of Los Angeles; and Berne, who is assistant manager of his father's business. Fraternally, Mr. Barker is a Mason, and in politics supports men whom he considers best qualified for public office. While a resident of Springfield, Mass., he was elected a member of the city council in 1896 and in 1897 was made president of that body.

EDWIN JESSOP MARSHALL. This well-known financier and ranch owner was born in Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1860, son of Henry Vincent and Amanda C. (Jessop) Marshall. He comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors, to which belonged, in America, Humphrey Marshall, the botanist, and John Marshall, first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. The earliest American ancestor was Abraham Marshall, a native of Gratton, Derbyshire, England, who came to America in 1682, and settled in Chester, Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, John, who married Hannah Caldwell; their son, Abraham, who married Alice Pennoch; their son, Abraham, who married Ann Roberts, and their son, H. Vincent Marshall, the father of our subject. The Abraham Marshall who lived at the time of the revolution organized a company and joined General Braddock on the Brandywine river. But the protests of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged, decided him to resign after a time. Abraham Marshall, the grandfather of our subject, was a lawyer. In order to settle an estate for which he was attorney, he rode on horseback from Philadelphia to Illinois, and as a fee received a large tract of land in Illinois. He became one of the leading figures in the new country, and Marshall county was named after him. During the war between Texas and Mexico he joined the Texans with a company of men and fought in the famous battle of San Jacinto. He was entrusted by General Houston with the charge of Santa Ana, the Mexican general, who was taken

prisoner. A few weeks later Captain Marshall, in the delirium of fever, wandered into the desert and was never seen or heard of again. Notwithstanding their Quaker faith there was a very strong adventurous strain in the Marshall family. George Marshall a grand-uncle of our subject, lived an adventurous life in the service of Spain, married the daughter of the Captain-General of Cuba, and died a romantic death in his prime. Others of the family had similarly adventurous lives. The old Marshall farm, with the original Marshall homestead, a two-story house of stone, is still in the possession of a member of the family, and among the interesting documents preserved there is the deed to the farm, signed by William Penn. Chester county, Pa., has been the home of many prominent Marshalls and Sharplesses, with whom they were closely intermarried, for over two hundred years. The directors' room of the old Chester County National Bank contains portraits of Marshalls and Sharplesses, who were presidents of the bank during the more than two hundred years of its existence. Mr. Marshall's father, H. Vincent Marshall, was a chemist, who at one time was associated with the well known chemical manufacturing house of Sharp & Doane of Baltimore.

The subject of this sketch affords a striking example of the success achieved by taking advantage of the opportunities that are presented in almost every career. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and Illinois, and received an appointment to West Point from President Grant. But the Quaker traditions of the family interfered with his ambitions and, in disgust, he ran away from home at the age of sixteen and resolved to seek his own fortune. He secured a clerkship in the railroad office in St. Louis; was employed on a passenger steamer on the Great Lakes, and after serving as Pullman palace car conductor, running out of St. Louis, became private secretary to the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, and subsequently assistant master of transportation of the same road, all before he attained his majority. He then invested his savings in a farm near Lampasas, Tex., and became associated with a partner in raising sheep. During the years he devoted to the raising of live stock he made a scientific study of all the details of the subject, and became recognized as an expert and an authority both on the various breeds of cattle and the best methods

of breeding and raising them. Meanwhile he became cashier of the First National Bank of Lampasas, and was that institution's president for twelve years. In 1900 the great oil field was discovered at Beaumont, Tex. At the invitation of an old business associate he made an examination after the field was well opened up, and was induced to invest in oil lands. Together they formed the famous Hogg-Swayne syndicate, consisting of Marshall, Campbell, Hogg and two others, each of whom possessed a fifth interest in a tract of fifteen acres. About half of this tract was sold within a few weeks at a net profit of over \$300,000.

Subsequently Mr. Marshall interested John W. Gates of New York and others in the Texas Company, which he and his associates had formed, and which is now the second largest oil company in the world, with a capital of \$50,000,000, and with pipe lines covering Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. While he was eminently successful in the handling of these oil properties, Mr. Marshall's preference and inclination were for banking and the development of agricultural land, and in 1904 he made arrangements to close out his oil interests. In the same year he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., to accept the vice-presidency of the Southwestern National Bank, and two years later he sold out his last block of Texas Company stock to John W. Gates. Shortly after settling in the state of California he acquired title to a large ranch of 42,000 acres in Santa Barbara county, known as the Rancho de Jesus Maria. Here he has established a magnificent herd of between 4,000 and 5,000 thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and has put 15,000 acres under cultivation. In 1905 he bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, located between Pomona, Riverside and Corona, Cal., consisting of 46,000 acres. Part of this property has been divided up into small farms which have been sold, and what a few years ago was a large waste of unproductive land has been transformed into valuable farms under irrigation, producing a great diversity of products, such as deciduous fruits, alfalfa, cereals, orange and walnut groves and sugar-beets. The property supports a flourishing town of 2,000 inhabitants, containing a high school, banks and a newspaper.

Mr. Marshall is likewise the principal owner of what is probably the largest ranch in the world, the "Palomas" in Mexico, consisting of some 2,000,000 acres, entirely fenced. The northern

line of this property stretches entirely across the southern boundary of New Mexico, west of El Paso, Tex., and it contains great possibilities for both cattle raising and irrigation. Mr. Marshall is also president of the Sinaloa Land Company, a company owning 1,500,000 acres in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, which is waiting to be thrown open to colonization upon the completion of the Panama canal. With 15,000 acres under cultivation in the Santa Barbara ranch, 20,000 acres in the Chino ranch, and 6,000 acres in Mexico, Mr. Marshall is, beyond all question, the largest operator of farm property in the United States. His remarkable success is the result of a combination of rare judgment, expert knowledge of the possibilities of ranch properties, and individual effort. He will be ranked among America's empire builders, with such names as Commodore Vanderbilt, Collis P. Huntington, Henry W. Flagler, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, James J. Hill and others, who, by their great genius and wonderful foresight, have created untold wealth from virgin lands for the countless thousands who are to follow and reap the benefit from their far-reaching activities. If a man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his fellow men, what must be the estimate of one who clears the waste places, carries water to land that for centuries has been awaiting development, and who brings hundreds of new settlers to occupy the cleared spaces, forming the nucleus of prospering towns, and starts growing an endless era of progress?

Personally, Mr. Marshall is a man of simple tastes and quiet and unassuming demeanor, but whose dignified bearing and strong personality impress themselves upon all with whom he comes in contact. Even to people outside the innermost circle of intimacy there is something peculiarly attractive in his singular mixture of gentleness and dignity. In financial transactions of magnitude his judgment is sought and valued by his associates. Mr. Marshall is president of the Chino Land and Water Company, Sinaloa Land and Water Company, Palomas Land and Cattle Company, Grand Canyon Cattle Company, and Jesus Maria Rancho; vice-president of Torrance, Marshall & Co., of Los Angeles, one of the strongest bond houses in the United States; director of the Los Angeles Trust Company, First National Bank of Los Angeles, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Home Telephone and Telegraph

Company of Los Angeles, Home Telephone Company of San Francisco, and over thirty other corporations. In addition, he is part owner of the Central, Security, Title Insurance and Commercial buildings, four of the largest office blocks in Los Angeles. He is a member of the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Pasadena Country, and Bolsa Chica Gun Clubs, of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was married June 7, 1892, to Sally, daughter of Marcus McLemore of Galveston, Tex., and has one son, Marcus McLemore Marshall.

EDWARD DOUBLE. At the head of one of the largest manufacturing companies of the West, the Union Tool Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., stands Edward Double, who, as president and general manager of that great institution, brings with him many years of experience in mechanical lines of interest.

Born at Titusville, Pa., October 15, 1871, the son of Hamilton and Mary (Smith) Double, Mr. Double was educated in the public schools of his home state and at an early age became interested in the oil industry. For a number of years he was employed in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, in various capacities, the oil business being at its height in that state at that time, but as the interests of Mr. Double were mostly in the mechanical side of the business, he soon applied himself to the production of tools and appliances to be used in that industry, and in this line soon took a high place in Pennsylvania. Desiring to enter into the business independently, he decided upon California as the best field for his endeavor, as the oil industry was at that time just becoming of importance in the western state, and in 1898 Mr. Double removed to Santa Paula, Cal., a town which was then an important center of the oil business. Associating himself there with the leading men in his chosen business and with several enterprises along that line, he established at Santa Paula a plant for the manufacture of oil tools and machinery, which, during the next five years, became the leading institution of the kind in that part of the state. In 1901 he moved his plant to Los Angeles, where he has remained in business since that date, recognizing this city to be the headquarters of the oil industry, and here his business prospered until he became known as one

of the chief manufacturers in his chosen line in this part of the country. After a time Mr. Double associated himself with the Union Tool Company of this city, wherein he soon rose to the offices of president and general manager, being also one of the largest stockholders. This company, which was organized in the summer of 1908 by the merging of the American Engineering and Foundry Company with the Union Oil Tool Company, two firms which had been in existence for about fifteen years previous to the time of their consolidation and had been rated among the most important of their kind on the Pacific coast, has acquired its large measure of success through the exertions of Mr. Double, its capable president. Among the largest enterprises of California, it now provides oil well tools and machinery to the entire world, having branches in the towns of Orcutt, Brea, Midway and Coalinga, Cal., as well as an extensive plant in West Chicago, Ill., the specialty of this company being the production of supplies for oil wells, mining machinery, iron castings, and gas, gasoline and distillate engines. Numerous important inventions have been made by Mr. Double along the line of oil well tools, which have helped to raise the company to its present high standing, and its president is ranked with the most important business men of the West. The location of the firm, which was for many years in the heart of the manufacturing district of Los Angeles, has been removed to Torrance, Cal., on account of the marvelous growth of the business, and at the new location the plant of the company covers a space of twenty-five acres, and comprises nine buildings built of concrete and fitted with modern machinery and facilities of every kind, an investment of nearly a million dollars being represented in the land, buildings and machinery combined.

Although much of his time is necessarily occupied by his business interests, Mr. Double is yet deeply interested in the advancement of the city of Los Angeles, where he has made his home, and has proved himself one of the most active workers for its welfare in many respects. Besides holding membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Union League and the Jonathan Club, he is also fraternally associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His marriage to Alice Harbard was solemnized at Santa Paula, January 4, 1900, and they are the parents of one daughter, Helen Double.

GEORGE S. RICHARDSON. One of the bright legal minds of Los Angeles is George S. Richardson, who was elected police judge at a recent election in this city. He is a man of great force of character and a lawyer of marked ability. Upon his election he was assigned to Department 4, a position which his innate sense of justice and profound learning in the law enable him to hold with credit and honor.

Mr. Richardson is a native of California, born in Ventura county, April 17, 1877, the son of Fred and Edith Richardson. The father is a native of Michigan, born at Grand Rapids in 1849. In 1853 he came to California and located in Sonoma county, where his parents lived for many years, and where he received his education. When he was eighteen he came to Ventura county and engaged in lemon growing, making a pronounced success of this branch of the citrus industry. His boyhood days were passed in Ventura county and his early education was secured at the public and high schools of Santa Paula. He then entered the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles, and for two years studied electrical and mechanical engineering. At the end of that time he became superintendent of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, and for two years traveled all over the United States installing steam plants. He then accepted a situation with the Los Angeles Railway Company, in the electrical department, remaining with said company until 1910. During this time he studied law at the University of Southern California, and in January, 1910, was admitted to the bar of his native state, and since that time has been practicing in Los Angeles, meeting with more than ordinary success.

Judge Richardson is also popular in fraternal circles in Los Angeles. He is a member of a number of prominent lodges, in several of which he has been signally honored. He is past chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, grand counselor of the S. M. A., and is identified with the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Native Sons. He is also taking an active part in various movements for the beautification of his home city, and is president of the Normandie Square Improvement Association, and an influential member of the Federated Improvement Association. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party since he was old enough to vote and is considered one of the strong men of that organization. He is

progressive and broad-minded in his views on all public questions, and is pre-eminently fair in his opinions and judgments. In his religious views Mr. Richardson is a member of the Methodist church.

The marriage of Mr. Richardson and Miss Nina Beeson was solemnized in Ventura county June 4, 1899. Of their union have been born three children, two daughters and a son, all at present attending the public schools of Los Angeles. They are: Ardys, aged thirteen years; Myrtle, aged eleven, and Curtis, a sturdy lad of seven summers.

JACOB NIEDERER. A prominent citizen, pioneer business man and large property owner in Los Angeles is Jacob Niederer, founder and president of the J. Niederer Company, located at No. 3409 South Main street. He was born in Lutzenberg, Canton Appenzell, Switzerland, August 26, 1858, the third child born to his parents, Bartholome and Katherine (Zellweger) Niederer, from Au, Canton St. Gallen. The other children were: David, in Switzerland; Emil, in Idaho; Bertha in Utah; Rosa and Johan, both deceased. The father was a native of Lutzenberg and at an early age engaged in the gunsmith business for himself. He was known as "Scheutze" Niederer, meaning "Niederer, the Marksman," all over Europe from the fact that he had distinguished himself for his marksmanship and won many trophies at shooting matches throughout Europe. He died in 1867 and his wife passed away in 1876.

Jacob Niederer was reared and educated in his native canton. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet maker, and after he had completed his apprenticeship went to the city of Zurich, where he worked at his trade and studied architectural drawing. He also served in the Swiss army. In 1881 he decided to come to the United States and locating at New Orleans after his arrival he worked two years at his trade. Becoming familiar with the customs of this country he engaged in business for himself, continuing with success until 1888, when he came to California and located in Los Angeles. At once establishing himself in business, beginning on a small scale, he gradually forged ahead

and the business kept increasing with the growth of the city until in 1903 he incorporated under the name of J. Niederer Company, of which he became president and general manager, the other officers being George H. Lockwood vice-president, and Walter J. Niederer secretary and treasurer. The company has gradually built up a successful business which now stands at the forefront of like enterprises in the southwest and is the pioneer in the manufacture of interior fittings of the very highest grade. As practical proof of this claim many of the most prominent business establishments and residences in Los Angeles and other cities of the southwest give evidence of their handiwork. After the bursting of the boom of 1887, and when business depression was felt all over Southern California, it was an uphill pull to start into and maintain a business under the existing conditions, but this was accomplished by the perseverance of Mr. Niederer, and as he has succeeded he has wisely invested in real estate, which he is continually improving.

The marriage of Mr. Niederer and Mathilde Apffel, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, but for many years a resident of New Orleans, occurred in the latter city on June 5, 1883. Of this union six children have been born, five of whom are living: Walter J., born in New Orleans September 30, 1884, secretary and treasurer of the J. Niederer Company, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, was married September 30, 1909, to Norma M. Weifenbach, a native of Los Angeles, and has two children, Dorothy and Marjorie; Emma E., born in New Orleans January 15, 1886, died in Los Angeles aged six and one-half years; Lucille U., born in New Orleans September 19, 1887, became the wife of John F. Hiltscher January 1, 1907, and has two children, Frances and Madeleine; Bertha E., born in Los Angeles October 4, 1888, married Will F. Gieselman November 19, 1908, and has one child living, Jack; Adele J., born in Los Angeles October 5, 1890, became the wife of Fred E. Hagen June 5, 1913; and Jeannette C. was born in Los Angeles October 1, 1892.

Mr. Niederer is a member of the City Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles. He became a naturalized citizen of this country five years after coming to the United States and in many ways has expressed his confidence in the future of Los Angeles.

SIDNEY SMITH. After a number of years spent in practical experience in mercantile and manufacturing lines, as well as foreman, superintendent and manager of different firms in Southern California, Sidney Smith is now the proprietor of the Adams Pipe Works in Los Angeles. This company was incorporated April 29, 1908, as the Adams Pipe Works, and in February, 1913, Mr. Smith bought an interest in the business, but the associations and conduct of the business being unsatisfactory to him, in October of that year he purchased the interests of the other shareholders and since that time has given his personal attention to building it up and putting it on a firm financial basis, until today it ranks with the leading business concerns of the city. Since taking over the business he has made a specialty of renting pipe to contractors building the state highway, thus facilitating the making of good roads and relieving the builders of a heavy item of expense. In the conduct of the business the company employs from ten to one hundred men and does an extensive business throughout Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada as well as California, carries on a general wholesale and retail business in new and second-hand pipe, being also engaged in irrigation contracting and in the manufacture of pipe fittings and the laying of water, oil and gas pipe lines, making a specialty of water pipe.

The present owner of the company, Mr. Smith, was born at Luling, Tex., May 30, 1884, the son of Sidney Smith and was educated in the public schools until the age of fourteen years, when he worked for three years upon his father's farm. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Smith came to California, where he was employed for four months in the marking department of the Weinstock Lubin Company's dry goods store in Sacramento, removing thence to Lincoln, in the same state, where he engaged with the Gladden-McBean Company, terra cotta manufacturers, working in the pit where they mined the clay. After a year spent in this occupation, Mr. Smith went to Stockton, Cal., and was for seven months employed as a laborer by the water company, his next employment being five months spent with the gas company, after which he removed to Santa Monica, Cal., and for five months was in the employ of the Austin Paving Company as a laborer. In the same city he later was for a year and a half foreman of the Santa Monica Land and Water Company, coming thence to Los Angeles

to engage with the Adams Pipe Works as superintendent where he rose to the office of general manager. Resigning this office in 1911, Mr. Smith went into the water piping and irrigating contracting business independently for two years, after which he bought out the Adams Pipe Works of which he had formerly been superintendent and general manager, now becoming proprietor of the same, which holds a high place in its line of business in Los Angeles. In 1914 he secured a franchise, which is now known as the Walnut Grove Water Works, from Los Angeles county to build pipe lines for supplying water for domestic purposes to a section lying adjacent to Huntington Park, putting in the lines, tanks and pumps, and securing his permit from the State Railroad Commission under the public utility act, covering a period of forty years.

The marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Elsie K. Vogt was solemnized in Los Angeles, in February, 1911, and they are the parents of one daughter, Fay Louise Smith.

CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. Previous to the erection of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at Hollywood boulevard and Cherokee street, in Hollywood, mass was said in this parish once a month, the service being held in Drouet's Hall, the priests coming from the Cathedral in Los Angeles. Father D. W. J. Murphy, Father John S. Clifford and Father William F. Quinlan alternated in this service. Through the efforts of energetic parishioners, Father Murphy and His Grace Bishop Conaty, ground for a church was bought in February, 1904; in May, three months later, the ground was broken for this work, and on this occasion the service of the Feast of Holy Wood of the Cross was celebrated by Father Murphy. On July 4, 1904, the cornerstone of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Conaty. Work progressed rapidly under the direction of Father Murphy and the beautiful church was completed in a few short months. The first mass was said in the new edifice September 12, 1904, there being fourteen adults and twenty-one children present on this occasion, a striking contrast to the big parish of today. Bishop Conaty dedicated the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on the first Sunday in October, 1904.

The priests in charge of the parish at present are: Rev. William J. Denney, S. J., Superior of the Jesuits of Los Angeles; Rev. Dominic Giacobbi, S. J.; Rev. James Taylor, S. J.; and Rev. H. P. Gallagher, S. J. Rev. Father H. P. Gallagher, the head of the priests at Hollywood, is a native of Loretta, Pa., was ordained at St. John Lateran, in Rome, and spent four years of study in Paris and two in Rome. An old Californian, he came to this state for the first time in 1859, and during the years between 1887 and 1907 was located in Santa Clara county, where for three years he was the first prefect at what is now Santa Clara University in Santa Clara, as well as being for a time connected with the Catholic school at San Jose. Removing from Santa Clara county to the state of Washington, he was in charge of a parish in Seattle and president of Seattle College for three years and for the following four years was connected with St. Joseph's Church at North Yakima, three years of this time having charge of the Indians at the North Yakima reservation.

It was in November, 1914, that Father Gallagher came to Hollywood, Cal., to take charge of the parish which now (1915) has a membership of five hundred families and a church that is filled every Sunday, and bids fair to prosper equally as well under the guidance of Father Gallagher as have the churches that formerly were in his care. The church, with its attractive grounds containing many varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers, offers a pleasing prospect as well as a busy field of labor.

The parochial school, which was opened to the children of the parish February 1, 1915, was due to the efforts of the Jesuit Fathers, assisted by the able and energetic people of the parish, and is in charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, whose work along educational lines has become widely known for its efficiency. The parish feels greatly indebted to Rev. D. O. Crowley, of San Francisco, for his great interest in the school.

AUBREY E. AUSTIN. Amos M. Austin, the father of Aubrey E. Austin, although a Canadian by birth, was active in forwarding the interests of California towns in the early days of the progress of the state. Removing to the United States in 1863 from Canada, where he was born

August 15, 1844, and educated in Hamilton College, Amos M. Austin first settled in Kansas City, Mo., where for a while he taught school, later making his home near San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in farming until 1878, in which year he removed to Monterey, the old capital of California. There he engaged in railroad contracting, building the first railway between Salinas and Monterey, which he completed in 1881, thereafter being engaged in the grain business until 1885 he sold out his business and came to Los Angeles, Cal., engaging here in paving contracting until his death, which occurred in 1907.

The son, A. E. Austin, was born November 10, 1880, during the residence of his parents, Amos M. and Amy Jean (Strachan) Austin, in Monterey, and received his education in the grammar and high schools. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the real estate business with the firm of Drew & Lapworth as salesman, remaining with them until 1900. In that year he entered the employ of Edward D. Silent & Co., real estate dealers, continuing as salesman with this firm until 1903, at the time of his resignation having risen to the position of manager of the real estate department of the company. Mr. Austin next associated himself with the real estate firm of C. J. Hyler & Co., of which he became vice-president, in 1905 entering into partnership with a Mr. Dolton in the same business, under the name of Dolton & Austin, a partnership which continued until 1907. In that year Mr. Austin sold his interest and went into the paving contracting business with William F. Bryant, the firm being known as the Bryant & Austin Company. Under this partnership they carried on the business left by Amos M. Austin at his death, the latter's son being vice-president of the company, and after the death of his partner, in April, 1915, Mr. Austin became president of the firm. From a small beginning, with only thirty men in its employ, the Bryant & Austin Paving Company has become a large concern, employing today an average of from three to four hundred men, and is the owner of its asphalt plant, the yards covering four acres. Besides the presidency of this firm, Mr. Austin is also prominently connected with other large business interests, being president of the Austin, Bryant & Carter Oil Company, vice-president of the Holloway Paving Company, of Pasadena, Cal., and secretary and treasurer of the Braun, Bryant & Austin Company, of Venice, Cal.

He holds membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, Union League, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Native Sons of California. In his political interests he is a member of the Republican party, and his religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church. By his marriage to Miss Ada H. Henry in Los Angeles, January 30, 1911, he is the father of one child, Audrey Bell Austin.

CHARLES H. SHARP. One of the prominent railroad contractors of Los Angeles, Cal., is Charles H. Sharp, president of the Sharp & Fellows Company, who has been in the railroad business since the age of twenty-three years. Born in Athens, Ohio, March 3, 1859, the son of John and Martha (Arbaugh) Sharp, he received his education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., until the age of ten years, and at a district school in Vinton county, Ohio. During his school years he worked on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen drove a team for a few months, hauling ore. For five years thereafter he was clerk in a general merchandise store in Valesville, Ohio, returning then to Vinton, in the same state, where he entered into partnership with Samuel Smith in the same line of business, selling out at the age of twenty-one to go to Hope, N. D., there working for the Canadian Pacific. After a few weeks he purchased a team and continued in the same work for two years, when he removed to Anoka, Minn., and worked on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad for six months, being engaged for the year following at Chadron, Neb., in the construction of the Elkhorn Railroad. For another six months he was employed in Western Nebraska in work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after which he was engaged in sub-contract work on different railroads until 1888, making his headquarters at Billings, Mont., while employed on contract work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. In 1902 Mr. Sharp removed to Kansas City, Mo., opening offices there and doing most of the railroad construction work for the Santa Fe road, as well as repair work. Still maintaining his offices in that city, in 1904 he came to Los Angeles, where he opened a branch office, taking in a Mr. Lantry as partner in this city, under the firm name of Lantry & Sharp. Buying out his partner in 1905, he

continued the business as the C. H. Sharp Contracting Company, the California branch being incorporated, in 1909 associating himself with a Mr. Hauser, the business then being known as the Sharp & Hauser Contracting Company. In 1912 the firm name changed to Sharp & Fellows, under which title it is at present known, its location being in the Central building, Los Angeles. Mr. Sharp is still sole owner of the Kansas City company organized by himself, which was considered the largest individual firm in that business at the time that they completed the line between Belin and Texico for the Santa Fe Railroad, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. For that piece of work they had as equipment eleven steam shovels, three hundred standard cars, two hundred small cars, twenty-nine locomotives and five rock-crushing plants. Mr. Sharp is the owner of thirty miles of railroad between Ore Bed and Long View, Tex., known as the Port Bolivar and Iron Ore Railroad, which is leased to the Santa Fe Railroad.

The marriage of Mr. Sharp took place in Omaha, Neb., November 8, 1896, uniting him with Miss Catherine Showers. Mr. Sharp is a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a Shriner, while the social clubs with which he is associated are the Jonathan, Los Angeles Country, Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country and the Gamut Clubs, and the Mid-Day and Kansas City Clubs, the two latter being organizations in Kansas City, Mo. Politically Mr. Sharp is a Republican.

RALPH RICHARD DEMING. Although a native of Louisiana, born at Shreveport, January 11, 1882, Ralph Richard Deming has been a resident of Los Angeles since he was a youth, and is well known throughout the southwest at this time. He has been associated with the Los Angeles Gas Company for many years, and is also interested in the theatrical business in Southern California. His wife, who was the widow of the late John A. Mason, founder of the Mason Opera House building, on South Broadway, is now the sole owner of that building. John A. Mason's father, Charles G. Mason, was the discoverer and owner of the famous Silver King mine in Arizona, which produced for him a handsome fortune, which his son afterwards inherited. The Mason opera house was erected in 1902, and

is now one of the best known theaters in the country, and is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful on the coast.

Mr. Deming is the son of Ralph Richard and Jennie (Howell) Deming, his father having been a prominent banker at Shreveport, La., for many years. His early education was received at Shreveport, and later he attended school at San Antonio, Tex., and after coming to Los Angeles with his parents in 1888, he completed his education in this city. He has been prominent in local affairs for many years and is known as one of the progressive and energetic young men of the Southwest. He is Republican in his political preferences, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and other prominent organizations.

The marriage of Mr. Deming took place in San Rafael February 16, 1911, uniting him with Kate (Wynn) Mason, the daughter of J. F. Wynn, who for many years was a large Southern planter, and a descendant of one of the old Southern planter families of an early day.

J. G. GORDON, JR. An engineer and one of the directors in the Layne & Bowler Corporation, located at No. 900 Santa Fe street, Los Angeles, Cal., J. G. Gordon, Jr., was born at St. Louis, Mo., December 15, 1885, and received his early education in the grammar and manual training schools, graduating from the latter in 1902, after which he attended the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo., graduating therefrom in 1906 with the degree of Engineer of Mines.

The first business association of Mr. Gordon was with the Oliver Iron Mining Company at Hibbing, Minn., where for eight months he was assistant engineer on the Mesabi Iron Range, after which he went to Cananea, Mex., as assistant engineer for the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company for another eight months, his next engagement being at Elliston, Mont., where he was superintendent of the Beatrice Mining and Milling Company. Returning to Mexico after a year and a half, he spent the next two years as superintendent of the Peregrine Mining and Milling Company at Guanajuato, coming thence to Los Angeles, where he entered into his present engagement with the Layne & Bowler Corporation, as engineer and director of that large manufacturing of oil well machinery.

Besides his business interests, Mr. Gordon is a member of two fraternities, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Tau Beta Pi. His marriage with Miss Mauro took place in Burlington, Iowa, on February 11, 1910, and they are the parents of one son, J. G. Gordon, the third of the name.

JOHN A. WINTROATH. The son of Martin and Lydia Wintroath, John A. Wintroath, now the superintendent and director of the Layne & Bowler Corporation, was born at Oil City, Pa., April 5, 1882, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of Siverly, Pa., until the age of eighteen years, when he engaged with his father for a year and a half, taking charge of pumping oil wells. The next three years were spent as apprentice machinist with the Condon Machine Company, after which he was employed for a year as a machinist with the Simons Machine Company, engaging thereafter with the Westinghouse Electric Company, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., as machinist for a year, and for a year and a half with the American Steel and Wire Company, at Sharon, Pa., in the same capacity, and also as night foreman. Removing thence to Houston, Tex., Mr. Wintroath found employment as machinist for the Dixon Car Wheel Company for a year, during which time he took a course in mechanical engineering in the International Correspondence Schools. Continuing the occupation of machinist, he was next employed by the Union Iron Works for a year and later with the Layne & Bowler Corporation, where he rose to the position of foreman, resigning this office in 1909 to come to Los Angeles and to found here the Layne & Bowler Company, a separate corporation, of which he became general mechanical superintendent and director. In connection with his work, Mr. Wintroath has put out four very important patents, namely: The Patented Oil Bearing Head, used on deep turbine centrifugal pumps; the Automatic Aligning Bearings, for use on pumping machinery; the Patented Bottom Bearing, for turbine and centrifugal pumps; and the Patented Well Drilling Tool Joint.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Wintroath is a member of two fraternities, the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World, while in his political preferences he upholds the principles of the Republican party. His

marriage to Miss Bertha Lutembacher took place in Houston, Tex., on February 14, 1904, and they are the parents of four children, namely, Gladys, Agnes, Mary and Frances Wintroath.

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH. Among those interested in the development of Southern California during the last twenty-five years, the name of W. I. Hollingsworth should be mentioned.

Mr. Hollingsworth was born in the year 1862, near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind., his parents being members of the Quaker band who left Manchester, England, in 1662 under the leadership of William Penn and settled in Chester, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth were married in Lexington, Ky., Mrs. Hollingsworth's maiden name being Hattie G. Hord.

Mr. Hollingsworth came to Los Angeles in the year 1888 and has been active in its development ever since that date. He is president of the firm of W. I. Hollingsworth & Co., real estate operators, and has been interested in many large and successful projects, not only in the city of Los Angeles, but in Southern and Central California. He also has constructed a number of buildings, the best known of which is the Hollingsworth Building, located at the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, which is recognized as being one of the finest office buildings on the Pacific Coast. He has made real estate a study and his judgment in values is recognized everywhere.

Besides being a member of a number of the city and country clubs, Mr. Hollingsworth finds time to give some attention to music and art. He has taken a deep interest in the Los Angeles Symphony, and has enjoyed the benefit of extensive travel, not only in this country, but abroad.

MRS. W. D. ROOT. The quest for health brought Mrs. W. D. Root to Southern California in 1907, when she made her start in the poultry business which has proved such a great success, her plant alone, aside from the real estate, being at present worth \$3000, and she being well known as a breeder of Single Comb Black Minorcas and Mammoth White Holland Turkeys.

The life of Mrs. Root has been a varied and an interesting one. A native of New York city, when a child she removed with her family to

South Dakota, and there on the farm she received her initial experience in poultry raising by assisting her mother. After nine years spent as a business woman in South Dakota, she devoted a period of four years to missionary work in Japan, in 1907 coming to California, where for four years she was located at Newman, in Stanislaus county. There, in a small way, she made her start in the poultry business, removing in 1911 to Glendale, one of the suburbs of Los Angeles, where her present fine ranch is situated. Having commenced the business without money and in debt, much praise is due Mrs. Root for what she has accomplished. Beginning on a small town lot, with a dozen and a half Single Comb Black Minorcas, she had eight years of experience in the raising of this variety of fowl, as well as experimenting with six other breeds, and she has come to the decision that the Minorcas are the best all-round bird for this part of the country. During her first year in the business she took in \$5 over the feed bill, the second year she trebled the business with no added expense, and the third and fourth years trebled the preceding years, with very little added expense.

Mrs. Root has three branches in her industry, commercial, utility and show fowls, and by combining the three, has made her success in the business, but it is by the Minorcas that she has made her reputation. She now has five hundred laying hens and the same number of pigeons, as well as the White Holland Turkeys for which she is also noted. The hens in her breeding pens weigh from six and one-half pounds to eight pounds and are mated to first-class males. The pullets begin laying at the age of six months, eggs from the laying-pens averaging twenty-eight ounces to the dozen, some of the hens having laid eggs that averaged thirty-four ounces to the dozen. In September, 1914, Mrs. Root shipped two dozen Black Minorca pullets six months old to H. F. Fisher, Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, without the loss of a bird, Mr. Fisher being so much pleased with the same that he gave her a large order on March 1, 1915, for three hundred pullets and twenty-six breeders, at a cost of \$600, these to be hatched in April and shipped in July. Her eggs and stock have also been shipped to all parts of California, Arizona, Washington and Oregon, and she has filled orders from New York, Utah, British Columbia and Mexico. She has also been very successful in raising heavy turkey females weigh-

ing eighteen pounds and males weighing as high as thirty-eight pounds, the females having sold for \$12 each, the males for from \$15 to \$25. For four years Mrs. Root has had experience with White Holland turkeys, the business for the past two years requiring four or five breeding pens, and she has recently furnished nearly two hundred turkey eggs of this variety for hatching purposes to one of the largest Bronze turkey breeders on the west coast. The equipment at her ranch, which comprises large yards, breeding houses, a brooder house, lighted with electricity and with a system that is her own invention, and eight Jubilee and Cyphers incubators with a capacity of two thousand eggs and operated eight months of the year, is valued at \$1500. In March, 1914, she added to her stock two hundred and fifty pigeons, of the Homer and Carneau varieties, which have now increased in number to five hundred, and she grows barley, alfalfa, clover and several kinds of vegetables for the use of her chickens and turkeys.

One of the best known poultry women of Southern California, Mrs. Root is one of the few women who have made a financial success of the industry, her monthly receipts having gone as high as \$900. Her stock has taken blue ribbons at several poultry shows, and she has won prizes on every one of her turkeys exhibited at the shows. A writer and speaker of note, she has lectured before the Women's Congress of Reform at Berkeley, and in 1914 addressed the colony of the Little Landers, near Glendale, on the subject of poultry raising, her start and experience in the business furnishing much practical advice and information for the members of that colony who devote themselves to market gardening and the raising of poultry. Besides furnishing articles for many other of the poultry journals of the country, Mrs. Root contributes an article each month to the Pacific Poultrycraft, many of which have been copied by Eastern papers, some of her topics being Sense and Nonsense in Poultry, Poultry as a Vocation for Women and What Some of Them are Doing in It, Hints on Incubating, Brooding and Raising Turkeys, Feed and Care of Baby Chicks, and How a Novice Raised Incubator Turkeys by Hand, and in a clear and entertaining way she gives many of her own early experiences and misfortunes, as illustrations of the points she wishes to emphasize in her articles. With her actual care and work in poultry raising

and her prolific writings on the same subject, Mrs. Root yet finds time for membership and active participation in several associations in the interests of poultry raising, she being a member of the American Black Minorca Club, the Poultry Breeders' Association of Southern California, the Pacific Minorca Club and the California State Poultry Association.

COL. JOHN M. C. MARBLE. Among the prominent financiers of Los Angeles mention belongs to the late Col. John M. C. Marble, who was a resident of the city and an upbuilder for nearly twenty years. Mr. Marble was the descendant of two old Eastern families, among the earliest settlers of New England. The paternal ancestor, his great-grandfather, was born in Boston and married Sally Bullard. They had a son, Eleazer, born May 4, 1762, who became a resident of Vermont, and removed from that state to Wyoming Valley, Pa., and married a widow Thompson, whose maiden name was May Richards. Their youngest son was Ebenezer Marble, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1805; he went to the Indian wars and was never afterward heard from. He married Hannah Carey, of Careytown, now a part of Wilkesbarre; their second child, the subject of this sketch, was born July 27, 1833, and having lost his father in infancy, was then reared by his mother's family until the death of his mother's grandfather, John Carey, of Careytown, in 1844.

The Carey family is of English origin; good authority in the mother country says they have nothing to oppose that the family was founded in England by the son of the Roman general, Carus, who was a general in Briton in A. D. 282. The pedigree of the family was drawn up by the Royal College of Heralds by command of Queen Anne Boleyn, commencing with date 1170, Adam de Kari.

The emigrating ancestor was John Carey, a descendant of Sir Robert Carey, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth of England, who upon the completion of his education in France sailed for the new world to try his fortune. He landed in Massachusetts in 1634 and soon after joined the Plymouth colony, where he became active in public affairs, was highly respected and influential. He married Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of

Francis Godfrey, and early acquired large land holdings at Bridgewater. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, of whom Francis, his second son, was born in Duxbury, Mass., January 19, 1649, and was reared in Bridgewater, where he married Hannah, daughter of William Brett. Born of this union were two sons and four daughters, of whom Samuel, the eldest, a native of Bridgewater, married Mary Poole in 1704. With the removal of his son, Eleazer (next to the youngest in a family of nine children), to Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y. (Eleazer married Miss Sturdevant), the name was carried westward, for from Dutchess county he went on to Wyoming Valley, Pa., in 1769. The family suffered in common with all the pioneers of that valley, so awfully stricken by privations and by Indian atrocities during the Pennemyte and Revolutionary wars. One of the family, Samuel, was captured at the Wyoming massacre; was first adopted in the family of a chief, later bartered back and forth and held in bondage by his savage captors; finally turned over to the British as a prisoner of war and at the close of the war liberated as such. The second son, John, was born at Bonds Bridge, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1756, came with his father to Wyoming Valley in 1769, enlisted in boyhood in the Continental service, serving during the entire Revolutionary war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in many of the important engagements of the struggle. He was in the companies that were ordered to the relief of the Wyoming Valley settlers, and although they made forced marches, still arrived too late to prevent the massacre. He owned considerable land in Luzerne county and was a man and citizen widely respected and esteemed. He reared a family of children, one son, John, marrying in young manhood and passing away at an early age. He left a daughter, Hannah, who was reared by her grandfather; she married Ebenezer Marble and was left a widow in early womanhood.

Their son, John Minor Carey Marble, as has been previously stated, was reared in the home of his great-grandfather until he was in his twelfth year, when the latter passed to his reward. With his mother he then removed to Putnam county, Ohio, where two of his uncles had located; his education was received in the private schools of the period and Wilkesbarre Academy, later supplementing this training with a course in the

Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and the public schools of Ohio. In Ohio he accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, after which, at the age of seventeen years, he became a partner in the business at Kalida, and the following year went to New York City and purchased his first stock of goods. His first marriage occurred in 1861 and united him with Mary L. Coleman, daughter of Dr. G. D. Coleman, of Maysville, Ky., her grandparents being residents of Lebanon, Ohio. At her death in Delphos, she left one son, Guilford, who became a prominent attorney and politician of Ohio, and died at the age of forty years.

Mr. Marble's civic pursuits were interrupted by the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the One Hundred Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, in which he was commissioned colonel, and which took a prominent part in the defense of Washington. He continued actively in the mercantile business until 1864, when with others he organized the First National Bank of Delphos, he being cashier and later president. In 1872 he removed to Van Wert, Ohio, when he purchased an interest in the First National Bank of that city and succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Charles Emerson, who had removed to Colorado, in the presidency. He continued at the head of this institution until he disposed of his interests, when he organized the Van Wert National Bank, in which he served as president. Because of his wife's health (he having in the meantime married a daughter of Dr. Emerson) he made a trip to California, and so impressed was he with the climate and the opportunities he believed the country had in the future, that he decided to locate here permanently. He returned home and in October, 1888, having disposed of considerable of his property, he returned with his family to the Pacific coast. In Los Angeles he began at once the organization of the National Bank of California, and opened business on the corner of Second and Spring streets in September, 1889. He continued as president of this institution until 1906, when he resigned and disposed of his interests. In the meantime he had also been instrumental in the organization of the Home Telephone Company, and served as its president from the time of inception to 1906, when he resigned; was likewise one of the organizers of the Union Home Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, in which he acted as president until his resignation

in September, 1907. His entire life in manhood had been passed in active business affairs, and his efforts resulted in a large development of natural resources. While a resident of Ohio he assisted in the organization of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, built the first five miles of road, and remained with the enterprise until it was successfully completed to a system of three hundred and forty-six miles. He resigned the presidency when he came to California and was succeeded by his old friend, Hon. Calvin Brice. In Los Angeles he lent his aid freely to the advancement of public interests and no man was more depended upon to give his support as a liberal, public spirited citizen.

Mr. Marble's second marriage occurred in 1870, in Van Wert, and united him with Elizabeth Emerson, who was born in Ohio; her father, Charles Emerson, was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 6, 1812, a son of Caleb and Mary (Dana) Emerson, early settlers of Ohio from Massachusetts. The great-great-grandfather, William Dana, was captain of artillery during the Revolutionary war. Caleb Emerson was a prominent attorney and journalist of Marietta, while Charles Emerson was a physician and merchant, first in Gallatin, Ohio, and from that point he went to Van Wert, where he was active in banking circles for many years, being president of the First National Bank. In 1870 he removed to Greeley, Colo., where he organized the pioneer bank of the city, and conducted same until his retirement to Denver, in which city his death occurred August 23, 1896. His wife was in maidenhood Margaret Bayman Grier, a widow when she married Dr. Emerson; she died in 1869. Mrs. Marble received her education in the Ohio Female College at College Hill, Ohio, and became the mother of three children, namely: John Emerson, Elizabeth Dana and William Carey, the two sons engaging with their father in The John M. C. Marble Company up to the time of his death, and still continue the business. Mr. Marble was a member of the California Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, and the California Club, and in religion was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which organization his widow is still actively identified. Mr. Marble was an ardent supporter of Republican principles in his political convictions.

EDWIN A. HARDISON. Having been variously associated with the development of the oil industry for more than thirty-five years and in Southern California for more than twenty-five years, Edwin A. Hardison is well known throughout the various oil fields of the southern district, and is classed as one of the most proficient drillers on the coast. He has been engaged on practically every field from Bakersfield south and has done his full share in forwarding this vast industry.

Mr. Hardison is a native of Maine, having been born at Caribou, February 20, 1861, the son of O. A. and Mary Hardison. His father was born in China, Me., and educated there. Later he engaged in farming and the lumbering business, and continued in these occupations until the time of his death in 1900. The son attended the public schools in his native state until he was nineteen, when he went to Pennsylvania. For a short time he worked on a farm, but an opportunity being offered him in the oil business, he went to Duke Center, Pa., where he was employed by various oil companies as driller until 1882. In that year he went to Allegany county, N. Y., and engaged in the oil well contracting business, continuing this until 1885, when he again ventured into the oil fields, this time in Kinzua, Pa., where he was superintendent of the Collins & Morse Oil Company for a period of six months. He then went to Lima, Ohio, with the Trenton Oil Company as driller, remaining until 1886, when he was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., for six months in the same capacity. From Nashville he went to Mayfield, Ky., and engaged as a driller with Carroll Brothers until 1889, at which time he came to California. Here he was employed by the Hardison & Stewart Company, now the Union Oil Company, as driller for a year, and then went over to another of the companies of these men, the Torrey Canyon Oil Company, as division superintendent, occupying this position until 1891. He then organized the Eureka Oil Company, in Ventura county, and was superintendent and part owner of this company until 1896, when he went to Peru, South America, drilling wells for Jackson & Seward of London, and remaining for six months.

Returning to Ventura, Mr. Hardison again took charge of the Eureka Oil Company, continuing until 1899, when he disposed of his interests therein and came to Los Angeles to become superintendent of the Yukon Oil Company, which

position he occupied until 1900. He then went to Bakersfield as superintendent of the Reed Oil Company, a position which he resigned at the end of four months to engage in the manufacture of the Hardison Perforator, which he himself had invented and patented and which he operated for several years. In 1904 he sold out his interests in this business and became the general foreman of the water department of the Santa Fe Railway Company, under Chief Engineer R. B. Burns. At the end of three years he again went to Bakersfield as chief inspector of construction of the pipe line to Port Costa, Cal., for the Associated Company, remaining until 1907. The said pipe line is of peculiar construction, and is known as the rifled line. The pipe is spirally corrugated like the inside of a rifle-barrel and gives the substances forced through it a rapidly whirling motion. When it was found that this pipe could not be successfully laid with common tongs, Mr. Hardison's inventive genius was brought into requisition, and he invented the tongs that could do this difficult work. As evidence of the satisfaction which the Hardison tongs give it may be said that they have been in common use ever since their invention. In the year last mentioned Mr. Hardison bought back the Hardison Perforator business and conducted it until 1909, when he again sold his interests and went to Timor Island, four hundred miles off the coast of Australia, on a business trip lasting one year in the interests of a Hong Kong company. Since his return (1912) he has lived in retirement at his home in Los Angeles, at No. 1422 Ridge Way.

Many years of active participation in the oil business in California have given Mr. Hardison an unusually broad view of the situation and also given him an extensive acquaintance among oil men, both the promoters and the actual operators. His knowledge of the details of the business is very valuable and his service in the development of the industry cannot be over-estimated. He is a Mason, having been raised in China.

The marriage of Mr. Hardison was solemnized at Santa Paula, Cal., in 1891, the bride being Miss Mary Walker, of St. Louis. They are the parents of four children, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles, where they have received their education. They are: Esa, a graduate of the State Normal School, and now engaged in teaching; Fred, with the Union Oil Company;

Waldo, a student in high school; and Marion, a student in grammar school.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRAUN. An important feature in the commercial development of Los Angeles, and one which contributes largely to its general prosperity, has been the establishment of manufacturing industries in the city, and it will continue so to be. In this field of endeavor Frederick William Braun has been a prominent factor, having developed the manufacture and sale of assay and chemical laboratory machinery and supplies, and also several special laboratory appliances which have a nationwide sale.

Mr. Braun is a native of Illinois, born at Peru, October 6, 1858, the son of John and Katherine M. Braun. His boyhood days were passed in Illinois, and he received his early education in the public schools of Peru, and later attended the College of Pharmacy, at Chicago, Ill. After graduating he removed to Denton, Texas, where he engaged in the retail drug business, later following the same line in Roanoke, that state. He sold his interests in Roanoke in 1883, and the same year opened a wholesale and retail drug business in Colorado City, Texas, remaining there for five years and meeting with decided success.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Braun first came to Los Angeles, and in that year he established a wholesale drug business in this city, the first of its kind to be opened south of San Francisco in California. For the succeeding nineteen years he continued in this enterprise with success, disposing of his interests in 1907 to engage in a special line of manufacturing.

This latest undertaking of Mr. Braun has proven as profitable a venture as have previous enterprises, and is today one of the best established concerns of its kind in Los Angeles or vicinity. He is engaged in the manufacture of assay and chemical laboratory machinery and supplies, scientific instruments and apparatus for educational laboratories, as well as the importation and sale of industrial chemicals and commodities. Plants for these enterprises are located both at San Francisco and Los Angeles, and their products are known throughout the world.

Aside from his business prominence, Mr. Braun is well known to a wide circle of friends in a social and fraternal way. He is one of the

original organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and has been an influential member of that body for many years. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Mines, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles. Of the purely social organizations of which Mr. Braun is a member may be mentioned the California, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country and Annandale Golf Clubs of Los Angeles, and the Chemists' Club of New York.

The marriage of Mr. Braun occurred in San Francisco in 1892, uniting him with Mrs. Kathryn E. Standiford, the daughter of John W. and Mary Bear.

PATRICK J. McDONALD. Many of the handsome residences and public buildings of Los Angeles are representative of the enterprise of the Los Angeles Planing Mill Company, of which Patrick J. McDonald, a manufacturer and contractor of this city, is president and general manager, his wife being vice-president of the company. In 1900 this business was bought by Mr. McDonald, who, with many years of experience to his credit, has brought the firm up to its present high standing, reincorporating it in 1905 and completing in that year a new mill fitted out with modern machinery and occupying sixty thousand square feet of land. Under the efficient management of Mr. McDonald the business has now assumed an important place among concerns of this kind in Southern California, and is owned entirely by Mr. McDonald and his family.

Born in Ireland, on St. Patrick's day, 1863, Mr. McDonald was christened with the name of the patron saint of his country. He was the son of Lawrence and Margaret (Foley) McDonald and was educated in the National School of Ireland and St. Michael's College, at New Ross, County Wexford, spending in all eight years at the last-named institution. Having completed his education, Mr. McDonald was apprenticed to learn the carpentering and contracting business, in which he remained four years. At the end of that time receiving his license as a competent workman, he began to work independently at the age of eighteen years. Not long after starting in business for himself, Mr. McDonald removed to the United States, to seek his fortune in the New

World. His first employment in this country was in 1881 in Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged by Hennessy Brothers, a firm of builders, remaining with them for three years, and leaving their employ to learn work in a mill. For three years thereafter he was employed in the mill of Campbell Brothers, Chicago, during the last year of his stay with them being foreman of the cabinet department. Mr. McDonald next set out for the southwest, in 1887 settling in San Diego, Cal., where he was employed by the L. A. Fitch Company, a firm of builders with which he remained two years, acting as foreman and superintendent in different departments of the work. Removing to Fresno in 1889, Mr. McDonald assumed the offices of foreman and estimator in the Mechanics' Planing Mill Company, which position he continued to fill for three years. To Madera, Cal., was his next move, and there he filled the position of superintendent of the Madera Flume and Trading Company for two years, in 1895 being chosen to the post of superintendent and estimator for the San Pedro Lumber Company at San Pedro, Cal., where Mr. McDonald became well known during the five years that followed. It will thus be seen that he brings with him to the management of his present business in Los Angeles many years of practical experience and responsibility along lines eminently fitted to adapt him to the great work he is now conducting, and to which he has of late years added a general building and contracting business.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. McDonald is connected with associations that are in line with the active industries of the part of the country where he makes his home, being a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Builders' Exchange, the Master Builders' Association, the Credit Men's Association, the Southern California Mill Owners' Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; his social and fraternal associations being with the Jonathan and the Newman Clubs, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The marriage of Mr. McDonald with Carrie Louise Mann, a native of Ohio, took place at Fresno, Cal., on January 28, 1891, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Lawrence Earl, Ethel May, Jennie Beal and David Eugene McDonald. Lawrence E., a graduate of St. Vincent's College, took a two

years' course in engineering and construction at Notre Dame and is now assisting his father in the business.

JOSEPH McMILLAN. Since he first started in business life at the age of fourteen years, Joseph McMillan, now the general manager of the Pacific Electric Railway at Los Angeles, Cal., has been connected with railroad interests in various capacities, from that of messenger boy, rising gradually to his present important office.

The father of Mr. McMillan, Dr. William Ryall McMillan, was a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Bellevue College, Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M. D., and he practiced medicine in Texas from the time of his graduation until his death, which occurred in 1885. His wife was Nancy Broomfield (Lively) McMillan, and their son Joseph was born at Winnsboro, Tex., and received his education at the public schools until the age of fourteen years, when he became a messenger boy in the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad at Kosse, Tex., at the small salary of \$10 per month. After about a year his wages were advanced to \$1 per day for acting in various capacities, such as station porter, general utility man about the station, etc. He spent about three years thus, during which time he applied himself to the study of telegraphy and station office work, so that at the end of about three years he was enabled to take a position with the same railroad company as telegraph operator and station clerk at various stations, work which he continued for about two years. He then left the service of the H. & T. C. R. R., to engage with the G. H. & S. A. Railway as station clerk and operator at Weimar, Tex., remaining with the latter for nearly two years. Afterward he was night ticket clerk and operator at Harrisburg, Tex., for nine or ten months, and was then made agent at Rosenburg, Tex., where he remained for eighteen months. For two years he filled the office of terminal or frontier agent over the territory from San Antonio, Tex., to the Rio Grande, and then for about seven years more was agent at Flatonia, Tex., after which he was transferred to San Antonio as train dispatcher, remaining about a year. Following this he was freight agent at San Antonio, at that time the

most important freight station on that line of road in Texas. For a year and a half he had under his supervision more than forty freight clerks and office men, nearly seventy warehousemen and five switch engines and crews; his next position was that of commercial agent, in the same city and territory, which he held for about four years, then being made district freight and passenger agent of the territory between Houston and El Paso, Tex., and Mexico south of Chihuahua, with headquarters at San Antonio. In 1910 the work of the freight and passenger departments was divided, Mr. McMillan having charge of the passenger business in the same territory until he left Texas in 1903 to come to Los Angeles, Cal., to enter the service of the Pacific Electric Railway. Arrived in this city, he became chief clerk to the vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, in 1904 becoming traffic manager, which department was organized by Mr. McMillan himself. In the year 1908 he was advanced to the office of general manager of the entire Pacific Electric Railway Company, which position he has competently filled since that time. The fact that Mr. McMillan's name has never been omitted from a month's pay-roll since he started to work as a boy speaks well for his ability and persistence along his chosen line of occupation, and is one of the factors which have led up to his success in his career.

In fraternal circles, as well as in the business world, Mr. McMillan is well and favorably known, being past master and a life member of Anchor Lodge No. 421, A. F. & A. M., of Texas; past high priest and life member of Burleson Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., Texas; past eminent commander of San Antonio Commandery No. 7, K. T.; member of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons of Texas; the Grand Chapter R. A. M., and the Grand Commandery K. T., Texas; also of the Scottish Rite and the Shrine in Los Angeles, and of the Jonathan Club, a social club of the same city. The marriage of Mr. McMillan with Miss Susan Grace was solemnized in Weimar, Tex., December 20, 1882, and they became the parents of one son, Jesse McDaniel, who died in Los Angeles in 1904, aged nineteen years, and two daughters, now Mrs. Borden Johnson and Mrs. Rebecca Grace Stone, both of whom reside in Los Angeles.

THOMAS POWELL, M. D. The good that men do lives after them, is a fitting adage when applied to Dr. Thomas Powell, whose accomplishments along his chosen work will ever be a splendid monument to his memory, the whole world being the beneficiary of his labors, his efforts and his untiring zeal for better conditions and standards in his profession. Distinguished for his original investigations and writings in explanation of the activities of life, normal and abnormal, Dr. Powell has never failed in the solution of the problems in which he became interested, and his achievements in the field of original research have won for him world-wide recognition.

Born September 21, 1837, in Montgomery county, Tenn., Thomas Powell was the son of William Solomon and Sallie (Holloway) Powell. Receiving the regular elementary education of the public schools, he entered and was graduated from the New York Medical College of New York City, the first institution in the United States to establish a higher standard of medical education. He entered upon his chosen career in the latter part of 1859, locating in Trigg county, Ky. In 1884, when modern medicine was rapidly approaching the zenith of its world-wide regnancy, Dr. Powell determined to take a post-graduate course, with the hope of meeting a long-felt want—a better understanding of medical problems than he had been able to obtain from the medical literature of the period. He chose the then-existing medical department of the University of Nebraska, an institution that appealed to him, by reason of the fact that all three of the then prevailing systems, regular, eclectic and homeopathic, were embraced therein. This institution was to all appearances well-manned and up-to-date in its equipment and teachings, and yet it served not to gratify, but to intensify Dr. Powell's professional craving, because it failed to supply the missing links of the current teaching. For this reason he set out with the determination to solve if possible both the confessedly and obviously unsolved problems of modern medicine. The most important of the former class were those pertaining to the susceptibility of the body to morbific agencies, climatic, sporadic and bacteriologic. Authorities had gone no further than to realize and admit that both congestion and infection depend upon a pre-exist-

ing condition of which a lowered vitality is the most conspicuous feature.

In short, Dr. Powell has spent more than a quarter of a century in the attempt to remedy the deficiencies of the current teaching, and with the result of the production of a new and practically complete medical philosophy, the details of which he published in 1909 in the shape of a medical work of six hundred pages, entitled "Fundamentals and Requirements of Health and Disease." His first achievement was effected in 1885 and comprised a most complete and logical solution of the problems of nutrition and muscular contraction, negating the current teaching by showing: First, that nutrition consists, not in the rebuilding of wornout tissues, as authorities had asserted, but in the filling and refilling of the cells of which the motor mechanism, nervous and muscular, are composed; second, that the living machine owes its energies, mental, nervous, thermal and propulsive, to the oxidation, not of its tissues, as authorities have declared, but of the carbon of the food stored in the cells thereof; third, that it owes its every motion to the vito-motive-power, a form of energy which evinces its capability by possessing as its maximum efficiency a dynamic equivalent of forty atmospheres or six hundred pounds to the square inch; fourth, from what element of the food it is derived, and how it sets the vital machinery in motion.

In the January, 1886, number of the Kansas City Medical Index, Dr. Powell published an illustrated article on this subject. In 1888 he discovered the great underlying cause of disease, the thing that renders the body "susceptible" to "colds" and infections; that gives rise to congestion, inflammation and tissue starvation, capping the climax of its essential virulence by taking the shape of milliary tubercles and cancer cells. Because of its wondrous virulence and versatility this substance has been given the fairly distinctive name of Pathogen, a term which Dr. Powell ventured to construct from the Greek roots: path, which means to suffer, and gen, which means to generate or produce. In the latter part of 1896 he demonstrated on three separate occasions, in the presence of many reputable physicians, and by experiments made upon his own body, that he had discovered how to render the human body immune to infective organisms. A little later, in December, 1896, he was induced by persons who had heard of his

discoveries to adopt Los Angeles, Cal., as the basis of his future operations. Soon after his arrival in Los Angeles he repeated the tests above referred to, demonstrating under the supervision of many physicians, and by experiments made, as before, upon his own body, that when a man has been freed from what he had found to be the basic and pre-disposing cause of disease, Pathogen, he is perfectly immune, the vilest germs then known to science, malignant pustule, tuberculosis, glanders, diphtheria and typhoid fever, having been introduced into his body by every available route, from ingestion to hypodermic inoculation, without producing the slightest discernible injury.

In 1900 Dr. Powell originated the electrodynamic method of eradicating deep-seated disorders, comprehending a combination of agencies, mechanical and electrical, whereby the requisite remedies are forced from the surface of the body, where they must of necessity be applied, through the skin and into the deep-seated areas where the basic cause of the trouble, Pathogen, is embedded, as it is in a multitude of maladies, the result of a timely and duly faithful effort of the kind being the cure of a great variety of problematic disorders, including several of the so-called incurable diseases, diabetes, Bright's disease, dropsy, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, nervous debility and locomotor ataxia.

There is much in Dr. Powell's theories to justify the conclusion that he has made an epoch-making discovery, that he has obtained a definite knowledge both of the power that rules on the vital plane, as gravitation does on the physical, and of the rules by which it is governed, the principia, it would seem, of the domain of animated nature.

Dr. Powell was twice married, his first marriage being to Margaret Ianthe Rife, the wedding taking place December 18, 1859, at her mother's country home in Logan county, Ky. The eight children born of this union follow: Charles Thomas, Ianthe Florence, William Rife, Arthur Leon, Effie May, Nellie Caroline, George Fideles and Verne Q. Powell. Dr. Powell's second wife was before her marriage Clarissa Jeannette Pond, the ceremony taking place June 25, 1893. One child came to this union, Ruth Jeannette. The doctor is a member of several social and scientific organizations, among which are the Masonic fraternity, the Celtic Club, American Public Health

Association, American Health League, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association for the Study of and Prevention of Infant Mortality, and the Southern California Academy of Sciences. In recognition of his contributions to medical science he has recently been made an honorary member of the National Health Guard of New York City, New York, and also the Royal Societies Club of London, England, while one of the largest sanatoriums in Germany has adopted Dr. Powell's teaching and practices.

HARRY GARNET MINES. In 1910 H. G. Mines became identified with the California Macaroni Company, when the plant was located on Lyon street, becoming president and manager. Later, as the business was increased, the company moved to more commodious quarters on Los Angeles street, and when that place burned down in 1913 the company moved to its present location at No. 1560 Industrial street, where ample room is provided for the manufacture and handling of macaroni under sanitary conditions. It was Mr. Mines who originated the name "Calmaco" brand, which is so well known and extensively advertised throughout the southwest. Since 1914 this company has been doing a large and growing business in imported olive oils. To the president and manager's persistency of purpose and close attention to detail are due the success and growth of the business.

Mr. Mines was born in Montreal, Canada, August 1, 1879, a son of Dr. W. W. and Amelia Mines, both of whom are now deceased, the former having been a prominent physician in Montreal for many years. After receiving his education in the public schools of Montreal, Harry G. Mines struck out for himself, later coming to California, where he was associated in the real estate business for a number of years with his brother, in the meantime becoming thoroughly conversant with values throughout Southern California. He continued in the real estate business with a marked degree of success until deciding to embark in the manufacturing business, to which he now gives his undivided attention.

The marriage of Mr. Mines with Marie L. Pratt occurred in Los Angeles in 1903; they have three children, Elizabeth, Lillian and Harry G.,

Jr. Mr. Mines is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and is a member of the California, Jonathan and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of this city.

D. JOSEPH COYNE. Prominent among the attorneys of Los Angeles is D. Joseph Coyne, who since 1905 has made his home in this city, and during that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. Though still a young man, he has made an enviable record for himself before the bar of the state, and he has as well been prominently before the people on various political questions.

Mr. Coyne is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago, July 11, 1882, the son of Martin J. and Catherine (McMahon) Coyne. His boyhood was spent in his native city, where he received his education, graduating first from the public schools and later from the Atheneum Business College and Lewis Institute. His law studies were pursued at the law department of Lake Forest University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During that same month he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and in the following December he was admitted to practice in the courts of California.

Immediately after coming to California Mr. Coyne located in Los Angeles and became associated with the law office of Earl Rogers and Luther G. Brown, remaining with this firm throughout 1906. In January, 1907, he formed a co-partnership with John P. Coyne, under the firm name of Coyne & Coyne, under which name business has since been carried on.

In religion Mr. Coyne is a Catholic, and is a member and past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus. During the year 1915 he was president of the local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also associated with the Young Men's Institute, Catholic Order of Foresters and the Newman and Celtic Clubs, and is especially well known among the Elks, of which he is a member. During the years 1906-7 he served as a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of California.

In his political affiliations Mr. Coyne is a Republican. He is well read and thoroughly informed on all party questions, is a clear thinker and an able talker, and is deeply interested in all

governmental questions. He is also in high standing with the Los Angeles Bar Association, of which he is a member.

The marriage of Mr. Coyne occurred in Los Angeles, September 14, 1910, uniting him with Miss Johanna Slaney, the daughter of William and Johanna (Hartnett) Slaney, a native of California, born at Los Angeles, March 1, 1884. Of this marriage have been born a son and daughter, Bernard P. and Blanche J. Coyne.

WILLIAM JOHNSON WASHBURN. Born in Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., September 30, 1852, William Johnson Washburn was the son of Capt. William and Mary R. (Johnson) Washburn. His father, the descendant of an old New England family, was for many years engaged in merchandising in his native state, which pursuit he followed for a number of years later in St. Louis. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in the army and served as captain of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, belonging to the division that received the surrender of General Lee's army. His death occurred November 5, 1898, in Pasadena, Cal., he having made his home in California since the year 1889. Of his three sons and one daughter, but one son, William J., is now living. The others were as follows: Charles A., who was engaged in the general insurance business in Denver, Colo.; Frank E., who was interested with his brother William J. in the banking business in Los Angeles; and Jennie B., who died when a child.

The education of William J. Washburn was received in the public schools and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he left school and engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store in Cohocton, N. Y., until the age of nineteen, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and afterwards to St. Louis. In 1874 he went into the general produce and commission business as a member of the firm of William Washburn & Sons and became known as one of the leading merchants of St. Louis. Disposing of his interests in that city in 1888 he came to Los Angeles and in 1890 became president of the Bank of Commerce, which position he retained until 1903, when it was merged with the American National Bank.

In 1903 Mr. Washburn organized the Equitable Savings Bank and served as its president until its consolidation with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, January 1, 1912, since which time he has been a member of its board of directors and its loan committee.

A man prominent in business and educational circles in Los Angeles, Mr. Washburn has held other important business connections, among them being the receivership of the City Bank which failed in 1893, and also of the Bankers' Alliance. He was foreman of the grand jury of Los Angeles county in 1897 and again in 1914, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1906, a member of the city council and chairman of the financial committee in 1911 and 1912, and in 1914-15 one of the government representatives of the National Currency Association of Los Angeles under the Aldrich & Vreeland act. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1899 to 1903, again in 1905 and 1906, and president of the same board in 1902 and 1903 and from 1905 to 1906, many school improvements having been made under his direction. His fraternal and social interests also are wide, he being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the California, University, Sunset and Los Angeles Country Clubs, of Los Angeles. His political affiliations are with the Republicans.

The marriage of Mr. Washburn, which occurred in St. Louis, May 30, 1878, united him with Miss Helen E. Rowell, a native of Littleton, N. H., and a sister of Clinton Rowell of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Washburn is a most cultured woman, who has been president of the Ruskin Art Club of Los Angeles, and a member of the Juvenile Court Commission and of the Municipal Art Commission.

LEWIS C. TORRANCE. A native of the Empire state, Mr. Torrance was born at Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, in 1855, and is a son of C. C. and Mary Torrance. He attended the public schools there and later De Veaux College at Niagara Falls. After graduating from college he entered the flour milling business and continued in it for several years, or until 1887, when he came to Pasadena, Cal., and finally decided to locate here. Soon thereafter he became president and general manager of the Pasadena Elec-

tric Light and Power Company, which position he retained for about ten years, when the property was disposed of to the Edison Company, and for a year thereafter he traveled abroad.

Following his return, Mr. Torrance located in Los Angeles and entered the stock and bond business under the firm name of Torrance & Dickens, and continued in this line of business for some years, when he decided to withdraw and enter the oil business. He assisted in the formation of the United Oil Company and thereafter organized the Rock Oil Company and became its president and manager, which position he still holds. Among the enterprises which today claim his attention more than any others is the Santa Monica Bay Home Telephone Company, of which he is chief stockholder, president and manager. This enterprise is noted for the efficiency of its service, a quality which can only be attained through careful personal effort. He at one time owned and occupied a ranch in Sierra Madre, and during his residence there was city treasurer and also a director of the First National Bank of that city.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Torrance was married to Miss Minnie Henderson, the daughter of Judge William H. Henderson, of Randolph, N. Y., and they now have two children. The daughter, Miss Katherine T., is a graduate of the Marlborough School for Girls of this city, and of Mrs. Finch's Private School for Girls of New York city. The son, Lewis C., is at present a student of the Harvard Military School, this city. Mr. Torrance and his family reside in the Wilshire district, and he is identified with a number of clubs, such as the California and Sierra Madre Clubs.

FRED H. HOWARD. The corporation known as Howard & Smith, florists, nurserymen and landscape artists, of which Fred H. Howard is the president, with his brothers, O. W., Paul J. and Arthur P. Howard, associated with him, is the largest nursery devoted to ornamental horticulture on the Pacific coast. Besides their main offices and display rooms at Ninth and Olive streets in Los Angeles they maintain seventy-five acres of nurseries at Montebello, Cal., of which forty acres are devoted entirely to the culture of roses. Their business extends to all parts of the world, their seeds and bulbs being shipped to all

foreign countries. They conduct the largest landscape department on the western coast, this branch of the business being under the supervision of O. W. Howard. The success of this department has been one of the main forces in making the company so well known throughout Southern California during the past twenty years by the laying out of and beautifying the grounds surrounding a majority of the finest homes to be found in the Southland.

A native of Los Angeles, Fred H. Howard was born September 1, 1873, a son of Dr. F. P. and Caroline E. Howard. Dr. Howard was a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1836. After graduating from a medical college he became an interne in Guys Hospital, London. In 1865 he removed to the United States, settling in San Francisco, and entered the government service as army surgeon. Fred H. Howard, as well as his brothers, was educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles. In 1892 he became interested in the nursery business in Los Angeles, and has continued in that occupation ever since. He was united in marriage in 1908, at Ventura, Cal., with Minnie P. Jones.

In 1914 the business was incorporated, F. H. Howard and his brothers becoming sole owners, and by working together harmoniously they have brought the company to its high standing in the state. They are Republicans and stand for the advancement of the people's interests rather than strict adherence to party lines.

ALLEN DODD. Coming to California for his wife's health in 1895, for two years Mr. Dodd engaged in ranching near Elsinore, Riverside county, and has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1897. He was associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad in various capacities until 1912, when he resigned to go into the business of loading and unloading automobiles, calling his organization the Auto Handling Company, and maintaining offices in the Wilcox building. In this venture he has met with success and employs regularly from five to seven expert men unloading automobiles. From time to time he adds facilities for the greater convenience of his men and also for the greater safety to the cars.

Mr. Dodd is a native of Arkansas, born at Little Rock, November 14, 1875, the son of David

A. and Abbie I. Dodd, and an own cousin of David O. Dodd, known in Civil war history as the martyr boy of Arkansas and a distinguished member of the Southern Confederate Chapter. He attended public and high school in his native city until he was sixteen years of age and then became private secretary to the governor of the state, occupying this position for two years. Following this he engaged with the Cotton Belt Railroad as rate clerk and stenographer for two years, and then entered the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway as private secretary to the superintendent, remaining in this connection until 1895. His wife's health being seriously impaired at this time, he determined to come to California for a rest and change, and two years of ranch life in the mountains restored her health. For a time Mr. Dodd was stenographer with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and later became Pullman ticket clerk, and then coupon ticket clerk, and finally claim agent for the southern territory. Lastly he was contracting freight agent and handled all the automobile business of the road until 1912, when he resigned to engage in his present line.

Mr. Dodd is well known throughout many fraternal and club circles in Los Angeles, where he has a host of friends. He has been a member of the Elks for sixteen years, and is a Republican in his political preferences, although he has never been actively associated with the affairs of his party. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and a member of that church. The marriage of Mr. Dodd and Miss Marguerite Shelton was solemnized in Springfield, Mo., August 3, 1894, and they have one son, Allen, Jr., who is corporal of Company F, Seventh California State Militia.

LAWRENCE B. BURCK. The marvelous growth of Southern California, and especially of Los Angeles and vicinity during the past two decades, has, of necessity, offered vast opportunities in the real estate field for financial profits, as well as a fascinating scope for the exercise of executive ability and business acumen. This combination never fails to attract to its standard men of great ability, integrity and worth, and they, in turn, give of their brain and strength to the upbuilding of the community where they find their greatest interests. One such citizen of Los

Angeles is Lawrence B. Burck, president of the California Real Estate and Building Company, its organizer and principal stockholder, and one of the most prominent and influential real estate men in the city today, as well as one of those who have been most vitally concerned with the substantial growth and development of the city of his adoption. Since coming here to make his home he has been constantly interested in the real estate business, although not always under his present firm name. His interest in the welfare of the municipality has always been keen and well poised, and he has always stood for progress along the best lines and for social and civic advancement of the highest order.

Mr. Burck is a native of Texas, born in Galveston, September 1, 1872, the son of Samuel B. and Henrietta A. (Lawrence) Burck. His boyhood was passed in his native city, where he attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter in June, 1887. He then attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College and University of Texas, graduating as a civil engineer with the class of 1889. His father was largely interested in cotton in Galveston at that time, and the large business of the enormous wholesale supply houses there (receiving annually two-thirds of the entire crop of Texas, distributing in exchange to that extent all that the people of the state ate, wore or used) interested him so that he entered that field. In 1892 he resigned to engage in a wholesale brokerage business for himself as The Lawrence B. Burck Co. Early in 1900 he disposed of his interests in this company, and incorporated the Southern Coffee Company, becoming its secretary and treasurer. This company engaged in an extensive business in the importation of teas, coffees and spices from all over the world, and was one of the largest and most prosperous of its class in the South, when the great Galveston flood came, September 8, 1900. Their losses were extremely heavy, their factory and warehouses being totally destroyed by the storm, together with all their contents. The spirit of courage and progress was not destroyed, however, and within a short time the company was rehabilitated under the able direction of Mr. Burck, he giving his personal attention to the outside sales, especially to the opening up of new territory, and like important matters, and within four years the business was again in splendid condition, with all indebtedness dis-

charged. Mr. Burke's personal losses had also been wiped out, and in January, 1905, he disposed of his interests in Galveston and came to California to make his home.

Upon his arrival in Los Angeles, which was his objective point from the beginning, Mr. Burck organized the real estate firm known as the Burck-Gwynn Company, which was dissolved in 1908, Mr. Burck continuing in business as the Lawrence B. Burck Company. In 1910 he incorporated and became president and sole proprietor of this company, and in 1912 the name was changed to the California Real Estate and Building Company, with a subscribed paid-in capital of \$250,000. During his ten years residence in Los Angeles this able and energetic man has done his full share in the development of the city and county, has been instrumental in the erection of more than twenty-two hundred buildings and has participated in many millions of dollars worth of real estate transactions. He has put twenty-five or more tracts on the market as subdivisions, aggregating more than five thousand lots, and many miles of our city streets, with their improvements and buildings, owe their existence to him.

Aside from his business prominence, Mr. Burck is popular socially with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a Mason and is also a member of a number of prominent clubs, including the California, Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Country and the Bolsa Chico Gun Clubs of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and while never participating actively in politics with any desire for official preferment, he has nevertheless been recognized as a power in local party affairs.

The marriage of Mr. Burck took place in Los Angeles, September 6, 1906, uniting him with Miss Phila B. Johnson, of this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gail B. Johnson. Of this union have been born three children, two sons and a daughter, all natives of the Angel City. They are Gail J., Barbara L., and Lawrence B., Jr.

DENNIS A. WARNER. One who has seen Los Angeles grow from an insignificant town to its present magnificent proportions, and with it has come up through hard times and persistent struggle to ease and retirement

from active business life, is Dennis A. Warner, a native of Ohio, where he was born in Lake county, July 27, 1849, the son of Oliver and Nina C. (Church) Warner. His father was a very successful farmer, owning two large farms. Dennis A. grew up on a farm and later farmed independently on two hundred and ten acres. Through unfortunate speculations Mr. Warner lost everything he had accumulated, and it was after this that he came to Los Angeles in the year 1888. In the spring of 1889 he settled upon a small place at Glendale and while there lost his left foot, which had to be amputated above the ankle as the result of an accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting. Mr. Warner's outlook upon life at this time was about as gloomy as it could be. His good wife, however, stood by him bravely and they rented a small rooming house at No. 113 South Broadway, near the spot where the Mason Opera House now stands. This was conducted by Mr. Warner's wife, while he himself bought a small fruit stand near by, carrying on a light luncheon counter in connection with it. Selling this out, he decided to go into the restaurant business on a larger scale, and as this was during the hard times of 1893, when money was scarce, he hired a room on Second street, below San Pedro street, establishing there a restaurant, the price for a regular meal being five cents, and besides that he served two meals a week free to all needy persons for a period of about three months, during the hardest part of the panic. This was casting bread upon the waters, but it proved a success, and his business consequently grew and prospered.

Mr. Warner continued there for three years, from there going to First and Spring streets, and later to Fifth street, between Spring and Main streets, where he erected three small brick buildings. His business increasing, he moved across the street and conducted a restaurant near the site of the present Security Bank building, where he remained until 1910. In that year he sold out the business, this being his last stand in the restaurant business, wherein he had become well known to the early settlers as one of the pioneer caterers of Los Angeles. Having accumulated some money in that line, Mr. Warner then entered the real estate business with the purchase of land on Bon-sallo avenue, whereon he erected an apartment house, which he sold out in 1912 to build his two

new apartment houses on Western avenue, near Pico street. Having now retired from active business life, he spends his time attending to his real estate investments, and although in early times he had a hard struggle to get ahead, he nevertheless, with the help of his wife, persevered faithfully so that he is now reaping the benefits of his early endeavors. Before her marriage, Mrs. Warner was Miss Millie Banning, a native of Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, and the daughter of Timothy and Sarah Peabody Banning.

J. WISEMAN MACDONALD. A prominent member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, James Wiseman MacDonald was born in Mazomanie, Wis., January 17, 1866, the son of Allan and Eleanor (Wiseman) MacDonald. He is a descendant of the famed MacDonalds of Clan Ranald, of the Western Highlands of Scotland, whose name is frequently mentioned in song and story. An interesting fact in the history of the MacDonald family is that for several generations its members were under the displeasure of the present royal family on account of their adherence to the Stuart cause and the part they took in the Jacobite wars of 1715 and 1745. Mr. MacDonald married Jane Boland, a native of Ireland, in San Francisco, June 23, 1902. They have three children, Allan, Eleanor and James Wiseman MacDonald, Jr., all born in Los Angeles.

Mr. MacDonald, although born in America, spent his boyhood and part of his early manhood in England. His father died in 1869, and the mother took the children back to England, to the home in which she was born. The son was educated in the Grant School, a private institution at Burnly, Lancashire, England, conducted by the late W. M. Grant, one of the best known educators of England. On the death of his mother he immediately returned to America, coming to Los Angeles in 1891. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of California. He has served two terms as trustee of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and was lecturer on corporations for the University of Southern California. He is a director of the Bank of Italy and of the Hibernian Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and president of the Dimond Estate Company of San Francisco, a close cor-

poration having large real estate holdings in and near that city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the California Club.

VINCENT MORGAN. A native of Los Angeles, born November 20, 1882, Vincent Morgan is a son of the late John C. and Cecelia (Finn) Morgan, one of the pioneer families of Southern California, the father having practiced law successfully in Los Angeles for many years. Vincent Morgan was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Los Angeles High School, after which he entered the law department of the University of Southern California, graduating therefrom in 1909 with the degree of B. A. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, establishing the law firm of Morgan, Allen & Richardson, which association continued only one year, after which he became a member of the present firm of Porter, Morgan & Parrot with offices in the Exchange building.

Mr. Morgan has won recognition by his appointment to the faculty of his Alma Mater as instructor in elementary law, code reading, domestic relations and real property. He served as president of the Alumni Association of the law department of the university in 1910. In 1913-14 he served efficiently as a member of the police commission of Los Angeles. He is a member of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W., of the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity and the Sierra Madre and Union League Clubs. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of the state, county, city and the people's interests Mr. Morgan is never to be found wanting.

AUGUST ROTH. Though of foreign birth, August Roth has been connected with the advancement of the city of Los Angeles since 1886, has seen the place grow from a small town to its present proportions, and has done his share toward its upbuilding.

The native land of Mr. Roth is Germany, where he was born in Prussia November 8, 1841, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, attaining the high grade of skill in this line characteristic of the craftsmen of central Europe. In 1861

he removed to the United States, settling in Litchfield, Ill., where an uncle had preceded him. For two years Mr. Roth worked at his trade in Illinois, the furniture which he produced being hand made. At the end of two years, in company with his uncle, he took a one-third interest in a flour mill and engaged in the manufacture of flour at Butler, Ill. This being at the time of the Civil war, when prices were high, the venture proved a profitable one to the two men. After eight years in this business they sold out their interests, and some years later, in 1886, Mr. Roth removed to Los Angeles, where he at once began to invest money in real estate, purchasing a lot on Seventeenth and Hope streets, whereon he erected two houses, one of six, the other of eight rooms, which buildings are standing and both of which he still owns. On Main and Washington streets he bought a feed mill, which he operated for three years, after which he took up the carpenter's trade, at a later date being instrumental in the construction of the machinery for the oil well plant on Second street, of which plant he for seven years thereafter was engineer. Contracting and building then occupying his attention, Mr. Roth erected a number of fine dwellings in Los Angeles, and in 1903 bought an acre of ground on Lucile avenue, where he erected three cottages commanding a fine view of the valley and the sea, and one of these houses is at present his home.

Although now retired from business, Mr. Roth has in late years dealt extensively in Los Angeles real estate and still has valuable holdings in this city, having also owned lots in the city of Burbank, which he bought in the early days and was able to sell at a good profit. He has known Los Angeles since its early days when its street car system consisted of but one line of horsecars, and recalls many interesting incidents of the former days of the now prosperous city.

The marriage of Mr. Roth was solemnized in Litchfield, Ill., uniting him with Emma Zuermuelen, also a native of Germany, she having come to the United States when a small child. She died in Los Angeles in 1913, leaving a daughter and son, namely, Mrs. Rosa Gates, of Banning, Cal., and Walter A. Roth, of Los Angeles. Aside from his real estate interests which have made him well known in the city during his long residence here, Mr. Roth is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of South Gate Lodge.

WILLIAMSON DUNN VAWTER. The descendant of a distinguished old Virginia family, Mr. Vawter was born at Mt. Glad, on Madison Hill, Ind., August 28, 1815, and removed with his family to Vernon, Ind. Tiring of farm life at home, the young man went to live with his uncle, Col. John Vawter, who was the proprietor of a grocery store at "Vawter's corner," in Vernon, where the nephew became clerk and later partner with his cousin in the business. For many years Mr. Vawter was postmaster in the town, a leader in temperance work there, and custodian of the local branch of the American Bible Society.

The first marriage of Mr. Vawter occurred July 15, 1834, uniting him with Mary Charlotte Tilghman Crowder, of Baltimore, Md., who died September 22, 1851, leaving six children, namely, Mary Ellen, May, Jane-Cravens, Aramantha Charlotte, William Smith and Edwin James Vawter. In November, 1852, Mr. Vawter married Charlotte Augusta Knowlton, a native of Shrewsbury, Mass., by whom he became the father of two children, Emma K. and Charles Knowlton Vawter, who is now deceased. The death of the second Mrs. Vawter occurred December 27, 1893, in Santa Monica, Cal., the family having come west in the year 1875.

Mr. Vawter was associated with the early development of two of the most beautiful smaller cities of Southern California. Pasadena, "the crown of the valley," the pride of the southern part of the state, was originally laid out for the cultivation of oranges and grapes, and was the property of "the Indiana colony," as the owners were called. Mr. Vawter was prominent among them and one of the original stockholders when he first came to California, and the owner of a sixty-acre ranch in a locality now occupied by the business portion of the city of Pasadena. The little town in the valley overshadowed by the velvet mountain range grew rapidly into the "city of homes," which is one of the names applied to Pasadena at the present time; but many orange orchards are still found there and add to the beauty of the place, their acres of conventional green trees hung with golden fruit like Japanese lanterns, having for a background the snow-capped mountain range against the blue sky. From Pasadena Mr. Vawter removed to Santa Monica, Cal., and opened the first general store in that town, in a building on Fourth street, later establishing lumber yards and a planing mill

there which proved a boon to home builders. In 1886 he secured a franchise and with his sons built the first street railway which was for a time operated at a loss, but later the line was extended to the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, and Mr. Vawter lived to see his undertaking become a paying enterprise. With his sons he organized the First National Bank of Santa Monica, opening the same in the brick building on the southeast corner of Third street and Oregon avenue which they built in 1888. He was also one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in that city, and throughout his life remained one of its stanch supporters. When we look at the pretty town of Santa Monica set high upon its curious palisaded sea cliffs, it is interesting to remember that this city, like many others in California, was laid out upon a portion of one of the enormous ranchos of old days, which formerly covered a part or even all of certain counties. Sheep and cattle once grazed and fields of grain waved where streets and buildings have now been established. Mr. Vawter was an active worker for the development of the town of Santa Monica, where the memory of his noble and useful life will long remain. He was a man of high ideals and active service, pre-eminently just in all things, and though at no time making any great pretense to importance or ability, could always be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time. Always deeply interested in politics, he was a stanch Whig during the life of that party, and a member of the Republican party from the time of its birth. His death, which occurred in July, 1894, was the cause of general mourning among those who had become attached to him through long association.

HENRY GLASS. Another of the pioneers of Los Angeles who left behind him a legacy of work well done was the late Henry Glass, who was born July 3, 1853, at St. Goar on the Rhein in Germany. His father, Herman Glass, was a bookbinder by trade, following that occupation during his lifetime. He married Elisabeth Karsch. The grandparents were Peter and Elisabeth (von Herf) Glass, born at Rheinfels, St. Goar on the Rhein.

Henry Glass was educated in his native town and afterwards entered into his father's business. When he was seventeen years of age he accom-

panied an aunt, Mrs. Gentsch, to the United States, locating in Burlington, Iowa, where in 1871 he began business as a bookbinder. In 1875 he sold out and journeyed still further west, stopping in San Francisco for a short time. Desiring to see more of the state he came to Los Angeles, arriving in June, 1875. Finding a field here for his chosen vocation of binder, the bookbinding heretofore having had to be sent by steamer to San Francisco, he entered the employ of the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House as foreman. In 1881 he started in business for himself on a small scale, but the close confinement and long hours undermined his health, and in 1890 he sold out to Cook & Wiseman of San Francisco. Relinquishing business cares he went to Arizona to rough it on a ranch with the cowboys, hoping in the out-of-door life to regain his health. In this he succeeded and returned to his home. Upon the sudden death of Mr. Cook he bought his old business back again, taking as a partner James W. Long. It was his habit, however, from the thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, to watch closely every detail in the various departments, and the close confinement of years of indoor work again impaired his health and forced him to seek an outdoor life. Accordingly he sold out to Mr. Long in 1901 and engaged in the insurance business and as agent for the German Hospital, of which he was one of the directors and a charter member. In 1902 he took a six months' trip to visit his old home in Germany to recover his health and came back much improved. He continued in the insurance business and as agent for the hospital until the marriage of his son Herman T. once more launched him in the bookbinding business under the present title of the Glass Bookbinding Company. In May, 1908, Mr. Glass, accompanied by his wife and daughter Norma, started on a trip to Europe, where Mr. Glass died at Wiesbaden, November 29, 1908.

Always ready to assist his less fortunate fellow man and do his part in the upbuilding of the city's welfare, Mr. Glass, on account of impaired health, never would accept public office, though importuned many times to become a candidate. He was a Mason, member of the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and a Shriner. He was for years president of the Turn Verein Germania, and it was mainly due to his efforts, assisted by other prominent German residents of Los Angeles, that

during his term as president of this organization physical culture and the German language were introduced into the public schools. The Turn Verein Germania furnished their physical culture teacher gratuitously for a time to convince the public of the benefits derived therefrom, "God's greatest blessing, a strong body for a clean, noble soul to dwell therein."

In his early political views Mr. Glass was a Democrat, but before Garfield's election changed to Republican and remained a firm believer in the principles of that party, although in local matters the man most capable in his estimation received his support. He was a member of the Rifle Club, the Turn Verein Germania and the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The marriage of Henry Glass and Lydia Heileman was celebrated in Los Angeles September 12, 1877. She was the tenth child and seventh daughter in a family of twelve children born to David and Caroline (Breden) Heileman, and was reared to a life of usefulness. In regard to their marriage the following is taken from the Times-Mirror of September 15, 1877:

"We are always in favor of temperance, but there are rare instances in which we think a lady is justified in taking a Glass. For instance, last Wednesday Miss Lydia Heileman took Mr. Henry Glass, the foreman of the Mirror Book Bindery, for better or for worse. We make no objection, but on the contrary we wish them long life and happiness, and may none of the little Glasses ever be broken."

The following children were born to this worthy couple: Norma Elizabeth, born November 30, 1878, died November 28, 1913; Herman T., born October 15, 1880, was united in marriage at Richmond, Va., with Willie Belle Taylor and is continuing the bookbinding business started by his father; Irma Adelma, born May 25, 1882, is the wife of Dr. Royal Arthur Ritz of San Francisco.

MILTON Y. KELLAM. One of the pioneers in the settlement and advancement of the young city of Los Angeles is Milton Y. Kellam, who was born in Newcastle county, Del., January 1, 1839. In the spring of 1849 he went to Illinois with his father and two of his brothers, all of whom became active in the development of Ma-

cousin county, opening up the prairie land and building for themselves a cabin home on the two hundred acres of property purchased by the father, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land and forty of timber land. Here they engaged in farming and in the raising of cattle and hogs, as well as grain, making for the family a comfortable home to which the mother and other brothers came a short time afterward. The five brothers then engaged in farming as partners, but this arrangement was discontinued in 1865, after which time they worked independently. For thirty-five years Milton Kellam continued to live in this new land, experiencing trying times and much hard labor, having driven three yoke of oxen while breaking the land for farming purposes.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Kellam made a trip to Los Angeles, and appreciating the future possibilities of California, he returned to the western city the following year, where he has since made his home and in whose upbuilding he has played an important part, showing much good judgment in his real estate dealings. His first purchase of property was that of eighteen acres at Fruitland, where he carried on farming, also raising peaches, apples, grapes and watermelons, some of the latter weighing as high as eighty-two pounds, while clusters of his grapes sometimes attained a weight of six pounds and his crops of corn averaged fifty bushels to an acre. Besides his Fruitland property, which he traded, after a time, for nineteen town lots, Mr. Kellam also owned land in the cities of Long Beach, Alhambra and Azusa. With the acquirement of lots in the city, he entered into the buying and selling of Los Angeles lots with much success; those purchased by him on Grand avenue advanced \$100 a month per lot for ten months, after which time he sold them, thereby realizing great profit, while the three which he owned on Hope street near Tenth street he sold in ten days' time at a profit of \$1500. With his partner, George D. Rowan, he bought the northwest corner of Spring and Fourth streets, building a two-story block thereon, after fourteen years selling for \$1500 per front foot this property which he had purchased at the price of only \$150 a front foot. Having sold this land, the partners purchased sixty feet and ten inches between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the west side of Broadway, which was then just coming into prominence as a business street, the price paid for the property be-

ing \$750 per front foot, Mr. Kellam still being a half owner in the same. A block was built there, with a hotel bearing the name of Hotel Milton, in honor of Mr. Kellam, and another bore the names of the partners, being known as the Kellam and Rowan block. Mr. Kellam is now retired from active business life, and with his family resides at their comfortable home at No. 926 South Olive street, the grounds of which are beautified by a fine magnolia tree planted by himself. In his religious associations he is identified by membership with the First Methodist Church of the city.

In 1911, with his eldest daughter, Anna J., Mr. Kellam made an extended trip around the world and greatly enjoyed the journey. The wife of Mr. Kellam, formerly Anna M. Beeson, whom he married February 5, 1866, and who was born February 5, 1842, is, like himself, a native of the state of Delaware, and they are the parents of four children, namely, Edward R., the proprietor of the Diamond Coal Company of Los Angeles, Anna J., Lydia A. and Milton Y. Kellam, Jr.

ELI WEED SHULER. Owner of a large ranch at San Dimas, where he is engaged in citrus culture, general farming and stock raising, Eli Weed Shuler is today one of the most influential citizens of his community, and recognized as a man of more than ordinary worth and ability. He is public spirited and progressive and gives of both time and ability for the general welfare. His place is one of the most attractive and valuable in the vicinity and is managed in such a manner that it is also very profitable.

Mr. Shuler is a native of Ohio, having been born in Vinton county, February 6, 1848, the son of John M. and Margery (Weed) Shuler, his father being a native of Ohio and his mother a Pennsylvanian. His father was descended from old German ancestry, while the mother was of English extraction and connected with the prominent Weed family of New York and Pennsylvania, and related directly to Thurlow Weed. Her father was Dr. Dennis E. Weed, a native of Connecticut, who moved to Green county, Wis., where he was for many years postmaster and a leading physician. Mr. Shuler's father, a millwright and bridge-builder by trade, came first to California in 1852 and was one of the original

locators of the Blue Lead mine above Downieville, where he remained for two years, mining and prospecting. He then returned to Iowa, making his home in Van Buren county until 1864, when he again crossed the plains to California. For six years he was in San Joaquin and Sonoma counties, dying in the latter county. He had been prominent in political affairs in his Iowa home and was a man of force and ability.

When a small child Eli Weed Shuler moved with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. In 1864 he crossed the plains to California with his parents, there being many exciting experiences by the way, including serious trouble with the Indians. The train accompanied Mrs. John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, for a thousand miles on the way, and Mr. Shuler recalls her as a lady of great culture and courage. Arriving in San Joaquin county he engaged in teaming there and in Sonoma county, following this occupation and general mill work for fourteen years. He was also interested in mining and was one of the original prospectors in the great Mojave desert. He was a member of Company A, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, under General Canby, doing scout duty during many Indian frays. He retired with the commission of captain, and still possesses the sword which he used in service. During the siege of the Modoc Indians (who were under Captain Jack and Shag-nasty Jim) he fought in the lava beds in Modoc county, this state, a horse being killed under him during the campaign.

Mr. Shuler was one of the first settlers in Covina and he moved into the first house erected there. He took possession of his present ranch of one hundred and forty-eight acres, a mile north of San Dimas, in 1881, and has since then made this his home. Besides raising fruit he is engaged in general farming and stock raising and is prosperous and progressive in his ideas of the conduct and management of such a ranch. In the early days Mr. Shuler owned and operated a threshing machine. He has taken a prominent part in the local affairs of his community, and has played an influential part in the history of the San Gabriel valley. As a Republican he has been given many evidences of the confidence and esteem of his constituents, having been elected to serve as deputy sheriff, and as deputy United

States marshal, and has been a member of the Republican county central committee many times. In local commercial affairs Mr. Shuler is no less prominent, being a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank of San Dimas, a member of the Glendora Mutual Water Company, the Citrus Belt Water Company and the Glendora Water Company, and also of the Pioneer Society of Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Shuler and Isalena Dohoerty, a native of Illinois, was solemnized in Sonoma county in 1878. Mrs. Shuler came across the plains with her parents when she was but two years of age, and was reared and educated in California. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have many friends in San Dimas and vicinity.

THOMAS W. WATSON. Although not a native of California, Thomas W. Watson has resided in this state practically all of his life, having come to Los Angeles county with his parents when he was but four months old. He received his education in the public schools of the county and since attaining manhood has been closely associated with the development of his community and a vital factor in its life. He was formerly mayor of the pretty little suburb of Glendale, situated eight miles from Los Angeles, and is at present city manager, having resigned the office of mayor prior to accepting the newly created office.

Mr. Watson is a native of Texas, having been born in Houston, June 8, 1878. Soon after his birth his father, W. G. Watson, moved with his family to California, locating at Pasadena, where he opened a meat market. His was the only shop in town and he prospered exceedingly, remaining there until 1885, when he moved to Glendale, where for ten years he engaged in the butcher business. At the end of that period he retired from active business life, but continued to make his home in Glendale. When he first located there the little city contained only a few straggling houses. He was quite active in the development of the vicinity and became the owner of valuable real estate. The son, Thomas W., received his education in the public schools of Glendale and

after he had completed his education he was associated with his father in business. Their first association was in the butcher business, following which, under the name of W. G. Watson & Son, they carried on a nursery and seed store. They also invested in real estate and improved several pieces of property in the city limits of Glendale. Among these was a lot at the corner of Broadway and Glendale avenue, on which they erected a handsome business block containing eight stores on the ground floor with offices above.

Mr. Watson has been an important factor in the development of Glendale and has been intimately associated with every vital movement in the city for many years. He has been a member of the town trustees continuously since the time of incorporation in 1905, giving freely of his time and ability through the succeeding years to advance the interests of the community. He was the second chairman of the board of trustees and held that office for three different terms. He was mayor of the town when, in 1914, the office of city manager was created, carrying with it a reasonable salary, and by special request he resigned from the office of mayor to accept the newly created office. Glendale has kept pace with modern advancement along all lines, and the citizens take commendable pride in the fact that her affairs are run on a strictly business basis. Modern street lights have been installed similar to those in Los Angeles, and many of the streets have been paved with asphalt. Another advance step which the city has made in late years has been the taking over of the lighting plant, and the lighting system has since been extended to all parts of the residence district. The water system has also come under municipal control and is giving to the citizens the larger and better service which is expected from municipal supervision.

Aside from his business and municipal activities Mr. Watson is interested in a multitude of other affairs, all of which are for the social and civic betterment of his home city. He is a member of the Glendale Methodist church and for the past nine years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

The first marriage of Mr. Watson took place in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Anna Helm, and one son, William Watson, was born to them. Five years after the death of his first wife Mr. Watson was married, in September, 1914, to Belle Helm, who is a native of Kansas.

FRANK ALFRED COFFMAN. A native son of California, Frank A. Coffman was born in Marysville, Yuba county, November 24, 1861, the son of Charles A. and Mary Elizabeth (Hampton) Coffman. When he was about eight years old the family removed to Los Angeles, in 1869, and here he received his education in the grammar and high schools, the high school which he attended standing on the present site of the county court house. From the time he was sixteen until he was twenty-one he worked on his father's ranch at Rivera, and then returned to Los Angeles and for three years conducted a livery stable here. At the close of that time he returned to the ranch at Rivera and for two years was engaged in the nursery business, then taking over the active management of this property, which consisted of four hundred acres. This continued until 1898, when the death of his father occurred, and for the following two years he had charge of the management of the estate. In 1901 he moved onto his present place of one hundred acres, purchased in 1890, most of which is in walnuts. The trees were set out piecemeal by Mr. Coffman himself, and their development has been his especial pride.

Mr. Coffman has taken a more than ordinarily active part in the development of the horticultural interests of the Rivera community and is acknowledged to be one of the best posted and most efficient horticulturists in this section of the state, as well as one of the most enterprising and progressive of men. He has made a scientific study of his chosen occupation, and for some time served as state horticulturist inspector of the Ranchoito district, his father, Charles A. Coffman, having previously served in the same capacity for three years. Mr. Coffman is also closely identified with the various business activities of his home community and takes a prominent part in all that promotes the best interests of the public. He is a director of the Rivera Walnut Growers Association; is president of the Rivera State Bank, and was one of the organizers of this institution; he has been secretary of the Cates Ditch Company for fifteen years, and has also served as a trustee for the Union High School at Whittier.

The marriage of Mr. Coffman and Miss Elizabeth A. Standefer, a native of Texas, was solemnized in 1897, and of their union have been born seven children, all natives of Rivera, where

the elder members of the family are now receiving their education. They are: Marshall B., Frances, Marion, Virginia, Grace, and twin daughters, Louise and Lucy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are well known socially in Rivera, and Mr. Coffman is a prominent member of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Association, being one of the first to become identified with this movement. In his political preferences he is a Democrat, but has never sought official recognition, preferring to serve his county and state as a private citizen.

HENRY HOWARD ROSE. The record for efficient public service in Los Angeles city and county held by Henry Howard Rose, present mayor of Los Angeles, covers a period of some twenty-five years (of which seventeen years were spent in public service), and is one of which he may be justly proud. For several years he resided in Pasadena, where he was prominently associated with municipal affairs and held positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of the people. Later he was called into the city of Los Angeles, here to assume duties of public weal, which eventually led him to his present honored position as mayor of the largest city on the Pacific coast, and one of the best governed cities in the United States, and so universally acknowledged.

Mayor Rose is a native of Wisconsin, born at Taycheedah, Fond-du-Lac county, November 27, 1856. He is the son of Henry Fontaine and Mary Ward (Howard) Rose, the father a man of ability and an attorney of note in Wisconsin. The mayor of Los Angeles received his early education in the St. Paul's Parish schools and in the high school of Fond-du-Lac. Following his graduation from high school he entered his father's office, where he studied law, being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin July 8, 1881. He did not, however, immediately commence the practice of his profession, preferring to devote several years to business and to acquiring a practical knowledge of the commercial life of the country. Accordingly he accepted a position as traveling auditor for Warder, Bushnell & Company of Chicago, remaining with them for a year, and then accepting a similar position with the Wheel & Seeder Company, of Fond-du-Lac, and still later entering the employ of Fuller and Johnson, of Madison.

In all of this time Mr. Rose met with much success and was given complete confidence by his employers, being intrusted with commissions and business of much importance.

Tiring at last of life on the road, Mr. Rose determined to engage in business for himself, and became a member of the firm of Briggs & Rose, in Fond-du-Lac, Wis., for the handling of farm machinery. This association continued with profit from 1885 to 1888. Mr. Rose was desirous of returning to the practice of law, however, and also anxious to locate in Southern California, and accordingly disposed of his interests in Fond-du-Lac in 1888 and removed to Pasadena, where he opened an office for the practice of law, meeting with almost instant success.

Always keenly interested in civic and municipal problems, Mr. Rose at once became prominent in governmental affairs in Pasadena, and his ability as an organizer and leader, as well as his legal ability, soon won him recognition. He became justice of the peace for Pasadena township in 1890, and in 1891 was elected city recorder, which position he occupied for two years.

In that city he was a member of the first commission of freeholders and introduced into the proposed charter the initiative and referendum. The charter, however, was defeated by the people.

Mr. Rose's influence was not confined to the suburban city by any means, and in 1903 he was made deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county, where he served for two years. Deserved promotion again found him at the close of his term of office, and in 1905 he was made city justice of Los Angeles, which position he occupied until 1913, when he was elected mayor in a hotly contested election, and in which capacity he still serves. He has received his share of praise and censure during his present term of office, but he has proven fearless and unbiased in all matters of public welfare, and has followed his convictions with a quiet courage that has won the respect of even his political opponents. He is progressive and broad minded in his manner of handling public questions, believing that the municipality should be governed for the good of the many rather than for the favored few.

Socially, Mr. Rose is popular with a wide circle of friends. He is prominently associated with many of the best known of the local clubs and fraternal and social organizations, among which may be mentioned the Masons, his affilia-

tion being with Arlington Lodge, F. & A. M.; Crown Chapter No. 72, Pasadena; Knight Templar Commandery No. 43; the Elks, being a charter member of No. 57, Fond-du-Lac, where he still maintains his membership; the Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Wars, Los Angeles Bar Association, American Bar Association, the Southern California Rod and Reel Association, and the California Club, Caledonia Club and the Celtic Club.

Mayor Rose has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Gertrude Colden Ruggles, of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., at which place they were married August 20, 1884. She died in Los Angeles, May 28, 1909. The second marriage occurred June 12, 1910, at Ventura, Cal., with Miss Leonie Klein. There is one son by the first wife, Augustus Ruggles Rose, a popular member of the National Guards, taking an active part in all their affairs, and being especially active in their recent encampment at Calexico, when they were on guard duty on the Mexican line. In this interest in military affairs he but follows in the footsteps of his father, who was himself a member of the Fond-du-Lac company of the National Guards of Wisconsin from 1880 to 1888.

[Mr. Rose's term as mayor expired July 5, 1915.]

LOUIS SCHWARZ. A native of Germany, Louis Schwarz was born at Neuburg, October 2, 1847, the son of Louis and Louise Schwarz, also natives of Germany. His childhood was passed in his native village, where he attended the public school, and later he graduated from Wurtzburg College. In 1872 he came to America and the following year located in Los Angeles. However, love for the Fatherland was always warm in the heart of Mr. Schwarz, and in 1892 he returned to Europe and remained in Germany for two years, returning in the end to Los Angeles with renewed allegiance to the Angel City.

The marriage of Mr. Schwarz occurred in this city in 1876, uniting him with Mrs. Lena Henne, the widow of Christopher Henne. She was also a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz became the parents of five children, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles and vicinity, where they were born and educated. Of these Louise is the widow of N. F. Wilshire; Laura

is married to R. A. Rowan; Marie is now Mrs. Charles Reed; Adolph is also a resident of Los Angeles; and Richard is deceased. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Schwarz has continued to reside at the family home in San Marino.

Mr. Schwarz had a fine military record in Germany, through the prominent part which he took in the war of 1871. He passed away at the family home in San Marino February 22, 1913.

CHARLES H. McKEVETT. One of the most prominent oil men in the southern part of the state, and one who was especially active in the development of new properties and new fields, was the late Charles H. McKevett, whose residence from 1886 until the time of his death, June 7, 1907, was at Santa Paula, Ventura county, Cal. Although Mr. McKevett made his home in the Ventura county city much of his business interest centered in and about Los Angeles, and he was a well known and powerful factor in local affairs. The Fullerton oil fields were the scene of many of his oil operations, and he was frequently in charge of the work there himself. In Santa Paula he was recognized as a power that had done more for the welfare of the town than any other, and as such he was honored and respected as the leading man of the community. He was a man of unimpeachable honor, upright, honest and just in all his dealings with his fellow men, building his business prosperity on the firm foundation of absolute integrity.

Mr. McKevett was descended from an ancient Scotch lineage of which he was justly proud. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was the paternal grandsire of the late honored citizen of Santa Paula, Alexander McKevett, who came to America when a boy and settled in New York state. There he married and reared his family, and there also was born his grandson, Charles H., in Cortland county, October 3, 1848. Young McKevett received his early education in the public schools of his district and when old enough to assume responsibility he became interested in the oil industry in Pennsylvania, beginning as an operator, then rising to a contractor, and later being an independent operator. He made a careful study of the conditions and details of the Pennsylvania fields, and also of the gen-

eral conditions throughout the country, and for fifteen years he continued to manipulate oil affairs in Butler, Clarion, Warren and McKean counties. At that time he determined to make a complete change of base of operation, desiring a change of climate and also of occupation, and accordingly in January, 1886, he came to California in search of a location. He immediately selected Santa Paula as the scene of his future home, although at that time there were scarcely two hundred inhabitants in the village and there were no railroad connections at all. He purchased four hundred and twenty-four acres of the Bradley and Blanchard rancho, his land extending from near the center of the town out into the country. Part of this has been subdivided and sold as town property, but some three hundred acres (planted to oranges, lemons and apricots, and devoted to general farming) still remain of the original purchase.

The general affairs of the little city of Santa Paula at once interested Mr. McKeveitt and he was soon forming plans for the development of the best interests of the community. In 1887 he organized the Santa Paula Lumber Company, of which he was president until its consolidation with the Ventura Lumber Company, after which he was for many years general manager of the combined companies. In 1888 he organized the Santa Paula State Bank, with George H. Bonebrake as president, himself as vice-president, and J. R. Haugh as cashier. This bank was converted into the First National Bank of Santa Paula, September 23, 1889, Mr. McKeveitt being elected the first president of the new organization, a position which he retained until his death. The oil industry of the west was also calling him, and about this time he became secretary and treasurer of the Graham-Loftus Oil Company, which organization has seventeen wells in the Fullerton field, Orange county. Later he became the owner of a large part of the stock of this company, and also became heavily interested in several other companies, having interests in various fields throughout the state.

The record that Mr. McKeveitt has left in Santa Paula is such as to insure his memory a place in the hearts of the people for many years to come. He was keenly alive to all that pertained to the upbuilding of the city, and did much along this line for which he could not possibly have expected to receive any direct returns. He was

especially interested in education, and the Academy, now the Union High School building, one of the most prominently located structures of education in the entire district, would never have been built but for the unflagging efforts of Mr. McKeveitt, who made the building and the beautifully located grounds possible by his influence and liberal gifts. A few years later Mrs. McKeveitt donated outright the magnificent site for the Santa Paula grammar school, upon which has been erected one of the handsomest buildings in Southern California, a fitting tribute to the name of McKeveitt. During the years of his presidency of the First National Bank, Mr. McKeveitt was closely identified with many movements for the development of the city and surrounding country and it was seldom, if ever, that he put his hand on the helm that an undertaking was not pushed to a successful issue. Among the local institutions that he fostered may be mentioned the Santa Paula Electric Company, now the Ventura County Power Company; the great Limoneira Company, of which he was director and treasurer at the time of his death; the Santa Paula Water Company, of which he was vice-president for many years; and the Santa Paula Lumber Company, now the People's Lumber Company, with branch plants and yards throughout the county, in addition to those specially mentioned already.

The home life of Mr. McKeveitt and his family was always delightful and the hospitality dispensed at their charming home is one of the most valued memories of their many friends. His marriage occurred in 1873, uniting him with Miss Alice Stowell, a native of Pennsylvania, who was his close companion and friend down through the years until the time of his death. Of their union were born three children, two being natives of Pennsylvania, while the youngest, a daughter, was born at Santa Paula. Of these the son, Allan C. McKeveitt, is in charge of the large family estate, making his home in Santa Paula. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Santa Paula, and is otherwise connected with the activities of his home city. He is a man of brilliant mind and promise, a worthy son of his distinguished father. The elder daughter, now Mrs. Charles C. Teague, whose husband is the vice-president of the Limoneira Company, president of the First National Bank of Santa Paula, and otherwise prominent in Santa Paula, is a woman of much charm and ability, a leader of the social

life of the city and prominent in church and club work. The younger daughter, Helen, the wife of A. Lester Best, now makes her home in Los Angeles.

Mr. McKevett, quite apart from his splendid business ability and his consequent popularity among his business associates, was also well known in fraternal and social circles. He was a member of the Santa Paula Lodge No. 291, F. & A. M.; Ventura Chapter, R. A. M.; Knights Templar Commandery of Ventura; Al Malaikah Temple, N. M. S. of Los Angeles, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office, preferring rather to give his support to the men and principles of his party, feeling that thereby he was doing his best for his country.

MARCUS CLARK BETTINGER. Thirty years as an educator in the public schools of Los Angeles, and for the past twelve years assistant superintendent of city schools, is the splendid record that Marcus Clark Bettinger brings to the annals of the history of Los Angeles county. That the work of education among the boys and girls of the state is the noblest and best is his firm conviction, and Mr. Bettinger has declined many flattering opportunities to engage in commercial pursuits where the financial remuneration would greatly exceed the salary which his position in the schools paid him, feeling that kind Providence has cast his lines in pleasanter places among the young. That the service has been of a high order is attested by the length of time that he has been retained, and also by the steady advancement which he has made, and also by the testimony of hundreds of men and women who are now prominent throughout this and other states, who remember with gratitude their days in school under his tutelage.

Mr. Bettinger is a native of New York, born at Chittenango, Madison county, March 3, 1855. His parents, John and Sarah Bettinger, were for many years residents of New York, the father tracing his lineage directly back to stanch old German stock of Alsace, while the mother's family is of Connecticut Colonial stock. There were eleven children in their family, nine of whom are now engaged in farming in the eastern states, and are men of ability and worth. The present as-

sistant superintendent of schools in Los Angeles had to struggle for his education, beginning with the district schools of Madison county and later attending Chittenango Academy, in the city of his birth. Following the completion of this course he attended the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., and also at Ypsilanti, Mich., graduating from the normal course in 1881. He then entered Syracuse University but was obliged to leave on account of illness in his family, during his senior year, and nineteen years later he returned and completed his course, graduating in 1904, instead of with the class of 1885. Mr. Bettinger commenced his work as a teacher when he was still a student in normal school, teaching in three different schools in New York and thus working his way through both normal schools and university. It was in 1885 that he came to California on account of the ill health of his wife, and was at once appointed to a position in the city schools, being in charge of a little one-room building. The second year he was made principal, and from time to time was promoted to a larger building, with more teachers under his charge and greater responsibilities on his shoulders. His position as assistant superintendent, to which he was elevated in 1903, has been the direct outgrowth of his splendid service in the rank and file, and is a well-deserved honor.

The marriage of Mr. Bettinger to Miss Nellie M. Backus occurred in Unadilla, Mich., in 1884, and her death followed soon after their coming to California. In 1888 he was again married, this time to Mrs. Laura A. Gaige, the daughter of Jesse Hollingsworth, of Dubuque, Iowa, the marriage taking place at Artesia, this county. There are three sons in the family, all natives of California, and well and favorably known in Los Angeles and vicinity. They are John M., Arthur B. and George E.

In his political connections at this time Mr. Bettinger is a progressive, although he was trained a Democrat. He has not, however, ever followed party lines with any degree of fidelity, being an independent thinker and choosing rather his own men and measures, and giving his support and co-operation to those things which he deemed most worthy and best fitted to serve the public welfare. This is the reason that he is now a Progressive and giving his support to the measures forwarded by this organization. Mr. Bettinger is affiliated with several fraternal orders of

a high class, being a Mason of influence, having joined that order in 1900, and the Royal Arcanum in 1883. In his religious connections he is a Presbyterian, as is also his wife. In addition to his professional work Mr. Bettinger owns a ranch of sixty-three acres at Artesia.

In that year he was placed in charge of the office work of the Porter Brothers Company of Chicago, in their Los Angeles and Sacramento offices, remaining in this capacity for five years.

The Earl Fruit Company of Sacramento and Los Angeles secured the services of Mr. Averill in 1898, and he was placed in charge of their material department, purchasing all supplies of box and packing material and distributing them to the various shipping agencies.

GEORGE EDWARD AVERILL. Some thirty-five years ago George Edward Averill came to Los Angeles with his parents, he being then but a lad of sixteen years of age. Since that time his fortunes have for the most part been cast in with the city of his choice, and he has been successful both in matters financial and in the establishment of a name and reputation that are in themselves the most valuable possession that a man may have. He has for many years been well known in the local business world, and has held various positions of responsibility and trust, always rendering splendid service. During the past eight years he has been engaged as an oil broker and real estate dealer, and here again he has met with much success, and has added new strength to his standing as a man of more than ordinary reliability and business integrity.

Mr. Averill is a native of Iowa, born at Fairfield October 22, 1864. His parents were Norman S. and Anna S. (Wells) Averill, both of whom were exceptionally well known in Los Angeles. They removed to California from Iowa in 1879, locating first at Garden Grove, and in 1880 moving to Los Angeles, where they have since made their home. The son attended the Los Angeles High School up to 1882, when he entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and later became the second manager for the company in Los Angeles. Later he left the employ of the telephone company to enter the service of the W. C. Furrey Company, hardware merchants, then located at No. 159-169 North Spring street, where he learned bookkeeping under the tutelage of P. H. Lemmert. In 1885 he became associated with the Germain Fruit Company, and in November of the same year was made head bookkeeper, with entire charge of the books of the concern, and as their bookkeeper and cashier remained with this company until 1894.

Failing health on the part of his wife induced Mr. Averill to remove to San Francisco in 1902, and there he entered the employ of the J. K. Armsby Company, remaining for three years. Later he was made sales agent for the Associated Oil Company, his territory being Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles, his offices being in the Pacific Electric building. In 1905 he returned to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. This work brought Mr. Averill into close contact with the various phases of the oil industry, and he soon became thoroughly acquainted with the various oil fields, and also with the conditions of the industry, which information he is now capitalizing in his business as oil lands broker and dealer in real estate. His authority is recognized, and by careful adherence to his life-long principle of straightforward truth, he has builded a reputation in this line that is proving very valuable, both to himself and his clients.

The marriage of Mr. Averill with Miss Mamie E. Williams took place in Los Angeles, April 26, 1896. One child, a son, Norman W., has been born to them. Both Mrs. Averill and their son are well known in Los Angeles. Mr. Averill is distinctly proud of his family name, and of the position that his father and mother held in the city for so many years. His father, for fourteen years prior to his death, in January, 1911, was secretary of the Board of Education of the city, and in this capacity was one of the best known men in Los Angeles. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was especially popular with the teaching force of the city. His wife had also been closely associated with the schools and various educational and literary institutions of the city for many years, having served as teacher, principal, superintendent, and finally as a member of the Board of Education. She is an honorary member of almost all the principal clubs of the city, and was one of the original founders of the local Young Women's Christian Association.

THE HOLLENBECK HOME. Overlooking on the west the city of Los Angeles and on the east Hollenbeck park with its lake and attractive drives, and occupying a terraced tract known as Boyle Heights bluffs, stands the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged, founded December 1, 1890, by Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck as a memorial to her husband; opened September 6, 1896, enlarged and re-opened in May of 1908, since which time it has had a history of increasing service in its line of philanthropy. After the death of John Edward Hollenbeck, which occurred September 2, 1885, it became the most cherished hope of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, to establish a memorial that would perpetuate his honored name through kindly charities, and she chose, as a most practical form of philanthropy, a home for worthy aged people, residents of Southern California, left without means of support for their declining days. Pursuant upon her intent she conveyed by deed to John D. Bicknell, James M. Elliott, Frank A. Gibson, Charles L. Batcheller and J. S. Chapman, thirteen and one-half acres on Boyle Heights bluffs, also the Hollenbeck block on the corner of Second and Spring streets, and the Elizabeth Hollenbeck building on South Broadway near Seventh, also other property in trust, the object of the conveyance being to provide for the maintenance of the institution. Under the deed of trust Mrs. Hollenbeck retained a life interest in the property conveyed, and she proceeded to erect a building adapted to the intended use, which building was dedicated as a Home for the Aged on the 6th of September, 1896, the eleventh anniversary of the funeral of the one whose gracious life and manly character had inspired the gift.

For a time there was no change in the board of trustees, but with the death of Frank A. Gibson October 13, 1901, a vacancy occurred which at the request of Mrs. Hollenbeck was filled by Rev. William S. Young, D. D., the selection of Dr. Young having been duly approved by the court, June 14, 1902. Another trustee, John S. Chapman, resigned November 27, 1907, and Curtis D. Wilbur was appointed to fill the vacancy, December 26, 1907. John D. Bicknell, who was the author of the original trust deed, passed away July 7, 1911, and on the 3d of August following Hon. Frank P. Flint was duly appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy. March 27, 1912,

Charles L. Batcheller resigned as trustee, and on the 23d of April, 1912, Hon. Newton W. Thompson was duly appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Young was elected secretary pro tem March 12, 1907, and on the 20th of February, 1909, he was duly elected as secretary of the Hollenbeck Home Trust. At present the officers of the Trust are as follows: Chairman, J. M. Elliott; vice-chairman, Frank P. Flint; and secretary, William S. Young; depository of funds, First National Bank of Los Angeles. The board of managers consists of the following women: Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, Mrs. E. H. Hollenbeck, Mrs. W. S. Young, Anne W. Nixon, M. D., and Miss Mary S. Wilson. Mrs. Emma L. Cusic officiates as matron. One floor of the north wing is equipped as a modern hospital, with a trained nurse in constant attendance, and the Home also owes much to the thoughtful attention of its physician, C. W. Evans, M. D. During the first year of the existence of the Home twelve men and thirty-four women were received and two passed away during the year. These were the first to be laid away in the beautiful grounds at Evergreen cemetery, provided by the founder of the institution. Since the opening of the Home there have been received thirty-eight men and one hundred and thirty-one women.

The mission style of architecture, adapted to modern conditions, was followed in the erection of the buildings, which are of concrete and brick, plastered over with cement, and covered with tile roofing. The main building contains the administration quarters, dining room, kitchen, parlors and hospital. The dormitory affords comfortable accommodations for the members, who also have the privileges of the library, an attractive building with beamed ceilings, oak floor and large fireplace. A modern laundry, with every desired equipment, adds to the conveniences of the Home. The atmosphere of religion devoid of sectarianism lends the influence of peace and contentment to the place. Prayer services on Thursday evening and preaching services on Sunday afternoon are held in the chapel, a structure in the form of a Greek cross with a concrete dome, its classic design and artistic interior, with beautiful windows and rich-toned organ, affording a rare combination of beauty and of art aiding devotion. Friends often provide musical entertainments and stereopticon views or in other ways promote the

enjoyment of the members through interesting social events.

To protect the welfare of the members of the Home it has been deemed advisable to limit applicants to persons of good moral character, not less than sixty-five years of age, who have been residents for at least three years of that portion of California lying south of the north line of San Bernardino, Kern and San Luis Obispo counties. Persons financially able to care for themselves will not be received, nor those deranged in mind or afflicted with incurable or contagious disease. An admission fee of \$300 is charged, on receipt of which and after other requirements have been met, the Home receives, boards and lodges the aged persons throughout the balance of their lives, subject to regulations definitely understood by all concerned. While necessarily the Home is operated strictly upon business principles and the maintenance of rules must be insisted upon, the social feature is made very prominent, and it is deemed best, for the health and happiness of the members, that the members should regard themselves as an integral part of a large family, whose welfare may be conserved by the rendering of kindly, helpful services on the part of each and by those quiet, gracious courtesies that wonderfully enhance the joy of life.

LEOTIA K. NORTHAM. Among the women of Southern California who have become well known in various lines of activity may be mentioned Leotia K. Northam, who has been a resident of Los Angeles for many years.

Mrs. Northam was born in Galena, Kan., October 24, 1881, a daughter of George A. and Mary D. Stoney, both natives of Missouri, and both now deceased, the mother meeting her death in the wreck of the Pacific Electric train at Vineyard station on July 13, 1913.

When one year of age Mrs. Northam was taken to Arizona by her parents and later brought to California, where she was reared and educated, graduating from the Los Angeles High school, after which she took up newspaper work for the Los Angeles Herald, then a morning paper.

On July 23, 1901, in San Jose, Cal., occurred the marriage of Col. Robert J. Northam and Miss Leotia K. Stoney. Colonel Northam was

born in February, 1848, and died in October, 1912, since which time his widow has given her attention to the management of the business left by him and has become well known throughout the southwest.

HON. GRANT JACKSON. The genealogy of the Jackson family shows a long line of southern ancestors. Patriotism was evinced in the participation in the numerous wars of the nation's earlier history. During the war of 1812 Robert Jackson was commissioned captain of a company that brought honor to their native commonwealth, Tennessee, by gallant service. A grandson of the Captain, Major William Jackson, lived in Missouri at the time of the Civil war and helped to save that state to the Union, notwithstanding the fact that his cousin, the then governor, called together a constitutional convention for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance. With the courage of his convictions the Major assisted in deposing the state officers and electing officers loyal to the Union. His service at the front lasted throughout the entire war and brought him honor as an officer. Shortly after the close of the conflict he moved to California and settled at Petaluma, Sonoma county, where of his union with Miss Mary C. Francis there was born a son, Grant, June 13, 1869. The family afterward lived at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, and the son was sent to the public schools of that little town, later continuing his studies in the city of Santa Barbara, where in 1887 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. W. C. Stratton, a pioneer attorney of high standing and considerable prominence.

Having been admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California October 11, 1891, Mr. Jackson immediately took up professional work in his home town of Santa Barbara. Since his removal to Los Angeles in 1902 his influence has been felt in professional and political circles. June 1, 1905, he became associated with Theodore Martin and Lloyd W. Moultrie, conducting a general civil practice until his elevation to the bench in the superior court of Los Angeles, in which capacity he is now serving. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, the Chamber of Mines, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also a member of the Gamut Club, Union League, in the latter of

which he serves on the directorate, and the City Club, and in the line of his profession he is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

GEORGE F. GETTY. The president of the Minnehoma Oil Company, whose property is located in Oklahoma, principally around Tulsa, Cushing, Cleveland and Bartelsville, is George F. Getty, who, since 1906, has made his home in Los Angeles, Cal. A native of Maryland, Mr. Getty was born at Grantsville, October 17, 1855, the son of John and Martha A. (Wiley) Getty, and received his early education in the public schools of Eastern Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he took a term at Smithville (Ohio) Academy, after which he was graduated from the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, July 10, 1879, with the degree of A. B. During his college life he took a very active part in literary work and debating societies and organized and still maintains the Getty debating contest in his college city, and each year gives two prizes for the Philomathean Getty Debate. On his graduation day Mr. Getty bore the honor of being salutatorian of his class. Subsequently he took a law course at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in that city was admitted to the bar in 1882. He first practiced his profession in Caro, Mich., continuing there from 1882 to 1884, in the year last mentioned removing to Minneapolis, Minn., where he practiced until 1906. While in Caro, Mich., he held the office of circuit court commissioner for Tuscola county. During his residence in Minneapolis he enjoyed an extensive practice, consisting largely of insurance law, on which he was an authority, and which practice extended over a large part of the United States. He was also at one time secretary of the State Prohibition party and editor of the "Review," a party organ of that state.

The year 1906 saw the removal of Mr. Getty to Los Angeles, Cal, where he has been engaged principally in the oil business, being interested in several corporations, chief among which is the Minnehoma Oil Company, organized by himself in 1903, and of which he was elected president, Judge William A. Kerr being secretary. This company owns one hundred wells, which are producing five thousand barrels of oil per day, and one hundred men are in its employ.

On October 30, 1879, Mr. Getty was married in Marion, Ohio, to Sarah C. Risher, and they have one son, Jean P., who is interested with his father in the oil property in Oklahoma. A member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Mr. Getty also holds membership in the Gamut Club and the Municipal League, while in his fraternal relations he is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner. The religious associations of Mr. Getty are with the Christian Science Church.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR. The president of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, is William H. Allen, Jr., who was born at Grafton, Ill., October 12, 1853, the son of William H. and Martha M. (Mason) Allen. After attending the public schools until the age of fifteen years, Mr. Allen was employed in his father's bank until he was twenty-eight years of age, receiving valuable training and experience in all practical lines in the banking business, and becoming owner of the bank, which he sold out after thirteen years of experience in the business. During that time Mr. Allen was also engaged in raising livestock and in the transfer business, and was a director in the Grafton quarry, besides having interests in the timber industry.

Upon his removal to California in February, 1892, Mr. Allen made his home in the city of Pasadena, where he was a director of the San Gabriel Valley Bank. In 1894 he embarked in the manufacture of office and bank fixtures in Los Angeles, a business which he sold out the following September, at that time becoming president of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, which office he has continued to hold ever since, having also been a director in the Security Trust and Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the finance committee of the Mortgage Guarantee Company. The interest taken by Mr. Allen in matters of municipal importance and progress is evidenced by his membership in such associations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and the Good Roads Club, while he is also a member of the California, Country and Press Clubs.

The marriage of Mr. Allen with Miss Elsie Pettijohn took place in Pasadena, April 6, 1893, and they are the parents of two children, W.

Herbert, a student at Harvard University, and Ruth P. Allen, a pupil at the Marlborough School in Los Angeles.

WILLIAM A. LAMB. Since the year 1895, when he first came to Los Angeles, William A. Lamb has been prominently identified with the development and civic improvements of this part of the state of California, having real estate and oil interests here, and being active in the establishment of parks and public playgrounds, as well as serving in the State Legislature for the Seventy-Fifth District during the years 1910 and 1911.

A New Englander by birth, Dr. Lamb was born in Mystic, Conn., and received his early education in Norwich, that state. For ten years he followed the machinist's trade in the cities of New Briton, Norwich, and Meriden, Conn., and later, after having prepared for the ministry at Andover Seminary, Andover, Mass., he was ordained a minister of the Congregational denomination in 1874. He was the founder and first pastor of the church of Peabody, Mass., and had parishes also at Holden and Newton, Mass., and Milford, N. H. After his removal to Los Angeles he preached in this city for two years. He then became interested in civic affairs, serving on the Park Commission and the Playground Commission and assisted in organizing the Echo Park Playground. His prominence in politics led to his election as a member of the state legislature, serving in 1910 and 1911. Dr. Lamb invested in real estate in this city and many pieces he improved, among them being the Ionia flats on Flower street, as well as a block of stores on Temple and Belmont streets, and he was the first person to build a residence on Ocean View avenue, where his beautiful home now stands. In the oil industry, Dr. Lamb is well known as one of the developers of the Yukon Oil Company of Los Angeles, of which company he has served as president, being also a director and one of the developers of the Santa Ynez Development Company, an organization which owns thirty thousand acres of land in Santa Barbara county. In the Florence Crittenton Home in this city, of which Dr. Lamb is a director, a room has been furnished and named in honor of his wife, whose death occurred July 13, 1914.

The wife of Dr. Lamb was Mary Proctor before her marriage and she was born in Peabody, Mass., being descended from the distinguished New England families of Putnams and from the family of the Concord philosopher, Emerson, and she inherited to an enviable degree the intellectual ability of her distinguished forbears. Her father, Abel Proctor, was a brother of Thomas E. Proctor, a Boston millionaire leather manufacturer, and the writer, Edna Dean Proctor, was a cousin. At the time of her death, Mrs. Lamb was a director of the Florence Crittenton Home, the McKinley Home for Boys and the Strickland Home, to which special gifts have been made by her family in her memory. She was also a member of the Psychopathic Society, and had for ten years been a teacher in the Sunday school of the Westlake Methodist Church of Los Angeles. She is survived by her husband, son and daughter and four grandchildren; the son being Judge Porter Emerson Lamb, of Burlingame, Cal., and the daughter Miss Ellen Augusta Lamb, who is prominent in women's clubs and served as corresponding secretary of the Ebell Club for two years. In philanthropic work in Los Angeles where the enterprise of her father has done and is still doing much in the furthering of civic improvements she is likewise prominent.

Commenting on the death of Mrs. Lamb, the following appeared in an editorial of the Los Angeles Times:

"In the death of Mrs. W. A. Lamb there passed from Los Angeles one of California's blessed women. She was an answer to the charge that the Puritanism of New England is intolerant. Never did heart hold more tender charity than hers. Never was charity expressed more practically than by her. Her heart went out with abundant love to every child of misfortune. Most of all was her kindness extended to the girl who had made a mistake and whose affections had been outraged and deceived. Sympathy was not a theory with her and not mere sentimentality. She was not afraid to take these girls into her own home. In recent years she always had one or two such girls about her, giving them such light work as they were fit to do until the great hour of love and tragedy took them away. She let them make baby things at their leisure and taught them to welcome the supreme event without shame and with courage of heart. This is a lesson not easy for humanity to learn. In theory all

of us have charity for the erring, but few of us are willing to make the practice intimate and personal. Mrs. Lamb was one who lived what she believed."

ROBERT MARSH. The Marsh genealogy indicates the colonial identification of the family with New England, where several successive generations lived and labored, each in turn becoming a potent factor in the material upbuilding of that section of the country. A study of their connection with early history proved that they were quiet, unostentatious but forceful and permanent contributors to community advancement. During the latter part of the eighteenth century Robert Marsh held high place in New Hampshire, while in the earlier half of the nineteenth century his son Joseph was a leading factor in community progress in the same state. In the next generation there became apparent a desire to seek newer lands and it was Joseph E., son of Joseph, who transplanted the name to the then frontier of Illinois. A man of college education, excellent mental capacity and keen insight into the possibilities of the west, he was yet quite young when he decided that New England offered fewer opportunities than the undeveloped regions of the Mississippi valley. The first important move took him to Charleston, Ill., where he engaged in the milling of flour. The second move of consequence took him to Little Rock, Ark., where also he operated a mill. A visit to California in 1886 brought to him a realization of the vast opportunities offered by the west, which with its splendid climate, its fertile soil and its growing population of desirable settlers presented an admirable opening to a man of the temperament of Mr. Marsh. As soon as possible he disposed of his holdings in Little Rock and came to Southern California, where he lived at San Diego from 1888 to 1891 and since then has made Los Angeles his home. Born at Pelham, N. H., in 1836, in 1862 he married Miss Martha J. Atwood, of the same town. Of their five children only two survive, namely: Florence A., wife of Col. C. Andrews, of New Orleans; and Robert, whose name introduces this article and whose work as an upbuilder of Los Angeles has made his name familiar throughout this section of the state.

Born in Charleston, Ill., January 20, 1874, and primarily educated at Little Rock, Ark., Robert Marsh completed his high school course in Los Angeles in 1892 and entered the book store of E. T. Cook, with whom he continued for about four years. Next for perhaps two years he engaged in the men's furnishing goods business, as one of the owners. During 1898 and a part of 1899 he engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business in New Orleans, but returned to Los Angeles with the conviction that this city offered opportunities unexcelled by any community in the United States. Since 1900 his name has been intimately identified with realty development and particularly with large enterprises, such as downtown business property and in the opening of residence tracts and exclusive home districts. Through his efforts, in co-operation with other upbuilders equally enterprising, ranch lands have been transformed into suburban areas of handsome homes environed by beautiful parks and other modern improvements. Notable among the residence tracts which he laid out and developed are the Country Club Park, Western Heights, Westchester Place, Country Club Terrace, Arlington Heights Terrace and Mount Washington. Each of these is a monument to the foresight and artistic vision of Mr. Marsh, who planned and developed them, not merely with the thought of financial returns, but with the hope that their permanent attractions and substantial improvements would lend value to his home city and expansion to its residential districts. Such has been his prominence as an efficient and trustworthy promoter that the business handled in the office of Robert Marsh & Co. perhaps equals that of any of the greatest realty corporations in the southwest.

Identification with the development of real estate has placed Mr. Marsh in touch with all other movements for the advancement of Southern California and has interested him in the personal acquisition of property so that he now has valuable holdings. For more than a decade his name has been linked with almost every large proposition connected with local progress. It was he who first saw the possibilities of the lands bordering the mouth of the San Gabriel river. Through his efforts syndicates were organized for the improvement of Alamitos Bay, West Naples, East Naples and indeed that entire stretch of country fostered and developed by the

San Gabriel Improvement Company. The phenomenal sales in Venice, the Venice Canal Subdivision and the Short Line Beach were accomplished largely through his ability to handle great enterprises. Real estate activities indeed are well adapted to his enthusiastic temperament. To him action is life. To accomplish nothing or to rest on the laurels of past accomplishments would be retrogression as such intensely distasteful to him. Few things are more gratifying to him than the remarkable growth of Los Angeles, and he delights in the way the city forges to the front as a center of commerce, of industrial enterprises and of a contented tourist population from the east. Meanwhile he labors with intelligent zeal to promote movements for civic welfare and community progress. During 1908 the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce appointed him a member of the committee to promote the Union depot project, and since then, with his associates, he has labored efficiently and strenuously to attain the desired end. An improvement so greatly needed would seem to be a probability, yet at this writing the end of the fight has not come. Less difficult and tedious was the work of securing the annexation of San Pedro, so that Los Angeles was given a municipal harbor and placed in a position of importance as an outlet to the Panama canal. Much credit for the result is due to Mr. Marsh, whose efforts were timely and sagacious. At one time he officiated as vice-president of the Los Angeles Realty Board and he still occupies a leading position among its members.

The marriage of Mr. Marsh and Miss Cecile Lothrop was solemnized at Alhambra, Cal., April 12, 1898. They, with their daughters, Florence Louise and Martha J., have a comfortable home in Westchester Place and a summer cottage at Alamitos bay. The fraternal and social relations of Mr. Marsh bring him into membership with the Masons (in which he is a Shriner), the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Jonathan and California Clubs, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country, Crags Country, San Gabriel Valley Country and Bolsa Chico Gun clubs. For years he has been a leading member of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church and a large contributor to its missionary movements. The Republican party has received his ballot in all general elections occurring since he attained his majority. Although eminently broad-minded and liberal in his views, he has

sought conscientiously to advance the interests he endorses. Strong in mind and body, with tenacity of purpose and a prodigious activity that makes him a power to be reckoned with in every phase of business, he is a fitting type of the men who have developed "The City of Superlatives," and whose civic pride has been a strong factor in making Los Angeles what it is today, the western metropolis and a city of world-wide fame.

EDWARD A. KELLAM. The life of Mr. Kellam, from early years, has been associated with the pioneer interests of different parts of our country, he having known prairie life in Illinois as well as the development of Los Angeles in the early days of its growth.

Born in Newcastle county, Del., February 10, 1835, he went with his mother and brother in 1850 to join his father and brothers in Illinois, where they had preceded him. There the boy assisted his father and older brothers in developing their ranch of two hundred acres, which was situated in a wild prairie country, the home being but a log cabin. After they had cut the timber and broken the land with oxen the five brothers farmed there in partnership, raising cattle and hogs, and also growing their own grain. In 1865 this partnership was dissolved, and the son Edward continued farming independently, in 1887 following his brother Milton to Los Angeles, Cal. Here in the West the brothers became interested in real estate transactions and played an important part in the upbuilding of the city of Los Angeles. The first purchase in this city made by Edward Kellam was a home and lot on Boyle Heights, and, as he followed the carpenter's trade for some time, he built numerous houses and cottages. Other tracts of land bought by him were eighty feet of property located at St. Louis and Second streets and lots situated in the Fisher subdivision on Brooklyn avenue, both of which purchases were made in the same quarter of the city as his first venture, the present home of himself and his brother having been built by him at No. 926 South Olive street, a portion of the city much nearer the downtown district. Mr. Kellam still has valuable real estate holdings in Los Angeles, and at one time was also the owner of outside land in the smaller towns of Alhambra and

Azusa. His religious associations are with the Methodist denomination, he being a member of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles.

DANIEL E. LUTHER. Nationally recognized as a leader in Y. M. C. A. work and since 1905 the practical upbuilder and general secretary of the Los Angeles association, D. E. Luther was born in Paris, Ontario, January 7, 1859, a son of Upton Henderson and Aurilla (Maus) Luther. His education was received at Medina Academy, Medina, N. Y., and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, that state, from which he graduated June 18, 1879.

His education completed, Mr. Luther entered the mercantile business in Batavia, N. Y., continuing for five years, after which he became the southern representative of Cassell & Co., Limited, of London, Melbourne and New York, with central headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., in which city he located. In 1895 he established the D. E. Luther Publishing Company of that city and published the lives of the three great southerners, Henry W. Grady, Stonewall Jackson and Robert Toombs; also "The United Negro: His Problems and His Progress." This publishing house made a specialty of the sale of Bibles and sold more Bibles throughout the southern states than any other company has ever done.

While a resident of Atlanta Mr. Luther served for ten years as a director and chairman of several very important committees of the Atlanta Young Men's Christian Association and was urged by the other directors to take charge of the institution. Soon afterward he was elected General Secretary of the Association, serving for eight years, and during that time made a record that will ever remain one of triumph. He was also prominently connected as a member and an officer in the Methodist church, as well as being a leader in religious work with all denominations in Atlanta.

In 1905 Mr. Luther received a call to take charge of the Young Men's Christian Association in Los Angeles. The city had been growing rapidly and it became necessary to secure a leader capable of building up the association work suitable to the needs of the city. Mr. Luther, realizing the opportunities in this western field, gave up his work in Atlanta and was elected general sec-

retary of the association here. When he took charge the membership numbered but 1200, and under his able leadership it increased rapidly until in 1913 it had reached 6498, and held for some years the record of being the largest membership in the world in Y. M. C. A. work. Surrounded by able directors, Mr. Luther conducted the building campaign in 1906 and the extension campaign in 1911. These two campaigns resulted in three-quarters of a million dollars being subscribed for the work of the association. Mr. Luther has repeatedly represented the local association in state and international conventions, and was a delegate to the world's conference in 1909 at Barmen, Elberfeld, Germany. So closely has he been connected with the work that hundreds of young men look to him with gratitude for opening to them new possibilities in life.

On October 22, 1879, in Wales, N. Y., occurred the marriage of D. E. Luther with Sadie J. Burroughs, the daughter of Joseph and Ann E. Burroughs. Mrs. Luther is a graduate of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, class of 1879. For six years she has been president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the McKinley Boys' Home, and is a member of the Ebells and several other women's clubs. Mr. Luther is a Republican in politics, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the San Gabriel Golf and the Rotary Clubs.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES, INCORPORATED, 1889. President, A. B. Cass; General Secretary, D. E. Luther.

Society has no yardstick for measuring character. It is therefore difficult to find terms which indicate the worth of a character-making institution.

The place a Young Men's Christian Association holds in any community is determined by the value given to its raw material—boys and young men, and its finished product—character.

The far-seeing citizens of Los Angeles have so placed emphasis on their "greatest asset" that the local Young Men's Christian Association stands high in the public estimate.

Appreciation of these "unmeasured values" is testified to by certain measurable evidences. For example, the Los Angeles Association reports a real property and equipment valuation of over

one million dollars, with a total cash expenditure of \$279,325.62 in its general fund in 1914.

The fact that there was a deficit of nearly \$13,000 after \$16,000 in receipts had been secured from current expense subscriptions, shows conclusively that the directors placed the greater emphasis on the object rather than the expense of the work, thereby keeping within reach of the most needy young men and boys the cost of privileges which make for efficiency and character.

While the home base is in the thirteen-story Central building and two-story Technical school at 715-33 South Hope street, the association owns and operates an eight-acre athletic field and club house at 2834 Stephenson avenue; operates a colored department at 831 South San Pedro street, and owns lots bought for extension work in Hollywood and East Los Angeles, and for a colored building of its own at the corner of Ninth and Hemlock streets.

Over eight thousand members during 1914 came within short range of the various advantages open only to members. Many times that number were compassed by the association message and influence in such direct ways as at shop, school and many other extension gatherings of various kinds.

Throbbing with life is the report of the vocational, educational, physical, religious and social work done for both men and boys, when one realizes that back of each figure given there is the face and life of some individual man or boy.

President Wilson recently said: "You can test the modern community by the degree of its interest in its Young Men's Christian Association." This interest in Los Angeles can be well measured by the personnel of men who represent the community in directing the affairs of the local association. The City of the Angels does not suffer by this test, for it has committed the destiny of this institution to its leading citizens.

Inseparably connected with the growth, prosperity and moral well-being of the City of Los Angeles are the following officers of the Young Men's Christian Association: President, A. B. Cass; first vice-president, A. J. Wallace; second vice-president, J. G. Warren; recording secretary, A. P. Fleming; treasurer, W. E. McVay; assistant treasurer, J. H. Woods; directors, Judge Walter Bordwell, Julius A. Brown, J. E. Carr, E. P. Clark, J. Ross Clark, George I. Cochran, S. M. Cooper, J. E. Cowles, D. K. Edwards, Charles L.

Hubbard, Arthur Letts, S. P. Mulford, Gregory Perkins, Jr., C. M. Staub, and Weymouth Crowell. Committee of Management: E. C. Lyon, chairman; R. W. Bailey, first vice-chairman; Arthur Cardwell, second vice-chairman; W. H. Metzger, secretary; Charles E. Bent, B. H. Dyas, E. A. K. Hackett, I. C. Louis, G. J. Lund, Seeley W. Mudd, Orem Newcomb, Harry Philp, H. W. Sjostrom, John M. Sands, R. F. Skellenberger, H. B. Tuttle and Frank Welton. Advisory board: Messrs. W. W. Beckett, A. B. Benton, George F. Bidwell, W. F. Cronemiller, E. A. Forrester, O. T. Johnson, F. B. Kellogg, Giles Kellogg, M. J. Monnette, Z. L. Parmelee, A. E. Pomeroy, J. D. Radford, Charles M. Stimson, A. H. Voight, Judge C. D. Wilbur, Edward S. Field, W. E. Howard, Robert Hale and T. E. Gibbon.

President Cass, well-known also as president of the Home Telephone Company, rendered noteworthy service to the association as first vice-president, and as chairman of the finance committee for some ten years previous to his election as president in January, 1915. He is well equipped to be head of this great public institution by reason of his intimate acquaintance with association work and in many other ways.

His state-wide duties while lieutenant governor did not prevent Mr. Wallace from giving much valuable time to the association, which he has ably served for ten years as vice-president.

While frequent state and national demands are made upon the second vice-president, J. G. Warren, by his denomination and by the Interdenominational Sunday School movement, yet he gives a large margin of time to the association, particularly as chairman of the finance committee and of the educational committee. Under his chairmanship there was in 1914 an enrollment in the educational department of 1705 different students registered in fifty-two different classes under fifty different instructors.

The character of its educational work and the policy of Mr. Warren's committee to cordially co-operate with the public schools is attested in the following letter to Mr. Warren from the superintendent of schools:

Los Angeles City Schools,
June 19, 1915.

Mr. J. G. Warren,
359 N. Main Street,
Los Angeles, California.
My dear Mr. Warren:

I am greatly interested in the educational work of the local Young Men's Christian Association. I

believe the association has met the needs of working men and boys in a very efficient manner and I have been influenced somewhat by the Y. M. C. A. plan in opening similar courses in our evening schools and vacation schools.

With best wishes for the continued success of your work, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. H. FRANCIS, Superintendent.

Varied responsible offices in public life in Los Angeles and elsewhere have served to assist rather than to prevent Secretary Fleming in helping to make the association a great complementary force in the public and civic affairs of the city.

The trust of expending over a quarter million dollars annually in current expense is vested in Mr. McVay, fitted for this responsibility not only by temperament but by training as vice-president for years of the German American Trust & Savings Bank.

Associated with him in this work is the assistant treasurer, J. H. Woods, well qualified by banking and business experience of many years, who gives several hours of actual time daily at his desk at the building.

To write of any aggressive, modern Young Men's Christian Association without telling of the general secretary would be as fatal an omission as to present Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. The general secretary is the executive officer of the board of directors in carrying out their policies with respect to the membership and to the public at large.

The usual importance of the unique place thus occupied by the general secretary has in the case of the Los Angeles Association been greatly enhanced during the past decade of its history. This has been due in part to the period of transition and construction which began in 1905 and also to the strength of personality and purpose of the general secretary whose leadership has marked the past ten years.

Inwrought in the history of the Los Angeles association the discerning observer will find the faith and works of D. E. Luther, general secretary, from August 5th, 1905, to the present time. A member of the board of directors for ten years and general secretary for eight years in the Atlanta Association, Mr. Luther's ability and experience were at once challenged when he came to Los Angeles to find the association occupying entirely inadequate quarters in a small frame structure at No. 614 South Hill street.

A successful membership campaign demonstrating the desire of young men for an association building was followed by a building campaign resulting in \$328,000 being secured by May 30, 1906. On the morning of the eighteenth day came the news of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, rudely interrupting the thirty day campaign. At the noon-day luncheon that day the unselfishness of the Los Angeles campaign committee showed itself in the prompt raising of funds for relief to the stricken associations in San Francisco and in San Jose, as well as the tender of the entire organization of the building campaign committee made to the Chamber of Commerce relief committees.

That same fateful afternoon of April 18th, 1906, President Arthur Letts left for the north with a purse of \$1500 for relief, while for just thirty days the association devoted its organization and energies to relief work for the unfortunate refugees.

With special permit from Governor Gillett Mr. Letts spent three days within the stricken zone in co-operation with the authorities in the work of fighting fire and of relieving suffering. He delivered in person \$500 to the association at San Jose and \$1,000 to the association at San Francisco at a time which veteran Secretary H. J. McCoy described in his letter of appreciation as "the very darkest hour of our lives."

This little chapter stands bright in the Los Angeles association history as exemplifying the spirit of helpfulness which has continuously characterized its efforts.

The sale at splendid enhancement in value of property previously purchased at 619-23 South Hill street, together with the satisfactory collection of subscriptions made by the general public, enabled the directors to open on September 1st, 1908, the new building of eleven stories at 715 South Hope street. This building was declared at that time by Dr. John R. Mott to be the "finest association building on earth." He further said that "in point of adaptation for carrying out the purposes of the Association" there were no other buildings out of five hundred which he had seen "all over the world which can be put in the same class with this one."

A. B. Benton, architect, and C. B. Weaver, builder, wrought out well in plan and stone the ideas of the general secretary, which were

the product of years of mature study of association buildings and activities all over the United States.

In 1911, under the chairmanship of E. T. Earl, an extension campaign secured subscriptions of \$400,000 to enlarge and broaden the work. The next year the Central building was completed with the addition of two stories as originally planned. A club house was also erected on the eight-acre athletic field purchased at 2834 Stephenson avenue. Three sites were purchased for the extension of the work as follows: In Hollywood, East Los Angeles, and for a building to house the good work for colored men prosecuted in rented quarters since 1906.

C. Fletcher Quillian, associate general secretary, has been intimately related to the general administration of the association since May 5th, 1905, except for a two years' leave of absence for research work in the graduate school at Princeton University. He has for over eight years been continuously by the side of the general secretary in various membership, building and extension campaigns, and in the intensive development of the organization.

Much credit for the successful work of the Los Angeles association is due the able corps of executive heads of departments and assistants with whom the general secretary has surrounded himself.

The death of W. S. Bartlett in October, 1914, terminated his brief term as president. During his short incumbency he well conserved and increased the love and respect of the entire association constituency which he had richly won as treasurer for nine years.

The presidency of Arthur Letts from September, 1905, to January, 1914, marked a period of constructive progress memorable for its achievements. The membership increased from 1174 in 1905 to its high water mark of 6498 in 1913. In the financial campaigns of 1906 and 1911 he set the pace in each instance with his own personal subscription of \$25,000. Mr. Letts resigned as president in 1914 to devote himself to a program of humanitarian work carried out by him in North America as president of the National Retail Dry Goods Merchants Association.

The faithful work of those who served as officers and directors before Mr. Letts' election as president laid the foundation for what was later accomplished. "They builded better than they

knew." Frederick H. Rindge was president from January to September of 1905; J. Ross Clark from 1900 to 1905; E. A. Forrester from 1890 to 1900; Dr. F. A. Seymour, 1889; H. W. Mills, 1888; Lyman Stewart, 1886 and '87, and S. I. Merrill, the first president, from February 21, 1882, until 1886.

The Los Angeles public has been generous in giving splendid equipment for this work in behalf of their present and future citizens. Those directly benefited pay in large measure the current expenses of operating the plant provided for them. It is, however, necessary that a comparatively small amount be raised annually to supplement what the immediate beneficiaries themselves pay in tuitions and fees.

It is respectfully suggested to those seeking to know philanthropies to which they may wisely make bequests that they consider carefully the merits of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a public institution of established standing and value, whose affairs are ably administered by responsible, well known citizens.

EDWARD A. CLAMPITT. The oil industry of California has proved a source of wealth to many a business man who has come from the eastern states to make his home in the west. A man who has for nearly twenty years been interested in the oil business and has been a resident of California since 1889, is E. A. Clampitt, owner of the E. A. Clampitt Company, of Los Angeles. The son of James A. and Elma (Badgley) Clampitt, he was born in St. Clair county, Ill., December 14, 1869, and attended the public schools in eastern Kansas, where he had accompanied his parents in 1874, between the ages of four and five years. Mr. Clampitt was reared upon his father's farm until the age of eighteen, after which he was engaged in drilling water wells in Kansas, gradually drifting into contracting. In 1889 he left that state and came to Los Angeles county, where he was engaged for a year as driller. In 1890 he removed to San Diego county, where for a time he engaged in farming and drilling of water wells; afterwards removing to Los Angeles and was for some time engaged with J. H. Kellerman in the oil business, working as tool-dresser. His next employment was as a pumper for an oil company, with whom he remained for a few months,

devoting the following years to well-pulling and repairing of oil well pumps, and taking up the oil well contracting business in 1902.

Mr. Clampitt was also engaged in the buying and selling of oil well machinery, casing and pipe, and the following year purchased machinery and drilled the first oil well for himself, near Temple street, in the Los Angeles oil field. The oil well was brought in at a depth of about 1000 feet and produced about forty barrels a day; at which time oil was selling at \$1.25 per barrel; he then bought five additional producing oil wells in the same field, which made him six wells at that time. The next year he sold the six oil wells to the Dividend Oil Company and continued buying and drilling oil wells, and in 1904 purchased several acres of land located in the central part of Los Angeles, on which his shops and pipe yards are now located. He is also owner of a number of other valuable pieces of property scattered throughout the city, and owns and operates twenty-seven oil wells in the Los Angeles oil field, which produce several thousand barrels per month; also owns other oil properties in different fields in California, besides farming lands.

Mr. Clampitt is a director and a large stockholder in the Columbia Oil Producing Company which owns and controls some four or five thousand acres of land, and from forty to fifty oil wells, and he also owns valuable oil properties in the Newhall district, and is president of the Eureka Crude Oil Company.

Mr. Clampitt was married to Miss Margaret Wright in Los Angeles, September 8, 1900, and they are the parents of two daughters, Leah Margaret, a pupil in the public schools, and Barbara Hallem. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the B. P. O. E. He served as a member of the city council in Los Angeles during the years 1907-1908-1909-1910.

Mr. Clampitt's business affairs became so numerous and called so much upon his time that he retired from political life through his own wishes, and is at present attending to his own business affairs.

E. J. VOTAW. The Mexico Immigration Land and Fibre Company, which has for its purpose the subdividing of land and the establishing of an American colony in the northern part

of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, was organized in Wichita, Kans., by E. J. Votaw, and incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas, with a capital of \$300,000, the other officers of the company being J. T. Giles, vice-president, and E. L. Foulke, secretary and treasurer. The officers and directors of the company are themselves financially interested in the enterprise and in seeing the colony assume a leading place both as a city and as a fruit-growing district on the east coast of Mexico, where they have purchased twelve thousand acres near Tampico.

The climate of that section of Mexico where the colony is situated is well adapted to the production of tropical fruits as well as many kinds of vegetables, the even rainfall throughout the year supplying the necessary moisture for the growth of the crops, irrigation being rendered unnecessary by the unfailing supply of water found at a short distance from the surface of the ground. Excessive heat, as well as heavy storms or winter weather, are unknown in this district, and the rich soil is proving all that could be desired for the raising of such fruits as bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit and pineapples, from the last named of which fruits the American colony takes its name, Pineapple City. The raising of cane for making sugar is also a thriving industry of the new settlement, and Mr. Votaw, besides being president of the Mexico Immigration Land and Fibre Company, is vice-president and general manager as well of the Pineapple City Sugar Company, the home offices of which are located in the Marsh-Strong building, at Los Angeles, Cal., where Mr. Votaw established his headquarters in the year 1913. The oil interests of that section of Mexico where Pineapple City is situated must not be overlooked, it being in the center of what is bound to become a most active oil field, one of the world's greatest gushers being located a little to the south of it, and the development of oil on the property of the company is in the hands of a man thoroughly competent in every respect to deal with the enterprise, while to Mr. Votaw's brother has been given the charge of the agricultural work of the colony.

Previous to his interests in Mexico, E. J. Votaw had been engaged in the banking business, his first experience in that line of business having been the organizing in 1905 of the First National Bank of Cherokee, Okla., of which he was for a year the president, at the end of that time selling

his interest and buying out the Cherokee State Bank, of which he was both president and manager for a year. Removing to Morgan Hill, Cal., he then organized the State Bank of Morgan Hill and was for about four years its president and manager. He then sold his interests there, and went to Wichita, Kans., where he established the Mexico Immigration Land and Fibre Company, after which, in 1913, he came to Los Angeles, where he has made his home ever since. Born near Oskaloosa, Iowa, on December 16, 1869, Mr. Votaw was the son of Joseph Votaw, and received his education at a district school and at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, until the age of twenty-one, at which time he engaged in farming until 1905, the year in which he entered the banking business. His marriage to Ruth A. Smith took place in Oskaloosa, on December 31, 1891, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Vera M. and Vernon J., both of whom attend the Friends' College at Whittier, Cal.; E. Clayton, a student in the high school; and Albert Harold and Joseph Howard Votaw, who are pupils in the public schools of Whittier, of which city Mr. Votaw is a well-known and valued resident.

ISAAC BURKHART. Among the immigrants who came to this country from Germany in 1796 was Tobias Burkhart, who made settlement in Pennsylvania near Williamsport. His wife, Christena Kiess, was also of German birth and parentage and received a good education in the schools of Stuttgart, Germany. Born to these parents were four sons and two daughters, all of whom were born at Williamsport, Pa., and of whom the two daughters and one son are now living in Ohio; one son, George, died in 1913.

Isaac Burkhart was born November 28, 1840, and was therefore about seven years of age when the family home was transferred from Pennsylvania to Ohio. To this youthful traveler the journey was interesting indeed, and he well remembers the loading and unloading of the two covered wagons that held the family possessions. Settlement was made on a farm two miles east of Bucyrus, Crawford county, and there the family lived contentedly for ten years. After this, however, the children left home one by one to establish themselves elsewhere, until only Isaac and Jacob remained with the parents. Tobias

Burkhart finally disposed of his property in Crawford county and settled in Williams county, also in Ohio, and purchased three hundred and forty acres of land which he gave to the two sons just mentioned.

In 1867 Isaac Burkhart was united in marriage with Elisabeth Kaiser, who like himself claimed German antecedents, although she was born in Ohio. It was about twenty years after his marriage, and after the death of both his father and mother, that Mr. Burkhart made his first trip to the west in 1888. Among other places visited was Los Angeles, which city impressed him very favorably for large business opportunity. Associated with his brother W. H. he erected an apartment house on Temple street 60x80 feet with forty rooms. After the completion of the building Isaac Burkhart returned east for the purpose of disposing of his holdings there, and on April 17, 1890, entered Los Angeles for the second and last time, and made his home in the apartment house on Temple street. It was during that year also that Isaac and W. H. Burkhart put in operation the Nickel Plate Railroad, a dummy line running from the end of Temple street to Hollywood. The undertaking was carried on successfully for several years, when the brothers became owners of the Santa Fe avenue horse car line. This also was operated with good returns for several years, the brothers then purchasing from Abbot Kinney a tract of land on Dayton avenue. The interests of the brothers in this property were divided later, each taking his share and thus ending partnership associations covering many years.

It was about 1895 that Isaac and Elisabeth Burkhart bought ninety foot frontage on Los Angeles and Seventh streets and upon it erected an apartment house of forty-five rooms, on its completion removing to it from the Temple street property. In the following year, 1896, Mr. Burkhart built a number of cottages on Dayton avenue, still later putting up a three-story block on the corner of Temple and Figueroa streets.

Mrs. Elisabeth (Kaiser) Burkhart passed away March 31, 1900, and on January 1, 1902, Mr. Burkhart married Elisabeth Basler, a native of Germany. After holding the property on Los Angeles street for about ten years Mr. Burkhart sold it to H. E. Huntington in 1905. A few weeks afterward he purchased property at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, upon which he built a two-story business block and also a

residence at No. 111 West Jefferson street, which has been his home ever since. In addition to the properties already mentioned he built a two-story business block at No. 2614 Pasadena avenue, with garage, and also purchased and improved the corner of Vernon avenue and Figueroa street, besides improving about forty other places, and is still interested in building.

The entire life of Isaac Burkhardt has been molded and influenced by religious convictions, for at an early age he was converted to a belief in the teachings of Christ, under the preaching of Mr. Shireman and George Haley in Ohio. He is identified with Salem Evangelical Church, at the corner of Twelfth and Hope streets, in which he has filled every office except that of pastor and at present is treasurer and a trustee. Although Mr. Burkhardt had no children of his own several children have come under his protecting care and received educations that but for him would never have been possible. Two of these children married and died in Terre Haute, Ind. Another, Keziah Favorite, makes her home in Eaton Rapids, Mich. Two others live in California, Frank in Los Angeles, and Fred in Pomona. It is needless to say that Mr. Burkhardt has been a keen observer of conditions and possibilities in Los Angeles during his residence of nearly thirty years here, and his investments voice his sentiments more favorably than could words.

ALBERT A. PERKINS. California may well be proud to claim among her citizens a man with the inventive genius of Albert A. Perkins, the inventor of the Perkins Patent Process for cementing oil wells, which offsets the deterioration of oil-producing ground by the gradual encroachment of water therein. The preservation of oil property has been a problem for California oil operators for some time, and various devices for overcoming the harmful presence of water in the oil-bearing sands have been tried, of which the most successful is the process invented by Mr. Perkins, president of The Perkins Oil Well Cementing Company which owns five outfits and operates between Fullerton and Coalinga, Cal., and the reliability and practical value of the method is testified to by the number of the company's outfits and the extent of its operations.

The inventor of this valuable method of preserving the oil interests of the state, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 3, 1852, the son of James H. and Lavina C. Perkins, and received his education at the public schools and Graff's Collegiate Military School, at the age of nineteen years engaging in business with his father, who was interested in oil wells in the city of Petroleum Center, Pa. When he was twenty-five years of age, Albert A. Perkins removed to Butler county, Pa., engaging in oil well drilling and contracting independently until the year 1880, when he formed a partnership in Bradford, Pa., under the name of Perkins and Oliver, oil well drilling and contracting being carried on by the partners together until 1885, when the interests of his business took Mr. Perkins to Peru, South America, there to look over some oil property and drill a well. The year 1886 saw his return to Bradford, Pa., where he continued in the business of well drilling with his partner until 1901, at which time he came west, locating at Fullerton, Cal., where for a year he was in charge of the Olinda Crude Oil Company. His next move was to Evanston, Wyo., where he assumed charge of the Michigan-Wyoming Oil Company, remaining with that company until 1904, when he returned to California, this time going to the town of Coalinga and engaging in the drilling of oil wells until 1905. Going thence to Santa Maria, in the same state, he was in charge of the wharf and of the building of a pipe line for the Graciosa Oil Company until 1907, when for two years he supervised the building of a pipe line for the Associated Oil Company. Returning to Santa Maria, he was for six months at the head of the Palmer Oil Company there, engaging next with the Standard Oil Company as assistant manager of their Midway fields until January, 1910. In the meantime he had invented the Perkins Patent Process for cementing oil wells, which is meeting a need of long standing in the oil industry of the state, and at the time of his leaving the employ of the Standard Oil Company, he formed The Perkins Oil Well Cementing Company, of which he is the able president.

In fraternal circles Mr. Perkins is well known as a Mason of the York Rite and Scottish Rite degrees and a Shriner, and is a member of the Bakersfield Club in the California city of that name. His marriage with Miss McCandleff took place in Oil City, Pa., in December, 1878, and

they are the parents of three children, namely: Beatrice, now Mrs. L. J. Whitney, of Sagamore, Mass.; J. C., manager of the Perkins Oil Well Cementing Company for the district of Fullerton; and Edna C. Perkins, who is secretary and treasurer of the same company. The main office of the company is situated at No. 509 Union Oil building, in the city of Los Angeles.

ARTHUR M. KLEIN. The early life of Arthur M. Klein was spent in Hungary, where he was born November 6, 1872, and attended the public schools of that country until reaching the age of sixteen years, at which time he removed to the United States. Coming to New York City, he went from there to Paterson, N. J., where he soon found employment with the Edison Electric Light Company, with whom he remained for four months engaged in making globes for electric lights. From there Mr. Klein went to Schenectady, N. Y., engaging with the General Electric Company there as mechanic for three years, after which time he came west to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1893 securing employment on a ranch near Altadena for two months. Removing to the city, he went into the wholesale fruit business on the Plaza, in the old part of Los Angeles, in the year 1898 leaving that location and establishing himself at Ninth and Los Angeles streets, where he formed the Klein Fruit Company, of which he became president. At the same time he also assisted in organizing the Los Angeles Public Market Company, becoming its president, an office which he resigned in the year 1910. From his location at Ninth and Los Angeles streets he moved his fruit business in 1904 to Third street and Central avenue, and seven years later bought out the Frank Simpson Fruit Company at No. 1338 Produce street, becoming president of the same and changing its name to the Klein-Simpson Fruit Company. This firm carries on a general wholesale fruit business, shipping its products to all eastern points, and is the largest company engaged in this business in Los Angeles, its record-breaking day having been July 3, 1912, when there were fifty-four carloads of produce on its tracks. The extent of the business is shown in part by the fact that the company now has one hundred and twenty-five people in its employ.

Politically, Mr. Klein is allied with the interests of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. His marriage to Miss Viereck took place in Altadena, on June 24, 1900, and they are the parents of one daughter, Rosilyne Klein.

ARTHUR LETTS. The native country of Arthur Letts is England, where he was born June 17, 1862, on his father's farm, which had been in the family for four hundred years. He was the son of Richard and Caroline (Coleman) Letts, both members of honored old English families. The education of Mr. Letts was received in the private school of a Rev. Mr. Hedges and at the Creaton Grammar School, both in England, and his experience in business life began in a dry goods store in a town not far from his home, where he remained several years. With his elder brother he set sail for America, and in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Letts found employment in a large dry goods store, he being then about twenty years of age. In 1885, when the Reil rebellion broke out in the northwestern part of Canada, he enlisted as a volunteer, and for his valuable service was presented with a silver medal and clasp and a grant of land by the Canadian government.

In 1887 Mr. Letts removed to Seattle, Wash., where he remained for seven years, coming to California in 1895 and establishing his home in Los Angeles, where he soon made a reputation for himself as a progressive and prosperous business man. Here he bought out the bankrupt stock of J. A. Williams & Co., at Fourth and Broadway, then at the southern end of town, and although receiving a setback by fire, Mr. Letts' business has grown and prospered with marvelous results, his buildings have been enlarged, and he has become one of the rich men of Los Angeles. In 1899 his store covered the entire ground floor of the Pirtle & Hallet building; two years later an adjoining building was purchased, four years after that the upper floors of the original building were acquired, and in 1906 the Slauson building also was annexed to the business. Since that time, entirely new buildings, of magnificent proportions and appointments, have been erected on the same site, so that the Broadway Department Store's motto, "Watch Us Grow," has proved a most appropriate one. Mr. Letts' great interest in education and the welfare of the young has brought

about, besides his presidency of the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles and his trusteeship in the State Normal School of the same city, the establishment of an evening school at his great department store for the benefit of the younger of his employees. Other offices which Mr. Letts has filled are: Director of the California Savings Bank and of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company and also of the Sinaloa Land Company, and in 1912 he acted as a representative of America of the advisory board to the committee in charge of the International Horticultural Exhibit in London, the special hobby of Mr. Letts being the study and culture of flowers and trees.

The grounds of his beautiful residence at Hollywood, Cal., well illustrate his appreciation of landscape gardening and the scientific interest he takes in his flowers and shrubs and trees, all of which are labeled with their names for the benefit of the public, to whom the grounds are open one day each week. His collection of palms is beyond price, and his Cactus Garden is famous the country over, the marble statuary of his Italian garden being an education as well as a source of delight to the visitor. The marriage of Mr. Letts, April 25, 1886, at Toronto, Canada, united him with Miss Florence Philp, and they are the parents of three children, Florence Edna, Gladys, now Mrs. Harold Janss, and Arthur Letts, Jr. He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Automobile Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Realty Board, Municipal League, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Hollywood Board of Trade, Federation Club, all of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; and has held the office of president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles, and still holds that office in the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and is a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hollywood Lodge, F. & A. M., and a Knight Templar.

serious panic of 1893-94. The latter gentleman in addition was an officer of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, a director of the Main Street and Security Savings Banks, and also a director in numerous financial institutions in the smaller towns of Southern California. Many of his interests have descended to his son, Marco H., who as an executor of the vast estate, necessarily has become a participant in many large corporations and is now acting as president, vice-president or a director of twenty-one banks and nine industrial institutions, his principal connections being those of vice-president of the Merchants National Bank, president of the Herman W. Hellman building and president of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. Aside from the large individual interests which he has personally acquired, the extensive interests of the estate cover banking, building and unimproved properties scattered over the greater part of California and numerous other possessions in various parts of the country. The Hellman temperament is notable for shrewd insight into financial intricacies, for ability to cope with the teeming difficulties of times of moneyed stress and for remarkable acumen in the development of substantial banking institutions. Evidence of this family characteristic appeared at the time of the building of the Owens river aqueduct, when money was needed and an eastern syndicate accepted only its allotment. Under stress of this emergency Marco H. Hellman came to the relief of the city authorities and promptly sold the remaining portion of the bonds, with excellent advantage to the city.

Marco H. Hellman was born in Los Angeles September 14, 1878, received a fair education in the city schools and Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto and from the age of nineteen years has been identified with the banking business. During six years with the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles he filled various positions up to and including that of assistant cashier, but resigned from that institution to become assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. Later he was promoted to be cashier and from that to vice-president, which office he still fills. In Los Angeles June 10, 1908, he was united in marriage with Miss Reta Levis, of Visalia, by whom he is the father of one son, Herman Wallace, and one daughter, Marcorita. Aside from being one of the leaders among the younger set of financiers in the state, he is very

MARCO H. HELLMAN. The banking interests of Los Angeles include no name carrying greater weight or accorded higher prestige than that of Hellman, for the Farmers & Merchants Bank was founded by I. W. Hellman and under the wise management of Herman W. Hellman weathered many a financial storm including the

popular in social and club circles and is identified with the Jonathan, Union League, Concordia, Federal and San Gabriel Valley clubs, as well as the Masons of the thirty-second degree and Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Concerning his service to the city in his capacity of financier and banker the public well knows. His vigorous mind and keen ability have been at the service of the municipality and have been appreciated as an important factor in the progress of the entire region near the shores of the southwestern sea. The successful financier is the ripened product of the wide-awake youth who was never content to rest upon laurels won by others of the name, but strove to add to the family prestige and enlarge its influence throughout the locality of his lifelong residence.

career. The educational conditions in Arizona were in a very unsettled state, there being little or no organization of a permanent character, and therefore but little concerted action throughout the educational forces of the state. The new superintendent immediately set to work to organize a complete system for the schools of the territory, and most of his plans and resulting regulations are incorporated in the school law of the commonwealth today. That his work was more than satisfactory was exemplified at the close of his appointive term, when he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

When his term as superintendent of public instruction was over, General Sherman was appointed Adjutant General of the Territory by Gov. F. A. Tuttle, and re-appointed by Gov. C. Meyer Zulic. In this capacity he again achieved distinction, a notable work being the placing of the National Guard of the territory on a solid basis.

GEN. MOSES H. SHERMAN. California is forced to share with Arizona her proud interest in the achievements of Gen. Moses H. Sherman, that territory having been the fertile field of his splendid endeavor previous to his coming to Los Angeles in 1889. There is no need of jealousies, however, for there is enough and to spare for each state to write into her annals a record of much accomplished for the public welfare, and great lasting good which has been the result of this man's toil and tireless application.

General Sherman was born in West Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., December 3, 1853, of sturdy old New England stock which dates from early colonial days. He early determined to devote his life to educational work, and graduated from the Normal school at Oswego, N. Y., afterwards teaching in New York state. When he was nineteen years of age he decided to seek his fortunes in the far west, and accordingly, in 1872, came to Los Angeles. He remained here but a short time, going on to Prescott, Ariz., where he secured a position in the public schools and taught until 1876. His ability as an organizer and leader was already becoming recognized, and he was at this time selected by Gov. A. F. K. Stafford to represent Arizona territory at the Centennial Exposition. Returning to Arizona after his services in Philadelphia were ended, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction of the territory by Gov. John C. Fremont. It was in this capacity that General Sherman accomplished some of the most noteworthy work of his eventful

Business enterprises had claimed the interest and attention of General Sherman from the beginning of his residence in Arizona, and he was associated from time to time with prominent men in undertakings of public importance. In 1884 he organized the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and was elected its first president. This bank now has the largest resources of any bank in the state of Arizona, it having prospered from the first. General Sherman is no longer interested in it, however, he having disposed of his holdings in 1889, when he came to Los Angeles.

In his business undertakings in Los Angeles, General Sherman has always been intimately associated with Eli P. Clark, his brother-in-law, and intimate friend for many years. Their first venture in Los Angeles was in the electric railway field. In 1891 the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway Company was founded, with General Sherman as president and Clark as vice-president and general manager. The consolidation of all local street car lines followed in 1894, and the two partners secured control of a horse-car line in Pasadena, and later constructed the Pasadena & Los Angeles Interurban Line, which was opened for operation in 1895. This was followed immediately by the construction of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, which line was opened for operation April 1, 1896. The opening of this line was the occasion of much rejoicing in Los Angeles, and a gala affair, in which all Los Angeles joined, marked the

event. This was but natural, as the fertile territory lying between the beach city and Los Angeles was thus opened to the central market, and a new harbor was given to the city, which meant added facilities for communication with the commercial world at large. The resulting increase in property valuation in Santa Monica and vicinity and along the line of the new road gave evidence of the appreciation of those who were most directly benefited by the enterprise and progressive spirit of General Sherman and Mr. Clark. This road was successfully operated until the fall of 1909, when it was taken over by the Southern Pacific. Other railroad ventures have continued to claim the support and co-operation of this pioneer builder of transportation ways, and he has invested heavily from time to time in railroad securities, and is at present a director in all of the Harriman electric lines in Southern California.

The first railroad building of General Sherman was in Arizona, and in 1884 he built the Phoenix Railroad, which today extends from Phoenix to Glendale, Ariz., connecting there with the Santa Fe lines. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the company, and the work of promoting and constructing the line was almost entirely due to his personal effort.

In the early '80s General Sherman was married to Miss Harriet E. Pratt, the daughter of R. H. Pratt, one of the distinguished builders of the Central and Southern Pacific Railways. They have three children, Robert, Hazeltine and Lucy, all well known in Los Angeles.

General Sherman himself is deservedly popular in the city of his adoption, and for which he has done such great things in the development line. His faith in the financial future of the community has been unfaltering, and it quite naturally followed that he should invest heavily in real estate. This he did with such wisdom that his holdings have increased in value until they are of immense worth. Socially he is an universal favorite, being a splendid companion and a friend to be at all times highly prized. He is a member of the California Club, Athletic Club and of the Los Angeles Country Club, while other favorite clubs are the Balsa Chico Gun Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. In addition to these he is associated with various fraternal organizations in Los Angeles, as well as with the best known of the civic and political organizations

of the city, and with the leading commercial clubs.

During the past few years General Sherman has retired from active participation in business life and is spending his time in quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. He has a handsome residence and a one thousand acre farm in the San Fernando Valley, where he resides much of the time. He has not, however, lost his keen interest in all that goes on about him, and continues to control his extensive business interests with skill and masterly ability.

EDWARD PAUL HAUPT. Paul Haupt, the father of Edward Paul Haupt, of Los Angeles, was a native of Dresden, Germany, where he was born in 1853 and received his early education, removing with his parents to the United States. They settled in Louisville, Ky., where the boy continued his education until fourteen years of age. The first business experience of the elder Mr. Haupt was in railroad construction work on some of the first railroads of that section of the country, he later removing to St. Paul, Minn., and engaging in the same line of occupation until 1895, the year of his removal to Los Angeles. Arrived in this city, he was employed in building construction, which comprised principally office buildings, among which may be mentioned the Los Angeles Trust and Savings, the Hibernian, the Delta, the Union Oil, Central, Hollingsworth and Homer Laughlin buildings, Bullock's store, and many other large buildings in different cities on the coast. Paul Haupt was a Mason and a Shriner, the first member of the first Board of Public Utilities of Los Angeles, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. His death occurred on June 12, 1914, and he is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Alma Lyndahl, whom he married in Chicago, and three children, William, Norma and Edward Paul Haupt.

The youngest child, Edward P. Haupt, was born in St. Paul, Minn., September 20, 1890, and graduated from the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles at the age of seventeen years. After his graduation he was for a time engaged as his father's secretary, and upon his parent's death continued the business of building construction, having since that time erected the Merritt building and the Pioneer Truck Company's building at

San Diego, Cal., as well as many others. Mr. Haupt is the owner of the steamship line between Los Angeles and Mexico, the only line that operates on regular schedule, and also owns considerable real estate in this city and ranch property in other parts of the state. Besides being president of the Martin-Haupt Commercial Company, he is also a member of the San Diego Yacht Club and the Sunset Yacht Club. His marriage took place in Pasadena, Cal., on December 23, 1914, uniting him with Miss Rosaline Eunice Merritt of that city.

rose to be head of the department. In 1894 he went to Stockton and became head of the commercial department of the Commercial High School, was chosen vice-principal of the same in 1895, and the same year his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1896 he came to Los Angeles and was engaged as the head of the commercial department of the high school for a period of five years. He then became principal of the Commercial High, which position he held with great credit for four years. During this time he became a convert and strong advocate of the idea of technical education, and this led to the founding of the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles. He became its first principal and served as such from 1905 to 1910, when he was chosen superintendent of the city schools, a position which he continues to occupy. Considering the tremendous growth in size and population of the city, it is easy to understand something of the greatness of his work, which has given him a nationwide reputation. The total enrollment of all the schools, both elementary and high, for the school year of 1914-15, now just ended, was 80,000, while the average daily attendance during the same time was 60,519. His office is located at 716 Security Building, his office hours being from 3:30 to 5:00 p. m. daily. His residence is at 1117 Elden avenue, where he and his good wife entertain very hospitably.

JOHN HAYWOOD FRANCIS, A.M. Coming grandly to the front in all lines of human activity, the city of Los Angeles is attracting nationwide attention. Up-to-date in everything, the metropolis of the great Southwest is fully abreast of the times when it comes to matters of education, and its history would be incomplete without a brief mention of its excellent city superintendent of schools, whose genius has found expression in the establishment of the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles, and whose painstaking and persistent work has advanced all of its schools to a standard of exceptional efficiency, a fact which becomes very apparent when considering the thoroughness of its high schools, which are now on the accredited list so that a diploma from any one of them will admit its holder to any of the state universities in the nation.

Professor Francis was born at Greenbush, Preble county, Ohio, May 18, 1866, and is the son of George and Mary (Fall) Francis, who came from a family of hardy Pennsylvania farmers of Scotch-Irish blood. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native state, and obtaining a teacher's certificate he engaged in the educational profession as a teacher for two years. Being filled with a desire for higher learning, he entered Otterbein University at Waterville, Ohio. There he passed one year in the preparatory and three years of his college course, and in 1892 he entered the San Joaquin College at Woodbridge, Cal., where he finished his senior year. Graduating with the degree of A. B., he became a teacher in the commercial department of the college from which he graduated afterward, teaching commercial law, economics and accounting for one year, during which time he

As has been said, the school system of Los Angeles has been developed greatly during Professor Francis' administration. The following may be mentioned as some of the steps taken in the last five years: First, joining of the kindergarten and first grade under one supervision; second, the organization and establishment of neighborhood schools; third, the organization of the intermediate schools; fourth, the establishment of continuation schools; fifth, the establishment of the junior college; sixth, the organization of vacation schools; seventh, the establishment of the department of nature study in the elementary schools; eighth, the establishment of school gardens in the elementary schools; ninth, the establishment of the night high schools; tenth, change in the construction and type of school buildings from wood and lumber to cement, brick and stone, so that they are now fire-proof with the exception of the floors; eleventh, material enlargement of school playgrounds; twelfth, organization of parents' and teachers' clinic,

whereby care is taken of thousands of cases of eye, ear, nose, throat and dental trouble; thirteenth, the organization of the civic center; fourteenth, the establishment of school farm with horticultural, live stock and poultry departments, which are open Saturdays and during the summer months. Machine shops are maintained in this same connection and practical instruction is given in automobilizing and flying machines. Art centers have also been established at convenient places, where interior decorating, landscape gardening, card and "ad" writing, cartooning, and the illustrating art are taught.

Of these various developments the neighborhood schools are particularly worthy of mention. At these places wholesome and nourishing food is served. A lunch consisting of a bowl of excellent soup and a half loaf of bread is served for a penny, and if the pupil has not the penny it is given free of charge. This branch of the system was started as a philanthropy by private individuals, and was later undertaken by the public school, but is still partly supported by philanthropy. Another branch of this service is the day nursery, where babies from three months to four and one-half years are brought and taken care of, thus relieving the mother and older sister, giving them an opportunity of engaging in productive work. Three cups of warm milk are given daily to each child, and sanitary sleeping apartments are provided. Five hundred shower baths have also been installed in this connection, while well equipped laundries are maintained where women may bring their laundry; there are also sewing rooms and sewing machines for domestic sewing.

Professor Francis is at present advocating music centers where vocal and instrumental music can be properly taught, all of which outlying centers will be auxiliary to one great central music hall, where all that is best in music will be rendered in grand concert. With Bergson, Professor Francis is a believer in an activist religion. He believes that indolence and unemployment are unpardonable evils, realizing that "inactivity is the symbol of death if it is not death itself." If his policies are carried out for the next ten years Los Angeles will easily become one of the foremost educational centers in the land.

Professor Francis was married at Woodbridge, Cal., June 4, 1892, to Miss L. Lou Hott, daughter of Bishop James W. Hott of the United Brethren

Church. They are the parents of two children, George Haywood and James Francis. Mr. Francis is a member of the National Educational Association and belongs to the University Club of Los Angeles, and the Archaeological Institute of America, while fraternally the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows claim him as a brother. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Gamut Club, and socially is affiliated with several of the city clubs.

WALTER PERRY STORY. Although not a native of California, Walter Perry Story has nevertheless passed the greater part of his life in this state, and his education was completed in Los Angeles institutions. He has been engaged in milling interests, banking and real estate and is one of the best known of the younger financiers of Southern California, who have by their ability and judgment been brought in close association with the general upbuilding and development of the Southland. He is the owner of the Walter P. Story building, at Sixth and Broadway, erected in 1908, and completed in 1910. This is one of the most beautiful office buildings in the city, and also one of the most modern and convenient.

Mr. Story was born at Bozeman, Mont., December 18, 1882, the son of Nelson and Ellen T. Story, his father being a native of Ohio, born in 1838, and his mother a Missourian, born in 1845. They were pioneer settlers of Montana, migrating there from the eastern home in 1864, and Mr. Story there engaged in mining, banking, milling and the cattle business. The family came to Los Angeles in 1894 to establish a winter home, and Mr. Story, seeing the future possibilities of the city, invested heavily in real estate, thus forming the nucleus of the present large interests of the family in Southern California. Mr. Story and his wife still reside in Bozeman, Mont.

W. P. Story received his early education in the public schools of Bozeman, later attending school in Los Angeles, and also Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, Minn., and the Eastman Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has been prominently associated with the best commercial interests of Los Angeles for many years.

Mr. Story is commissioner of agriculture for the sixth district, and is well informed on agricultural subjects and the owner of much valuable real estate throughout Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Story was solemnized in Los Angeles, April 23, 1903, uniting him with Miss Geraldine Rowena Baird, of San Francisco. Both Mr. and Mrs. Story are very popular socially and Mr. Story is a member of a number of exclusive social clubs, including the California, the Los Angeles Country, the Midwick Country, and the Los Angeles Athletic Clubs.

JOSEPH J. PETERMICHEL. A native of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born in Alleghany City, May 10, 1872, the son of Joseph and Barbara Petermichel, Joseph J. Petermichel has been a resident of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., for a number of years. Until the age of eleven years he attended the public schools of his native place, removing them with his parents to Chicago, Ill., where he continued his education in the public schools until he was fourteen, when he commenced his business experience as errand and newsboy, continuing this for two years, when he was an office boy in a law office for a year, and for two years messenger boy on the Board of Trade. For a year and a half thereafter he attended a business college, with a view to broadening his abilities and opportunities in the way of self-support, and after a course at this institution Mr. Petermichel was enabled to engage as stenographer with various companies until the year 1889, at which time he removed to San Francisco and continued there in the same line of occupation with a fruit commission merchant for a year. After a year spent on the Pacific coast he returned to Chicago, where he found employment with the Griffin Car Wheel Company as stenographer for the board of managers of that firm, after fifteen months with them again coming west, this time to Southern California, where he located in Los Angeles and engaged as stenographer with James J. Byrne, the general passenger agent of the Santa Fe Railroad, for a year. On account of ill health Mr. Petermichel resigned this position and spent fifteen months in the mountains to regain health and strength, upon his return engaging as stenographer and private sec-

retary with A. H. Naftzger, president of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, an office which he filled for some years. Later he was appointed deputy public administrator, serving for three years, since which time he has acted as official reporter of the Superior Court. Mr. Petermichel is an active and efficient member of the advisory board of the Los Angeles Business College, and was for six years a member and assistant secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and thereafter for the same length of time secretary of the same. Since 1911 he has held the position of secretary of the Citizens' Committee and has been active campaign manager at different times when public welfare enlisted his sympathies.

The marriage of Mr. Petermichel took place in Chicago, on November 30, 1893, uniting him with Louise Kalas, and they are the parents of three children, namely, Grace, Harry and Ruth, of whom the two youngest are pupils in the public schools of Los Angeles.

JAMES H. CLOW. The president of the Black Planing Mill Company of Los Angeles is James H. Clow, who was born in Smithfield, Utah, November 17, 1883, the son of William H. Clow, and received his education in the public schools and business college until the age of eighteen years. He then engaged as carpenter in Salt Lake City, Utah, for eight years, after which he went into the contracting business in that city. Giving up the business in 1912, he removed to California, locating in Los Angeles, with which city his business interests have been associated since that time. On first coming to Los Angeles Mr. Clow bought an interest in the Black Planing Mill, of this city, which company he bought out two years later, and on June 6, 1914, it was incorporated, he being elected its president, a position which he holds today. This company was established in the year 1904 by A. W. Black, and did a general planing mill work, including that of carpentry and cabinet work, and under the efficient management of Mr. Clow is coming to the front among the Los Angeles firms of that nature.

The marriage of Mr. Clow took place during his residence in Salt Lake City, uniting him

with Miss Ella M. Cobbley on October 16, 1905, and they are the parents of one son, Howard J. Clow. In his political interests Mr. Clow is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

L. L. CHANDLER. Occupying various positions of trust in Los Angeles and vicinity and at all times discharging the duties which devolved upon him in such a manner as to win the approval and confidence of his associates, L. L. Chandler is today a prominent factor in the affairs of Southern California, being recognized as a man of power and ability, as well as of unimpeachable integrity of character. Since July, 1914, he has been vice-president and general manager of the California-Arizona Construction Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and in this new venture he is meeting with his customary success, the company having been already placed on an enviable basis of operations.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Chandler was born in O'Brien county, June 20, 1874, the son of Charles and Marie S. (Edwards) Chandler. Removing with his parents to Hiawatha, Kan., he there attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter when he was seventeen years of age. It was shortly after this that he made his first trip to the Pacific coast, coming to San Jose, Cal., where he attended the University of the Pacific for a year. Later returning to the middle west, he accepted a position as shipping clerk with the Turner-Frazer Mercantile Company, at St. Joseph, Mo. After eight months in this work he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he secured a similar position with the Washburn Flour Mills, remaining with them likewise for eight months. It was at the close of this time that Mr. Chandler finally returned to the coast to make his permanent home. He came first to Hood River, Ore., where he had charge of the shipping department of the Oregon Lumber Company for a year, going at that time to Portland, Ore., where he engaged with his brother-in-law as a clerk in the latter's jewelry store, remaining for a year. Following this he joined his mother in a year's travel, after which he located in Orange, Cal., where he was associated with the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company as foreman and timekeeper until April, 1898, when he resigned in response to the

excitement incident upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and enlisted in the army, being assigned to Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, with the rank of sergeant, and serving until December, 1901. At the expiration of his period of enlistment he re-enlisted, this time in Company H, Fourth Infantry, with rank as first sergeant, serving until 1904. At the expiration of his second term of enlistment Mr. Chandler returned to the life of a civilian permanently, but remained in the service of the government, coming to San Pedro as recorder in the office of the United States engineering department, where he served for a year. For four months following this he was inspector of the Los Angeles city engineering department, then for three years he was with the Barber Asphalt Company as foreman, and later was their assistant superintendent for a short period. Following this he became superintendent of the work of this company throughout the city of Los Angeles, retaining this position until 1912, when he was elevated to the responsibility of district manager for Southern California, discharging the responsibilities of this office until in July, 1914, when he resigned to organize the California-Arizona Construction Company, of which he is now the vice-president and general manager.

In addition to the general popularity accorded Mr. Chandler as a man of affairs, he is well known in fraternal and club circles, where he is a universal favorite. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Spanish War Veterans, taking a prominent part in the affairs of these various organizations. Socially his favorite club is the Los Angeles Athletic club. In politics he is a Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Chandler was solemnized in La Habra, Cal., January 11, 1907, uniting him with Miss Christina M. Brown, of that place. They make their home in Los Angeles.

H. A. OLMSTED. Since the year 1912, H. A. Olmsted has been the president of the distributing branch of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, the Sierra Paper Company by name, which was established in 1905 by J. H. McLafferty and associates, and in 1907 was bought out by the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago and now constitutes one of their many distributing branches. The

Chicago company has sixteen such branches, and its Los Angeles office, which is known as the Sierra Paper Company, employs from forty to fifty people, handles a general line of fine printing paper, wrapping paper, twine and bags, and the whole of Southern California and Arizona is comprised in the territory of this branch of the business. Besides Mr. Olmsted, the president, the other officers of the Los Angeles branch are Fred H. French, vice-president, and John Bireley, secretary and treasurer.

On September 19, 1873, Mr. Olmsted was born in Evanston, Ill., the son of H. F. Olmsted, and attended the grammar and high schools and Northwestern University, after which, at the age of eighteen years, he took up civil engineering, which he followed until 1903, at which time he engaged with the J. W. Butler Paper Company in Chicago, working in their stock room, from which position he constantly advanced until in 1912 he was elected manager of their distributing branches. Mr. Olmsted is a Mason, a member of the Shrine, also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Chicago Athletic Club, and the Dallas Country Club, of Dallas, Tex. His marriage to Miss Merryman took place in Marinette, Wis., in September, 1903, and they are the parents of two children.

WILLIS J. BOYLE, SR. The president of the Pinney & Boyle Manufacturing Co., W. J. Boyle, Sr., has been a resident of California since 1893; during the years that have intervened he has been closely connected with the manufacturing business of California, and in Los Angeles has won an enviable reputation for himself and his company.

Mr. Boyle was born at Sparta, Wis., March 16, 1856, and in that state received an education in the country schools until fourteen years of age, at which time he was taken by his parents to Holden, Mo., where he worked at various occupations for a couple of years. At the age of sixteen years he became a brakeman on the M. K. & T. Railroad, and continued in that capacity for about one year, after which he went to Osage Mission, Kan., with a view to learning the tinsmith trade; after remaining there one year, however, he went to Sparta, Wis., his old home place, and there finished the tinsmith trade. His next move was to Larned, Kan., where he followed

his trade until 1879, going then to Augusta, Kan., where he engaged in the hardware and tin goods line with success, until selling out in 1881. He then removed to Humboldt, Kan., where he was connected in the hardware business for the following three years with Frank L. Dayton, under the firm name of Dayton & Boyle. After selling out he became a traveling salesman for the Kansas City Hardware Co. (afterwards the Gille Hardware & Iron Co., of Kansas City, Mo.) in which capacity he remained until 1893, when he left the road and came to California.

In the above year Mr. Boyle arrived in Los Angeles and became connected with the Los Angeles Iron and Steel Co. In 1895 this concern failed and Mr. Boyle was made receiver under Judge Lucien Shaw, and remained in this capacity one year. In 1896, with Charles L. Pinney, he began business under the firm name of Charles L. Pinney Co. This company incorporated in 1899 under the name of Pinney & Boyle Company, which continued until 1913, when the title of the firm became Pinney & Boyle Manufacturing Co. In January, 1914, Mr. Boyle bought Mr. Pinney's interest and became president of the corporation, the other officers being Lew M. Boyle, vice-president; W. J. Boyle, Jr., treasurer, and Milo C. Boyle, a brother, secretary.

When the company first embarked in business Mr. Boyle and Mr. Pinney did the work themselves, while today one hundred and thirty-five employes are on their payroll. Their business is located on five and one-half acres at Fifty-first street and Santa Fe avenue, Vernon, in a fine steel structure covering an area of three hundred feet square, erected by them in 1914-15, to which they moved from their old location in March, 1915, though retaining their former place at No. 1325 Palmetto street for their department of tin lithographing. The company manufactures a general line of sheet metal goods, stoves, ovens, camp stoves, canteens, garbage cans, and a general line of pressure tanks and underground storage equipment, conducting one of the most complete and up-to-date metal lithographing plants in the west, and finding a sale for their products throughout California, Arizona, Nevada and Washington.

In politics Mr. Boyle is a Republican. He is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Jonathan Club. In May, 1884, at Humboldt, Kan., occurred the marriage of Mr. Boyle and Minnie E. Edwards. They have two sons,

Willis J., Jr., a graduate of the School of Mines of Golden, Colo., now treasurer of the Pinney & Boyle Manufacturing Co., and Lew M., educated at Stanford University and now vice-president of the corporation.

COL. EDWIN S. ORMSBY. More than thirty years spent as president of a bank which he had himself founded and the operation of nearly a dozen other banks throughout the state furnish a splendid fund of experience for the man who holds the position of secretary of the Fifty Associates of California, a large financial corporation of Los Angeles.

Such is the background of the business life of Col. Edwin S. Ormsby, the son of Lysander and Olive Ormsby, born April 17, 1842, in Adrian, Mich., the capital of Lenawee county, a town which since that date has become the seat of a college under the direction of the Methodists, a denomination to which Colonel Ormsby himself belongs. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, and, the Civil war breaking out about the time he had finished his schooling, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in the First Infantry of Michigan Volunteers, during his service being brevetted colonel. At the close of the war he went to Detroit, where he was engaged in the practice of law for three years, going thence to Emmettsburg, Iowa, an agricultural city and capital of Palo Alto county, situated on the Des Moines river. Colonel Ormsby's connection with the city of Emmettsburg was of long duration, he establishing there the First National Bank and holding the office of president of the same for many years. He also owned and operated a chain of ten other banks throughout the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. In 1906 he came to Los Angeles, and even during the eight years of his residence here he has seen great and important improvements take place in the city's growth. New streets have been laid out and hills leveled; electric lighting has been installed on many more of the streets, and huge hotels and apartment buildings have gone up not only in the downtown district but also on the newer streets further from the heart of the city. The new postoffice has been built, great store buildings put up, and large handsome banks have superseded the smaller and less commodious structures in use a few years

ago. Colonel Ormsby has identified himself with municipal interests here, at present holding the important position of secretary of the Fifty Associates of California, himself prospering with the progress of the new city which he has chosen as his home.

The marriage of Colonel Ormsby with Mary A. Bateman occurred July 4, 1863, in Adrian, Mich., the city of his birth, and by her he is the father of three children, Myrtle, now Mrs. George J. Consigny, Jr., Charles and Fannie. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, also the York Rite, besides which he belongs to the Shrine, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist church, he being a member and one of the board of directors of the Westlake Methodist church in Los Angeles. For two years he was president of the Federation of State Societies and past president of the Iowa Association of Southern California and is a director in both.

WILLIAM WARREN ORCUTT is a native of Minnesota, born in Dodge county, February 14, 1869. His father, John Hall Orcutt, a descendant of the oldest Puritan and Virginia stock, came with his family to California in 1881, and engaged in horticulture at Santa Paula, Ventura county, until his death in 1913. Through his mother, Adeline Warren, Mr. Orcutt is descended from the famous Warren and Curtis families of New England.

The boyhood of Mr. Orcutt was spent at Santa Paula, where he attended the public schools and the Santa Paula Academy. In 1891 he entered Stanford University, a member of the pioneer class, whence he graduated in 1895 with the degree of A. B. While in Stanford, Mr. Orcutt specialized in geology and engineering, which afterward became his life work.

After graduation Mr. Orcutt engaged in business at Santa Paula as a civil and hydraulic engineer and United States deputy surveyor until May, 1899, when he became superintendent of the San Joaquin Valley Division for the Union Oil Company of California. In 1901 he accepted the office of geologist and engineer for the Union Oil Company of California, with headquarters at Los Angeles. A few years later Mr. Orcutt became manager of the geological, land and engineering

departments of the Union Oil Company of California, which office he still retains.

The Union Oil Company of California was the first oil company on the coast to organize a geological department for research work and the discovery of new oil fields. The success of the department under the direction of Mr. Orcutt in the application of scientific principles to the solving of the problems in the oil fields has probably been the greatest factor which has induced California oil men to recognize the value of geological work.

Mr. Orcutt made the first geological maps of the Coalinga, Lompoc and Santa Maria oil fields, and took an active part in the selection and purchase of properties for the Union Oil Company of California in these districts. In recognition of the work of Mr. Orcutt in the location and development of the Lompoc and Santa Maria districts, the town of Orcutt in Santa Barbara county was named for him.

In connection with his geological work, it is interesting to note, that in 1901 Mr. Orcutt made the original discovery of the world famous La Brea fossil beds in the western limits of the city of Los Angeles. Realizing the great scientific value of this discovery, Mr. Orcutt in 1906 brought the matter to the attention of the paleontological department of the University of California. From these beds have been taken the most remarkable prehistoric animal remains in the world. Complete skeletons of the giant ground sloth, mastodon, sabre-tooth tiger, wolves and other extinct carnivora have been secured for the great museums of the world.

In 1908 Mr. Orcutt was made a director of the Union Oil Company of California and a member of its executive committee, which offices he still retains. Other offices held by him are as follows: President of the Newlove Oil Company, Bed Rock Oil Company, Lake View Oil Company, Brea Townsite Company and La Merced Heights Land and Water Company; vice-president of the Midway Royal Petroleum Company, Standard Plaster Company and Syndicate Oil Company; director of the Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company and of the Santa Maria Oil & Gas Company.

In politics Mr. Orcutt is a Democrat. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the University Club, the Santa Maria

Rod and Gun Club, the Southern California Academy of Sciences and the Seismological Society of America.

The marriage of Mr. Orcutt and Miss Mary Logan took place at Santa Paula, June 9, 1897. They are the parents of two children, Gertrude L. and John Logan Orcutt.

AMOS M. BULEY, a diamond expert, came to Los Angeles a little over ten years ago and for a number of years filled this position with the firm of Brock & Feagans. Shortly after his arrival here he became interested in the oil business, and at the time that the State Oil Company, a going concern, decided to affiliate with other companies he became one of the organizers of the new company, the State Consolidated Oil Company, which took over valuable oil interests in the Midway and McKittrick fields, and he is secretary and treasurer of this company. The company was organized March 3, 1911, and Mr. Buley is also financial manager and a director. The company is capitalized for a million and a quarter dollars, and the stock was practically all placed by Mr. Buley among his many friends both here and in Toronto. The holdings of the company are considered among the best in the Midway, McKittrick and Belridge Districts, situated in Kern county, and Kern county, beyond the question of a doubt, is the richest developed oil field in the world. In Ventura county they have valuable holdings both in the Simi and Ventura Districts, aggregating several hundred acres in all. This company holds a record for bringing in eleven producing wells from March, 1914, to the end of August, 1914. They have never drilled a dry hole on any of their properties. Their present monthly production is 50,000 barrels, and their product is sold to the Standard Oil Company, their income being about \$20,000 monthly.

Mr. Buley is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to the largest jewelry house in Canada, later becoming manager of different departments, and eventually becoming the general manager of the house, which position he held at the time of his resignation in 1904. At that time he came to Los Angeles, where he became associated with the well-known firm of Brock & Feagans, jewelers, being in charge of their diamond department, and remain-

ing with them for six years. Quite apart from his prominence in the commercial world, Mr. Buley is also well known socially and in exclusive club circles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and attends the First Congregational Church, of which he is also a member. In his political views Mr. Buley is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment, or taken a specially active part in party affairs save as he gave his support to measures of local importance. He is progressive and wide awake to the needs of the city and county and favors progress along the broad line of permanent growth and development.

ROBERT H. MACKERRAS, M. D. A leading physician and president of the board of health of Sierra Madre, Robert Hamilton Mackerras was born September 10, 1878, at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, and when seven years of age was taken by his parents to Kingston, Ontario, where he was educated in the public and high schools, graduating from the latter, after which he entered Queens University at Kingston, taking three years work in arts. He graduated from the medical department of that university in 1903 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Mackerras was house surgeon one year (1903-1904) of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital at Ottawa, Can., then came to California, locating at Pasadena. After taking the examination before the state board of medical examiners he was admitted to practice his profession in California in 1905. He at once opened an office in Sierra Madre, where he has since become the leading physician, having built up a successful practice, and by his thorough knowledge of therapeutics has won the confidence of his patrons.

In 1911 Dr. Mackerras took a post-graduate course on internal medicine in the medical department of Harvard University. He was a member of the attending staff of Graves Memorial Dispensary of Los Angeles in 1913-14, and is a member of the County, State and National Medical associations, also of the Southern California Medical Association. He is a member and master (1915) of Sierra Madre Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., and a member of the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena.

The marriage of Dr. Mackerras in Kingston, September 18, 1907, united him with Miss J. Cybella Craig, a native of Ontario, Canada. They have three children, viz.: Robert H. Jr., J. Craig and Maxwell D.

WILLIAM BOSBYSHELL. A prominent contractor and designer of the city of Los Angeles, with offices located at No. 1021 Wright & Calleender building, is William Bosbyshell, who was born in Los Angeles, April 13, 1886, the son of William and Margaret J. Bosbyshell. He is descended from Bohemian ancestry and represents the fourth generation of the family in America. Christian Bosbyshell, who was born in Bohemia, December 14, 1772, settled in Philadelphia in 1782 and died at Jenkintown February 16, 1862. He was married to Elizabeth Oliver, by whom he had nine children. One of his sons, William Bosbyshell, was the grandfather of our subject, and his son in turn was also named William Bosbyshell. The latter was well known in Los Angeles, where he settled in 1888, and was prominent in Masonic and financial circles. He was a man of more than ordinary note, having been born in Philadelphia and reared there until fourteen years of age. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where later in life he engaged in the live stock business, in which he accumulated a fortune, and brought some means with him when he came to Los Angeles. He was twice married. His first wife was Emily Jane Taylor, who died in St. Louis, Mo., September 23, 1885, leaving no children. He was married a second time to Margaret Fultineer, who was born at Buchanan, W. Va., July 11, 1849, and now resides at 953 Gramercy Place, Los Angeles. They became the parents of one child, the subject of this sketch. The father and husband died in Los Angeles January 4, 1906, aged seventy-nine. He was an honored member of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., of Los Angeles, from whose archives we extract the following:

"Companion William Bosbyshell was born at Philadelphia, January 7, 1827; he lived many years of his life at St. Louis and the last eighteen years in Los Angeles. Thus allied with three typical American cities through seventy-nine years, he witnessed the giant strides of American progress in the East and in the West, and was himself a part of what he saw."

"He lived the life of a citizen who is not ashamed to take part in public affairs. We are informed that he served the city of St. Louis during two or three terms in the city council and at least once as a member of the state legislature. He leaves surviving him his wife, Margaret J., and his son, William Bosbyshell."

William Bosbyshell, the son and subject of this sketch, was a pupil in the public schools of Los Angeles, his native city, later attended Harvard Military Academy in Los Angeles, then the University of Southern California, in the same city, until the age of eighteen, when for two years he was engaged in the automobile business. At the close of that period he took up the practice of designing, contracting and building, doing mostly high class residential work, in which he has been very successful. He owns a large and valuable ranch near Compton and is at present engaged in improving it for a model country home.

Mr. Bosbyshell is a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. His marriage, which occurred in Los Angeles, April 28, 1907, united him with Miss Eleanor Holland, and they are the parents of one daughter, Janet Louise Bosbyshell.

allowed him splendid educational opportunities. After attending the public school at Taunton, Mass., he studied from 1863 to 1867 at Montreal College, and later was a graduate, in 1869, from the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., with the degree A.B. In 1872 he graduated from Grand Seminary, Montreal, and that same year was ordained priest. His earnest desire to perfect himself and acquire a thorough educational training influenced him to continue his studies and in 1889 he received his D.D. degree from Georgetown University; in 1896 he was given J. C. D. from Laval University, Quebec.

Upon his ordination Bishop Conaty became, in 1873, assistant pastor at St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., his service there extending until 1880, when his efficiency becoming recognized by his superiors he was made pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in that city, whose charge he took up with deep faith and love, associating himself with all branches and endearing himself to all who came to him for spiritual aid. During his fulfillment of these duties the Bishop found time to take active part in educational matters of Worcester as a member of the school board, a position he held for fourteen years, and in 1896 he was called to the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., to officiate as its rector, his term of service there extending to 1903. In 1897 he was honored in the appointment as domestic prelate by Pope Leo XIII and in November, 1901, as titular bishop of Samos. This was the crowning of his years of hard work and duty well done. He was consecrated bishop by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, Md. In March, 1903, he was named Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles. He was installed in his cathedral, Los Angeles, June, 1903.

It is of interest in passing to note the several organizations with which the Bishop has been actively associated. He served as president of the Catholic Summer School of America, Plattsburg, N. Y., from 1892 to 1896; as president of Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America from 1886 to 1888; and as president of the Conference of Catholic Colleges of America from 1900 to 1903. His natural powers of intellect and his splendid literary ability have evidenced themselves in his authorship of *New Testament Studies*, published in 1896, and in his editorship of the *Catholic School and Home Magazine*, published from 1892 to 1896. He has been generous of himself in every direction where he has been of as-

BISHOP THOMAS JAMES CONATY. The country of Ireland has been the birthplace and early environment of many of the worthy leaders of the Roman Catholic worshipers throughout the United States, sturdy strength of character, unconquerable will and supreme loyalty to their convictions being the stronghold of their life's work. Noble, actuated by the highest moral principles, worthy of the highest reverence, they bravely sustain the hardships of sacrifice and generously administer to their people the spiritual and moral influence necessary to their well-being. In the career of Bishop Conaty, whose diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles embraces the Southern half of California from San Diego to Santa Cruz, many traits have been exemplified to emphasize his peculiar fitness for the duties of his position.

Born in Kilnalek, County Cavan, Ireland, August 1, 1847, Thomas James Conaty was but three years of age when brought to America by his parents, Patrick and Alice (Lynch) Conaty, who

sistance and his church and its followers have been benefited to a degree where no limit can be imagined. Fraternal orders of various natures have in him a loyal worker, he holding membership actively in the Newman, Sunset, California and University Clubs of Los Angeles, the Municipal League and Choral Society, and he is also an associate member of the G. A. R. Post No. 10, Worcester, Mass.

As monuments of his exceptional worth and untiring energy there are edifices dedicated to glorify the great character Bishop Conaty has so closely sought to exemplify in his every day life. Charitable institutions instigated by him have spread their wings in all directions gathering in the poor and needy, and the minds of the children have been looked after by his labor in the educational field by his writings and by his oratorical skill which has so far been recognized by the world as to cause him to be sought by all denominations for enlightenment and aid in celebrations and special services.

J. ROSS CLARK. The Los Alamitos Sugar Company is one of the prosperous industries of Southern California and received its name from the location of the plant, which is at Los Alamitos, not far from Los Angeles, where the offices of the company are situated. The company was established by J. Ross Clark, now vice-president and general manager of the same, shortly after his coming to Los Angeles in 1892.

The genealogy of Mr. Clark is traced back to Scotland through his great-grandfather who was of Scotch descent but a native of Ireland whence his ancestors had emigrated during religious persecutions in Scotland. When a young man the great-grandfather removed to the United States and located in Pennsylvania where the family grew up. His descendants in this country were Presbyterians and prosperous farmers, as his ancestors had been on the other side of the water. One of a family of eight children, J. Ross Clark was born near Connellsville, Pa., April 10, 1850, the son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, the Clark Memorial Home in Los Angeles having been presented to the Young Women's Christian Association in honor of his mother. The eldest son, Hon. William A. Clark, junior member of the United States Senate from Montana, is without doubt the best-known of the sons, and the

largest individual mine owner in the country.

The education of J. Ross Clark was received in his early years in the public schools of Van Buren county, Iowa, where his family removed when he was six years of age, and later in an academic course at Bentonsport Academy, but his wide business experience has furnished him with a breadth of knowledge which no course at school could have provided. In company with his brother, Joseph K., he was engaged in the United States mail contract business with headquarters at Horse Plains, Mont. In 1876 he engaged as bookkeeper for the Dexter Milling Company in Butte, Mont., and the next year accepted a position as cashier in the bank of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, where he continued until 1886, having in 1884 acquired the interest of Mr. Donnell in the business, and Mr. Larabie retiring soon after, the name of the firm was changed to W. A. Clark & Bro. and continuing as such to the present time, the brothers still being partners in the business.

The year 1892 saw his establishment in Los Angeles, where he instituted the Los Alamitos Sugar Company and has continued to make his home ever since. He was married in 1878 to Miss Miriam A. Evans, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage residing in Montana, and they are the parents of two children, Ella H. and Walter M. Clark. In Los Angeles they are connected with the First Congregational Church, and although Mr. Clark prefers to devote his attention entirely to his private business, he yet has firm political opinions and in a stanch Democrat. Aside from the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, Mr. Clark's business associations are with the Citizens' National Bank, of which he is a director, the Columbia Savings Bank of Los Angeles, where he fills the same office, the Chamber of Commerce, in which he has also served as director, and was president of the Y. M. C. A.

COL. FRANK M. CHAPMAN, who passed away at his home in Covina, Cal., March 18, 1909, was a native of Illinois, having been born in Macomb, McDonough county, in that state, on the first day of the year 1849. He was the eldest of a large family of children born to Sidney S. and Rebecca Jane Chapman. His father was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1827, and was a descendant of one of three brothers

who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650. Going to Macomb when a young man, in 1848 he was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, the eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, natives of Kentucky and early pioneers of central Illinois. Colonel Chapman's boyhood was passed at Macomb. There he attended the common schools and engaged in various occupations until he answered the last call made by President Lincoln for soldiers. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Though a mere boy in years he was accepted and with his regiment went south, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return home our subject engaged at clerking in a store until 1868, when he went to the neighboring town of Vermont and engaged in business for himself. After the fire in Chicago in 1871, there being a great demand for bricklayers in that city, and having learned that trade with his father, who was a builder, he went there and for a time was foreman for a large building firm. For a while he engaged in building and contracting in that city for himself, when he again drifted into mercantile life. This he followed with varying success until he began the study of medicine. He entered Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated with the class of 1877. The following year Mr. Chapman, with his brother Charles C., embarked in the publishing business. Prosperity attended this enterprise and the business grew until Chapman Brothers (as the firm was known) erected their own building and owned a large printing plant in Chicago. For many years the firm did an extensive and prosperous printing and publishing business, and at the same time engaged extensively in the real estate business, and also erected many large buildings in Chicago.

On the second day of December, 1894, Colonel Chapman, with his family, landed in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here he lived for a year, when he removed to Palmetto Ranch, at Covina, at which place he was extensively engaged in orange growing up to the time of his death. Throughout the entire period of his residence here he was identified with almost every local enterprise inaugurated by its people, and was regarded as one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the community.

Colonel Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Zillen, September 9, 1886. To them were born four children: Frank M., Jr., born at Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1888; Grant, also at Chicago, June 11, 1891; Grace, born in Los Angeles, October 18, 1895; and Clarke, born at Covina, February 21, 1898. Mrs. Chapman was born in Friedrichstadt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 2, 1861. She is the daughter of Wilhelm Ferdinand and Louise (Fencke) Zillen and came with her father to the United States in 1866.

Politically Colonel Chapman was a life long Republican and was always more or less interested in politics. While residing in Chicago he represented the twenty-fifth ward in the city council, and while chairman of the committee on railroads was the author of the ordinance demanding the elevating of steam railways, thereby doing away with grade crossings.

He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of California by Governor Henry Gage, and reappointed by Governor George C. Pardee, and Governor James N. Gillett, having served on the staff of these three governors.

Colonel Chapman was a member of the Christian Church, and not only took an active part in church work, but was identified with every movement for the betterment of the community.

BRADNER W. LEE. The records of the Lee family since its location in America during the colonial period of our history form an interesting account of one of the most prominent names of the western world. The emigrating ancestor was Nathaniel Lee, who was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, of English ancestry, in the year 1695. He was a commissioned officer in the British army, and at the time of the Rebellion and accession of George the First, he sided with the "Revolt;" his property was confiscated, and while yet a single man, in 1725, he emigrated to America and settled on the banks of the Hudson, near the village of Fishkill, in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he soon married Margaret De Long. Of this union were born three sons, Thomas, Joshua and John (who died at the age of twelve years), and four daughters, Margaret, Patience, Polly and Sally. The father attained the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and both him-

self and wife were interred in the cemetery at Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y.

Thomas Lee was born at the family residence November 15, 1739, and before attaining his majority—on the 22nd of July, 1760, he married Watey Shearman (or Sherman, as it is variously spelled), born December 9, 1743. Shortly afterward Mr. Lee purchased a farm near Fishkill, at a point called Quakertown, and there made his home for some years. At the outbreak of the War of the Revolution he was among the first to respond to his country's call, and in the years of that long, and at times well-nigh hopeless struggle, his name appears frequently in the published military records of the part taken by New York. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Jacob Rosecrans' Dutchess County Company, Col. James Holmes, Fourth Regiment, New York Continental Line, June 30, 1775. This was one of the first four regiments of the Continental Line organized in the Colony of New York upon the Establishment of 1775, by act of the Provincial Congress at its session of June 30, 1775. He was promoted to first lieutenant, same company and regiment, August 3, 1775, serving in this command until November, 1776. At the session of the Provincial Congress, November 21, 1776, four additional battalions of the Continental Line of the State of New York were authorized, and a list of the officers and their rank arranged. In this list appears, in the Fourth Battalion, Col. Henry B. Livingston, William Jackson's Company, Thomas Lee, first lieutenant, ranking tenth in the battalion. The minutes of this session further show that Col. Lewis Du Bois was being urged for appointment as colonel of one of the four battalions, but was left out of the arrangement, the records saying: "That from the quota of this state being assessed so low as four battalions many good officers will be unprovided for. That sundry applications have been made to your Committee for Commissions by Young Gentlemen of Fortune and Family whose services your Committee are under the disagreeable necessity of declining to accept."

It resulted finally in a fifth battalion or regiment of the Continental Line for the state of New York being authorized and Col. Lewis Du Bois appointed colonel thereof with the "rank of fourth colonel of the New York forces." In this regiment Thomas Lee was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company of date November

21, 1776, and following this participated in the battles of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, White Plains and other engagements along the Hudson. The muster roll of his company is preserved in the New York archives at Albany, N. Y., and is published in Vol. I, New York in the Revolution, Albany, 1887. He was a member of a general court martial held by order of General Washington near White Plains. This court was composed of Brigadier-General McDugall, president, a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major and ten captains. Col. Morris Graham was tried before this court on the charge of cowardice at the Battle of White Plains, preferred against him by Col. Joseph Reed, General Washington's secretary, and was acquitted, the evidence showing that his movement of troops from which the charge arose was directed by his superior officer. Captain Lee was also a member of a general court martial held at Fort Montgomery, April 30, 1777, by order of Gen. George Clinton, composed of Col. Lewis Du Bois, president, fifteen captains and two lieutenants. Nine men were tried before this court, charged with treason, convicted and sentenced to death. This court again met May 2, 1777, and proceeded to try sixteen additional men charged with treason, convicted them, and sentenced them to death, but recommended seven of them for mercy. Gen. George Clinton, however, disapproved the recommendation, urging a severe example to deter others from like crime. His recommendation was followed, and the prisoners ordered executed.

The weekly returns of forces at Fort Montgomery for the months of May, June and July, 1777, show the presence there of Captain Lee and his company, and he continued at this post and participated in the battles of Fort Montgomery and Clinton. After this latter engagement the regiment went into camp at the Heights of New Windsor. On October 14, 1777, at this place, Captain Lee served as a member of a general court martial appointed by Gen. George Clinton. The court was composed of Colonel Du Bois, president, two majors and ten captains. Daniel Taylor, charged with being a spy, was tried before the court, convicted and sentenced to death. This sentence was approved and ordered carried into execution. In a letter dated November 24, 1777, from Gen. George Clinton to Gen. Israel Putnam, from New Windsor, statement is made that "Captain Lee was permitted to return with

his Family & Effects to New York agreeable to your first letter." On March 1, 1778, returns of the regiment show Captain Lee at New Windsor. On May 19, 1778, Captain Lee resigned. On February 18, 1779, at Fort Ranger, Capt. Thomas Lee served as president of a court martial of inquiry for the purpose of trying Melkiah Grout, a justice of the peace, who had attempted to exercise jurisdiction within New York in the disputed territory known as the New Hampshire grants, when he had been appointed to office in New Hampshire. He was found innocent and set at liberty. On the 19th of October, 1779, Captain Lee was transferred to Col. Zephaniah Platt's regiment, New York Militia, Dutchess County Associated Exempts, in which command he served for some time. The returns from the regiment November 9, 10, 14 and 17, of the year 1779, show Captain Lee and company at Camp Fishkill. Subsequently he was commissioned and served as captain in Col. Lewis Du Bois' Regiment, New York Militia Levies of the State to re-inforce the Armies of the United States, July 1, 1780.

After the close of his services in the army Captain Lee removed to Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. In the spring of 1790, with his large family, together with a few of his friends, he emigrated to western New York, settling upon the western shore of Seneca lake, in the then county of Ontario, in what is now the town of Milo, near the present village of Penn Yan, now in Yates county. He purchased a tract of three hundred acres of land, erecting thereon a log house and a flour mill, near the falls of the outlet of Crooked lake, or Lake Keuka. The following spring he built a large residence of Colonial architecture upon another portion of his farm, in which he resided until his death, when it passed to his son, Dr. Joshua Lee, who later rebuilt it and lived there until his death, and it continued for many years a prominent landmark. It was destroyed by fire a few years since. Captain Lee was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of western New York, and his name is frequently mentioned in the history of Yates county. He served as supervisor of the town of Jerusalem in 1792, being its first one. He died January 22, 1814, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife on October 14, 1833, at the age of ninety. Their last resting place is in the cemetery at Penn Yan, N. Y. They had reared a family of

six daughters and four sons, namely: Abigail, Nancy, Mary, Patience, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jr., Watey, James, Joshua and Sherman. All of these children attained years of maturity, married and reared large families, and resided in Yates county, N. Y., in the vicinity of Penn Yan, and the sons of Captain Lee became prominent in the early civil and military history of their state, and all acquired comfortable competences. Abigail married Joseph Ross and while a widow removed, with her family, to Illinois, where her sons, Joseph, Ossian M., Nathan, and Thomas, became prominent among the early pioneers of that state. Her grandsons, Hon. Lewis W. Ross and Gen. Leonard Fulton Ross, attained distinction and prominence in the political and military history of Illinois. Among others of her descendants who have attained distinction are Commander William Kilburn, of the navy, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; his son, Capt. Dana Willis Kilburn, of the Army, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy; Gen. Charles L. Kilburn, also a graduate of West Point, now deceased; and Hon. Paris Kilburn, formerly Surveyor of Customs, Port of San Francisco, and president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners. Hon. John Wesley Ross, LL. D., was formerly postmaster of Washington, D. C., and president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and lecturer in the law department of Georgetown University. Nancy married Hezekiah Keeler. Mary married Joshua Andrews, and her grandson, Charles Asa Babcock, was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, holding the rank of commander in the Navy at his death. Patience married Lewis Birdsall, a son of Col. Benjamin Birdsall, prominent in the Revolutionary and early political history of New York. Her granddaughter, Sophia Birdsall, daughter of Dr. Lewis A., formerly director of the mint in San Francisco, became the first wife of Hon. Milton S. Latham, formerly governor of California and United States Senator therefrom. Elizabeth married Lambert Van Alstyne. Dr. Joshua became a distinguished physician and surgeon, and was one of the popular men of his day in Yates county. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the war of 1812, was at the battle of Queenstown, and was one of the first who crossed the river on that occasion in the discharge of his duties. He was a member of the New York

Assembly for 1816, 1817, 1833, and a member of the Twenty-fourth United States Congress in 1835-1837. He was elected to the assembly in 1817, defeating his brother, Thomas, Jr., who was the opposing candidate. Thomas Lee, Jr., was a man of great force of character and engaged in large business enterprises. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, and afterwards served as a colonel in the New York Militia. He also held many town and county offices, and served in the New York Assembly in 1816, finally emigrating in 1822 to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, where he was a member of its first Constitutional Convention. He afterwards resided at Dexter, Mich. Sherman Lee was a major in the War of 1812, and afterwards colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Militia Regiment. James Lee was commissioned by Governor Morgan Lewis as an ensign in the New York Militia in 1805. This commission is now in the possession of his grandson, Bradner Wells Lee, of Los Angeles, Cal. Many of the descendants of Captain Lee and his children have served with distinction in the civil and military departments of the government, adding honor to the name bequeathed to them by the Revolutionary hero.

James Lee, the second son of Captain Thomas Lee, was born January 15, 1780, and in young manhood married Sarah Smith, who was born August 3, 1784, daughter of Richard Smith, of Groton, Conn., who removed to Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1790. He was one of a committee of three sent out from Connecticut in 1787 who purchased a large tract of land near Penn Yan for a Society of Friends. He became one of the most prominent of the early settlers of that county, and was a man of large property interests. His son, Col. Avery Smith, was colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the War of 1812, and also served in the New York Assembly several terms. James Lee died in Milo, N. Y., in 1868, his wife having passed away January 11, 1858, in her seventy-fourth year. They reared a family of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth A., Daniel S., Mary, Avery Smith, Sarah Jane, David Richard, Susanna Wagner, James Barker, Russell Joshua and Sophia P., all of whom married and reared large families. Their sixth child, David Richard Lee, was born at Milo, N. Y., January 27, 1815, and in young manhood became a farmer and merchant. He settled at East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1849, and made that

place his home until his death, which occurred March 11, 1886. By marriage, June 14, 1849, he allied himself with an old and prominent family of America, Elizabeth Northrum Wells becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Isaac Tichenor and Charity (Kenyon) Wells, and her paternal ancestry can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror.

The Roll of Battle Abbey contains the name of this ancestor of the Wells family, "R. de Euille" or Welles. Euille or Welles bore the same arms with slight variation. The name ramifies in many directions, and among many different families, Vallibus, Welles, Lee, Millburn, Mollbeck, Molineaux (or Miller), D'Everaux, Wassa, Washbourn (afterwards Washington), Burn, Hurtburn, Heburn, etc. The ancestor was named Euille (a spring or water) in Normandy, and originated also the root of Vernon.

The origin of the de Welles family of Lincolnshire, Barons by summons to parliament, was in the Vaux (or Baux, or Bayeux, or de Vallibus) family of France, one of the illustrious families known to history. The derivation is traced to the year 794, from which period they held the highest rank, personally and by royal inter-marriage. It was founded in England after the Conquest, by Harold de Vaux (a near relation of William the Conqueror) and his three sons, Barons Hubert, Ranulph and Robert, all surnamed de Vallibus. The descent is through the younger son, Robert, whose grandson, William, had four sons: Robert de Dalston, Baron; Adam and William de Welles, of Lincolnshire, 1194, and Oliver de Vallibus, prior of Pentney Abbey. Adam de Welles died without issue and his brother, William, thus became founder of that long line of noblemen of Lincolnshire. The family of Vaux derived its surname from a district in Normandy, where it was originally seated. In 794 of the Christian era a branch is found in Provence.

The English branch of the Wells family from which Mrs. Elizabeth N. Lee is descended, contains among its progenitors Bishop Hugo de Welles. He became one of the most important men in England, being advanced to the See of Lincoln as archdeacon and Lord Chancellor of England, was chief of the barons, instrumental in obtaining from King John, in 1215, the great Magna Charta, prepared by his own hand in 1207, and being Lord Chancellor, was the most confidential advisor to the king. His very numer-

ous and important official acts and history are given in Rymers' "Foedera," "Parliamentary Rolls," Hume's and other English histories. The progenitor of the Wells family in America, from whom Mrs. Lee is a direct descendant, was Hugh Welles (as the name was then spelled), born in Essex county, England, in 1590. He emigrated from Essex county to America in 1635, with his brothers Richard, Joseph, George and William, coming in the ship *Globe*, which sailed from Gravesend August 6, 1635, and landed at Boston the same season. Thence he removed in 1636 to Hartford, Conn., where he was one of its first settlers. Soon after the autumn of 1636 he removed to Wethersfield, Conn., being one of its first settlers and the first of the name of Welles there. He lived there the residue of his life, dying in 1645. He was appointed and served as an ensign in the Colonial service, and was a kinsman and contemporary of Thomas Welles, the first governor of Connecticut. Three descendants of Hugh Welles served in King Philip's War, one of these, Capt. Thomas Welles, serving in the Falls fight. The line of descent is traced from Hugh Welles to Thomas, Noah, Jonathan, Jonathan 2nd, Colonel Daniel, Ira, and Isaac Titchener, who was born in Vermont. Jonathan Wells 2nd served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Connecticut Regiment, while various other members of the family were associated with the affairs of the colonies, serving in colonial wars as commissioned officers.

Mrs. Lee survives her husband and still resides on the old homestead at East Groveland, where her family was reared. They were the parents of four children, namely: Bradner Wells, born May 4, 1850; Franklin Scott, born February 2, 1852; James Avery, born July 31, 1860; and Charles Bedell, born November 7, 1854, the latter dying January 14, 1862.

Bradner Wells Lee is now one of the most prominent lawyers of Los Angeles, where he has been located since 1879. In his birthplace, East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., he received his early education, and later took up a private course of study. In 1871 he went to Holly Springs, Miss., where under the instruction of his uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, he prepared for the legal profession. His uncle at this time was United States district attorney of the Northern District of Mississippi, and was subsequently a

member of congress from that state, and later United States consul-general to Shanghai, China. Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar in Mississippi in 1872, after which he held the position of assistant United States attorney until 1879, resigning therefrom in the last named year in order to come to Los Angeles. He here associated himself with Judge Brunson and Col. G. Wiley Wells in the law firm known as Brunson, Wells & Lee, having been admitted April 30, 1879, in the Supreme Court, to practice in all the courts of the state of California. The old business then organized is still in existence, the firm name having been successively changed to Wells, Van Dyke & Lee; Wells, Guthrie & Lee; Wells, Monroe & Lee; Wells & Lee; Wells, Works & Lee; Works & Lee; Works, Lee & Works, and Bradner W. Lee, with offices in the H. W. Hellman building. The old firm had their offices in the Baker block for eighteen years, then in the Henne building for eight years, and then removed to their present location in one of the finest office buildings in the city of Los Angeles. Here they have one of the largest private law libraries in the state, collected by Col. G. Wiley Wells.

During almost the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Lee has participated in its prominent legal contests and has been connected with some of the most noted litigations in the history of the state. A stanch Republican, he has served continuously since 1896 as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and still holds that position; and from 1902 to 1904, inclusive, served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee. In 1898 he was elected trustee of the state library at a joint session of the senate and assembly and was re-appointed by Governor Gage in 1902, and again by Governor Pardee in 1906. He is a charter member of a number of societies, among them the California Society of Colonial Wars, serving as its first historian and later as chancellor; the California Commandery of Foreign Wars, of which he was vice-commander, the late General Shafter being commander; and has been a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association since its organization; and in the Chamber of Commerce has served on the law committee, and was a member of the Harbor committee. For years he served as a director and treasurer of the California Society Sons of

the Revolution. Fraternally he is a member of Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His public honors have been equal to the success he has achieved in his chosen profession, but he has not cared for official recognition. He has served frequently as a delegate in the various state, county and city conventions of his party, and was chairman of the Republican county convention in 1906. Governor Pardee tendered him the appointment of superior judge when the legislature increased the number for Los Angeles, in 1905, but he declined. He has also been urged by his friends to be a candidate for the office of superior judge, but has steadfastly refused, however, never shirking the duty of using his influence and working faithfully for the success of the Republican party. Socially he enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, and as a charter member of the Jonathan Club since its organization has been active for two terms as a director, and is a member of the Union League Club. He gives his support to the charities of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

The marriage of Mr. Lee occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1883, and united him with Miss Helena Farrar, who was born in that city and reared in Washington, D. C., receiving her education in Notre Dame, Maryland, and at Mount De Sales Academy, in Baltimore. Born of this union were three sons, Bradner Wells, Jr., who was born January 20, 1886; Kenyon Farrar, born February 28, 1888; and Guilford Richard, born October 20, 1890, and died August 5, 1891. Both surviving sons were educated in the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The ancestry of the Farrar family is traced back to Gualkeline or Walkeline de Ferrariis, a Norman of distinction attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the Invasion of 1066. From him the English and American branches of the family are descended. Henry de Ferrars, his son, is on the roll of Battle Abbey (a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror), and was the first to settle in England, which he did immediately after the Conquest, and became a citizen of much eminency for both knowledge and

integrity. Among the noted Farrars in New England were Stephen Farrar, who was delegate to the proposed Congress at Exeter; Timothy Farrar, justice of the peace of Hillsboro, and later a member of the convention to frame a constitution for New Hampshire, was also a member of the committee to petition the president for the repeal of the Embargo Act, and with Stephen Farrar and others was a founder of the New Ipswich Academy. Deacon Samuel Farrar was chairman of the first committee of correspondence in November, 1773, and was afterward a member of the great Middlesex Convention of August 30, 1774, which led off in the Revolution, and a member of the first Provincial Congress which met October 11, 1774, and at sixty-six years took part in the battle of Concord; Major John Farrar, whose three sons were Minute Men in the Revolutionary war; Jonathan Farrar, who was lieutenant and commander of the Guard at the North Bridge, Concord, at the time of the British attack on Concord, April 19, 1775; and Hon. Timothy Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H., who served as a judge of the courts in New Hampshire from 1775 to 1816, inclusive, in the course of which time he occupied every seat from that of junior justice of the county court in 1775, to that of chief justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed February 22, 1802. Over twenty by the name of Farrar were graduates of Harvard University. A complete genealogical record of the family is contained in Vol. VI of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of October, 1852. Mrs. Lee's direct ancestor was Jacob Farrar, who was born in England, there reared and married, and with his wife and four children emigrated to America about 1640. He located in Lancaster, Mass., and became a prominent citizen, and after the burning of the town by the Indians, during King Philip's war, he removed to Woburn, Mass., where his death occurred in August, 1677. The town of Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653, and among the original proprietors were John and Jacob Farrar. A son of Jacob Farrar, also called Jacob, was born in England about 1642, came to Lancaster with his parents, here attained manhood and married Hannah, daughter of George Hayward. He was killed by the Indians during King Philip's war, August 22, 1675, and soon after his death the widow removed with

her children to Concord, N. H. Their son, George Farrar, was born in Lancaster, Mass., August 16, 1670, and was taken by his mother to Concord when about five years old. He was reared in the town now known as Lincoln and tradition relates that when he was twenty-one he had twenty-five cents in money, which he gave away in order to start with absolutely nothing. He became very successful in business, and before his death in Lincoln, May 15, 1760, owned large tracts of valuable land. His wife was, in maidenhood, Miss Mary Howe. They had a son, also called George, who was born in Lincoln, N. H., February 16, 1704, married Mary Barrett, of Concord, and engaged as a farmer until his death in 1777. His son, Humphrey Farrar, was born February 23, 1741, and in manhood married Lucy Farrar, later removed to Hanover, and finally to Colebrook, N. H., where he died. His son, William Farrar, was born in Hanover, N. H., September 13, 1780, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, and settled in Lancaster, N. H., where he died in March, 1850. His son, Col. William Humphrey Farrar, was born in Lancaster, N. H., in 1828, educated in Dartmouth College, after which he took up the study of law in the office of the distinguished statesman, Hon. Daniel Webster, then with Hon. Caleb Cushing, who became attorney general of the United States. Under President Pierce's administration he was appointed United States district attorney for Oregon, becoming then a practitioner in Portland, and standing high in his profession. He served as mayor of Portland and was also in the Oregon state legislature. He was also a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Oregon. Later he returned east and resided, practicing law in Washington, D. C., where he married Miss Cora Stansbury, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lee is the only child of this marriage. While in Oregon, Mr. Farrar served as a colonel in the Indian war, and justly earned, by his irreproachable citizenship, the high esteem in which he was held. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., in 1873.

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the family in America, was a native of Andalucia, Spain. At an early age he entered the navy, and as lieutenant of the Spanish vessel *Nymphia* he was present at the battle of Trafalgar. He afterward became captain and acting commander, with title of almirante, over a squadron in South American waters. In his flagship *La Reina* he twice visited California. The ship's lantern, some silver curtain-rings, and a rare old painting called the "Madonna of the Moors," taken from the cabin of *La Reina*, are still in possession of the family. Capt. Jose Bandini made several voyages from Spain to the new world. For a time his home was at Lima, Peru. He was married in 1796 to Ysidora Blanca y Rivera, a Spanish lady of good family. He had seven children, only one of whom ever came to North America. Having left the navy on account of ill health, being a sufferer from gout, Captain Bandini, now a widower, accompanied by his youngest son, Juan, came, in 1822, to San Diego, Cal., where he took up his residence. Later he moved to his son's home on the Jurupa rancho, where he died in April, 1841. He was buried under the flag stones in the church of the San Gabriel Mission. Among the Spanish manuscripts, now the property of the University of California, are several from the pen of Captain Bandini, which, when they are made public, will no doubt throw further light upon the history of this brave officer.

There is some doubt as to the birthplace of Don Juan Bandini. The testimony of his elder children is to the effect that he was a native of Castile, Spain. Don Jose, father of Don Juan, although a commander in the Spanish navy, had a home and owned much property in Lima, Peru, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that some of the records have it that his son was born in Peru. With his father, Don Juan came to California just about the time he attained his majority. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the assembly or deputation which met at Monterey in 1827-28. From 1828 to 1832 he was commissioner of revenue for San Diego. In 1832 he was a leader in an uprising, sometimes called the Bandini Rebellion, against the tyranny and incapacity of Governor Victoria, whom Mr. Bandini and his associates succeeded in displacing. In 1833 Mr. Bandini was sent to the City of Mexico as a member of Congress. Among other acts, he offered a resolution urging the founding

DON JUAN BANDINI, who was one of the most able men of early California, was the son of Capt. Jose Bandini and his wife, Ysidora Blanca y Rivera. Don Jose Bandini, founder of

of an academy in California, showing the great need there was for such an institution. In 1834 he was appointed inspector of customs for the southern province of California, and in 1838 administrator of the San Gabriel Mission. From 1842 to 1844 he held various public offices.

Like many of the leading Californians, Don Juan Bandini had been for a long time thoroughly dissatisfied with the misrule of the officials appointed by the Mexican government for the territory. For this reason, upon the coming of the Americans, he decided to assist them, believing that the government of the United States would be much superior to that of Mexico. He gave liberally of horses, cattle and supplies to Commodore Stockton and his troops. He also gave possession of a wing of his house in San Diego, which was a very large one, to the American commodore for himself and staff. For these acts Mr. Bandini lost his vast Mexican possessions, the Guadalupe, Tecati, and other ranchos, which are today veritably "no man's land," since, without the signature of the Bandini heirs, no man can hold title, and that family are still debarred from their rights. In 1847 Mr. Bandini was one of the seven leading men of the state, Spanish and American, appointed by John C. Fremont under orders of Commodore Stockton to meet as an assembly to arrange laws for the new territory. On account of the departure of Stockton and the disagreement between General Kearney and Fremont, which resulted in the removal of the latter from his position as governor, this assembly was never convened.

Mr. Bandini was a lawyer of ability and a ready writer. His articles upon the land questions, published shortly after the war, were considered a most able exposition of the subject. In the so-called "Bancroft Library" now, happily, in the hands of the State University, and soon to be opened to the public, there are some twenty-eight of his manuscripts, one of them a history of California from its discovery to the time of the Mexican war. Besides his Mexican possessions Don Juan had large holdings in Southern California. Among these was the Jurupa rancho, the present site of Riverside, and a large portion of the land where San Diego now stands. At the latter place was the Bandini homestead. The house was very large, being two-story and surrounding a large court. Here for many years was

dispensed that hospitality for which the Californians were noted. Bancroft says of Mr. Bandini that he must be regarded as one of the most prominent men of his time and place. General Fremont, between whom and himself there existed a warm friendship, spoke of him in the highest terms, and says that he was a native of Spain.

Don Juan Bandini was twice married. In 1823 he was married to Dolores, daughter of Capt. Jose Estudillo, a distinguished citizen of the province, who for many years held the position of commandante at Monterey, later occupying a like position in San Diego. The second wife of Don Juan was Refugio, daughter of Capt. Santiago Arguello, and granddaughter of the pioneer Capt. Jose Dario Arguello, one of the foremost men in the settlement of the territory. As the representative of Spain he it was who conferred upon the twenty-four families which founded Los Angeles title to their lands. He was for some time acting governor of California, leaving that position to become governor of the peninsula.

Dona Refugio, by virtue of her noble presence and character, her youth and beauty, as well as her position as wife of Don Juan Bandini, was, perhaps, the most prominent woman in Southern California during the events attending the Mexican war. She it was who made the first American flag manufactured in Southern California. It happened in this way: Her husband had accompanied a detachment of Commodore Stockton's command to the Bandini ranchos in Lower California, where he had supplied them with horses, cattle and other necessities. For this aid to the enemy he had to at once remove his family from its Mexican home, so upon the return Mrs. Bandini and her little ones were of the party. On this journey Major Hennesley, commander of the American troops, discovered that he had neglected to bring with him a flag, without which, in the disturbed state of affairs, it would be unwise to attempt to enter the town. Learning of his dilemma, Mrs. Bandini offered to make him a flag. The sewing bag upon her arm furnished thread, scissors, needle and thimble, and at the noon rest she took from the clothes of her little ones, Margarita, Dolores, and her baby boy, the necessary material, and under the direction of the Major soon fashioned what Dona Refugio described, when telling the writer of this, the

story, as a "Muy bonita bandera" (very pretty flag). "The day after I got home," continued Mrs. Bandini, "Commodore Stockton and all his staff in beautiful uniforms called to thank me for the flag, and the band of the Congress (the flagship of the squadron) gave me a serenade, such music I have never heard before." The flag was sent to Washington with other trophies of the war. In her San Diego home Mrs. Bandini nursed the wounded Kearney, and entertained many of the officers of the American army, among these the gay Lieutenant William T. Sherman, with whom a firm friendship was formed, lasting through his life. One of the officers, Lieut. Cave J. Coutts, a classmate of U. S. Grant's, eventually won Ysidora, at that time the only young lady of the Bandini family, her elder sisters being married, and her younger ones yet little children. Like all the daughters of Don Juan, she was noted for her beauty.

At the time of his death the family of Don Juan Bandini consisted of his wife, Dona Refugio; his five sons, Jose M.; Juan B.; Juande la Cruz; Alfredo, and Arturo; and his five daughters, Josefa, wife of Pedro C. Carillo; Arcadia, wife of Don Abel Stearns; Ysidora, wife of Cave J. Coutts; Dolores, wife of Charles R. Johnson; and Margarita, wife of Dr. James B. Winston. At this time, 1915, there are still living Jose M. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Winston, both widows.

DON ABEL STEARNS and DONA ARCADIA BAKER. Don Abel Stearns, as he was called by the people of his adopted state, was for many years the leading American in Southern California. He was a native of Salem, Mass., where he was born in 1799. He had been several years a resident of Mexico and had become a naturalized citizen before entering California. In 1829 he came to Monterey, where he remained about four years, then removed to Los Angeles. Soon he became one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the old pueblo, devoting himself to its interests, both as a public officer and private individual, through a long life.

His home was on the site of the present Baker block, at the southeast corner of Main and Arcadia streets. Here he built a substantial, wide spreading adobe surrounding a large courtyard.

When the gates were closed this was a citadel of itself capable of withstanding a siege. On several occasions its strength was put to the test. In this commodious house, which by the common people was denominated "El Palacio de Don Abel," his beautiful young wife, Arcadia, daughter of Don Juan Bandini, and her lovely sisters, dispensed a noble hospitality. Don Abel Stearns had the honor of sending the first gold from California's soil to the United States mint. It came from a ranch belonging to the San Fernando Mission, and was sent in a sailing vessel around the Horn. Altogether about one million dollars' worth of gold was taken from the San Fernando placer mines.

Had it met with success no action of Mr. Stearns would have been considered so creditable as his earnest endeavor, during the years preceding the Mexican war, to win the misgoverned, neglected province of California to consent to a peaceful annexation to the United States. As the confidential agent of the government at Washington, Mr. Stearns worked in the south, as did Mr. Larkins in the north, toward this end. They had almost succeeded, when the untimely ebullition of Commodore Jones of the American navy in assuming that there was a state of war and taking possession of Monterey, made the Californians suspicious of the brotherly intentions of the United States. The American commodore, when he discovered what a grave mistake he had made, did all that was in his power to undo the harm. Patiently Mr. Larkins and Mr. Stearns went on with their plans for a peaceful solution of the difficulties that were troubling California. So wise were their plans, so strong their influence over the prominent men of the territory, that they began to have hopes of success, when the episode of the Bear Flag and the events which followed that movement precipitated war.

Mr. Stearns was devoted to the interests of the Californians. He was a member of the famous convention which drafted the constitution of 1849, representing the district of Los Angeles; later he was assemblyman, supervisor and councilman. In 1868 he built the Arcadia block on the Los Angeles street front of his property. It was the largest business block in town, and around it centered the interests of the city for many years. In its second story was Stearns hall, where took place many social and political events of interest

in the history of the pueblo. Mr. Stearns was one of the largest land owners in California, and at his death, which occurred in 1871, left a large estate to his widow.

No account of the life of Don Abel Stearns or of the history of the city of Los Angeles would be complete without mention being made of his wife, who was the late Arcadia Bandini de Baker. One spring morning many years ago the ceremony took place at the San Gabriel Mission, which united this lovely young girl of sixteen to a man older than her father, whose features were considered by the people of his time to be unusually homely. One might naturally exclaim, "What a sacrifice!" but, although Mrs. Stearns became the social leader of Los Angeles and vicinity, acknowledged by Americans and Californians to be one of the most beautiful women in a country renowned for its lovely women, yet the match was a happy one. Through his life Don Abel was proud of the attention paid his wife, whose beauty it was his delight to adorn, while Mrs. Stearns was fond and proud of her genial and clever husband. Mr. Stearns' herdsmen made up a little song over which their master often chuckled; translated it was something as follows:

"Two little doves sang on a laurel,
How lovely Dona Arcadia, how homely
Don Abel."

After the unfortunate flag raising of Commodore Jones, he hastened to San Pedro and there waited on his ships while he sent a messenger up to his countryman, Don Abel, urging him to mediate between him and Governor Micheltorena, who was at that time living in Los Angeles. Mr. Stearns succeeded in arranging a meeting at his house, and the following is the account given by Dona Arcadia of the historic event:

"We gave a dinner to the governor, the commodore and their attendants; everything was very friendly; they seemed to enjoy themselves and the uniforms of the two countries were most beautiful. On the next day but one the governor gave a ball, which was to be at his house, the only two-story house in Los Angeles. To show the Americans how patriotic were the people of California, the governor requested, in the invitations, that all the ladies wear white with a scarf of the Mexican colors, red, green and white. Of

course we gladly complied, though some of us had to work hard to get our costumes ready.

"The day of the ball came, but with it came rain, such a storm as I had never seen. As it drew toward evening the water came down faster and faster. The governor had the only carriage in California, and this he was to send for the Commodore, Mr. Stearns, Ysidora, and myself, but the poor young officers had to walk, and their faces were long when they looked at the rain, then at their fine uniforms and shiny boots.

"Our California horses were unused to pulling loads, and in the storm refused to work, so the cholo soldiers of the governor served as horses; they took us as safely, and we had a delightful time. Everybody was happy; the commodore and the governor sat together and exchanged courtesies and compliments."

Some years after the death of Mr. Stearns his widow married R. S. Baker, a native of Rhode Island, who had large sheep interests in Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Baker built the Baker block at the corner of Main and Arcadia streets, which is a model of substantial construction. Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Senator Jones gave the land, three hundred and fifty acres, for the Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica. After Mr. Baker's death Mrs. Baker resided in Santa Monica until she passed away.

GEN. EDWARD BOUTON, one of the representative citizens of Los Angeles, and a pioneer in its development and upbuilding, is the descendant of an ancestry which has given to the world many eminent men as warriors, statesmen and financiers, and—not the least among them—patriots who in the time of need have freely sacrificed everything of a personal nature to give to the cause of their country. They are one of the oldest families of America, and previous to their location on American soil trace their genealogy back to the fifth century, where they were identified with the Visigoth clan, and the head of the Salian tribe, under king Hilderia, A. D. 481, who at his death left his son, Clovis, king of the tribe. This king as is well known in history eventually embraced the Christian faith, which example was followed by many of his people, among whom were the ancestors of the Bouton family. The ancient Bouton shield or coat-of-arms had the

following motto on a groundwork on perpendicular lines, "De Gules a la Fasce d'Or," which is old French, and its translation means a force as of a leopard when it attacks with its red mouth open. This coat-of-arms is still borne by the Count Chamilly, at present residing in Rome.

Members of the Bouton family distinguished themselves in French history for many generations, the military and court records abounding with their name and the valor of their deeds for two centuries. Nicholas Bouton, born about 1580, bore the title of Count Chamilly, he being the direct ancestor of Gen. Edward Bouton; he was a Huguenot, and with his three sons, Herard and John (twins), and Noel Bouton, was a refugee during the violent persecution of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics during the predominance of the Guises in France. Later, the intolerance of the Catholics being over, Noel Bouton further advanced the honors of the family and was made Marquis de Chamilly, and in 1703 became the marshal of all France, a life-size portrait of himself being placed in the gallery of French nobles at Versailles, France, where it is still to be seen. The Irish branch of the family was founded by a descendant of a brother of the marquis, who, in the reign of Louis XIV of France, rose to the rank of Premier Valette de Chambre, and died upon the scaffold in the prison of Luxembourg in 1794, for his opposition to priest and king. This was Herard Bowton, who with his twin brother, John, received his education in the family of a priest in Ireland. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Herard Bowton returned to Ireland, still following the fortunes of Marshal Tehomborge, under whom he served in the Protestant army under William III, risking life and fortune in behalf of civil and religious liberty. He particularly distinguished himself as a fearless and valiant soldier at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, and was rewarded for his services with a share of the confiscated lands situated in the county of Ballyrake. The present Lord Montague Bowton is a lineal descendant of Herard Bowton, who presumably returned to France after the battle of the Boyne.

There is a tradition in the Bouton family regarding the origin of the name, which relates that in the twelfth century an ancestor serving as chorister in the chapel of the Duke of Burgundy founded his name and fortune and that of his

family by striking down with his official baton an assassin who made an attempt on the life of his master. This act raised him in the ducal chapel to the position of page of honor to the Duke of Burgundy, and his gallant achievement was properly commemorated by heraldic inscription on a shield which the family have ever since borne, viz.: De Gules a la Fasce d'Or, with the surname of Baton (since corrupted into Bouton) bestowed upon him by the duke. The change of Baton to Bouton was, it was said, in allusion to the brightness of the buttons with which as a page his coat was adorned. Despite this tradition, however, there were officers by the name of Bouton in William the Conqueror's army in 1060, a century earlier than the incident related of the chorister in the Duke of Burgundy's chapel, this being the first advent of the Boutons into England.

Honors came to the family in their new environment and in the civil, political and religious life of England they early played a prominent part; under the names of Boughton, Rouse and Broughton, two members were at the same time peers of England and six others represented seats in the English Parliament. Rouse Boughton's ancestors were of very high antiquity in the counties of Surrey, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester and Hereford; in a history of Worcester it is mentioned that its patriarchs of that shire accompanied the Conqueror to England, and the statement is confirmed by the Battle Abbey Roll. The name of Boughton became merged into Rouse by Thomas Philip Rouse Boughton, who assumed the name of Rouse and took up his residence at Rouse Leach. This gentleman, as Thomas Rouse, Esq., served as high sheriff of Worcester in 1733. Charles William Boughton, Esq. (second son of Schuckburgh Boughton, Esq., of Poston Court, County Hereford, and grandson of Sir William Boughton, fourth baronet of Lawford, County Warwick), assumed the surname of Rouse and represented the boroughs of Eversham and Bramber as Charles William Boughton Rouse, Esq. Boughton Rouse was chief secretary of the board of control and was created a baronet June 28, 1791, but soon afterward he inherited the baronetage of his own family, the Boughtons. Sir Edward Boughton, of Barchester, County Warwick, was created a baronet August 4, 1641. The Boughtons held baronetcies in England for eleven generations. To go back to an early descendant

of the first English Bouton, we find William Bouton, who, according to tradition and history, was a Burgundian soldier of fortune who served in the army of Edward III of England when he invaded France in 1356. He attained the title of Sir William Boughton, having won the personal favor of King Edward at the battle of Portiers, ever afterward followed his fortunes, and at the close of the campaign returned with him to England. His estates were situated on the banks of the river Avon, and the manor house was known as Lawford hall, and was built by Edward, son of Sir William, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edward Boughton was high sheriff of the county and member of the shire, and after death his body was consigned to the family vault under the church at Newbold.

The ancestor who located the name on American soil was John Bouton, a lineal descendant of Count Chamilly. In July, 1636, at the age of twenty years, he embarked at Gravesend, England, in the barque Assurance, and landed at Boston, Mass., in December of the same year. Early in the settlement of Hartford, Conn., he moved to that place, and in 1671 and for several years subsequent, he was a representative in the general court of the colony of Connecticut. Several succeeding generations were born in Connecticut, a son of the English emigrant, John Bouton, Jr., being a native of Norwalk, born September 30, 1659. He married and reared a family, among his children being a son, Nathaniel, who was also born in Norwalk, in 1691, while his grandson, Daniel, son of Nathaniel, was born at New Canaan, township of Stratford, Conn., October 24, 1740. Daniel Bouton became captain of a company of Connecticut volunteers during the Revolutionary war and distinguished himself in the long and arduous struggle, while his son, Russell Bouton, served his country well in the war with England in 1812. Russell Bouton was also a native of Connecticut, born at Danbury, October 31, 1790; at Reading, Conn., May 16, 1814, he married Mary Hinsdale, a daughter of Moses Hinsdale, who rendered valuable service in the Revolutionary war by the manufacture of one hundred cannon for the colonial troops, from metal mined, smelted and cast by himself, and for which he received nothing, simply because of the inability of the infant government to pay. Russell Bouton and his wife remained residents of Con-

nnecticut until 1821, and then moved to the township of Howard (now Avoca), Steuben county, N. Y., where Edward Bouton, the subject of this sketch, was born April 12, 1834.

The years of youth and young manhood of Edward Bouton were passed upon the paternal farm, where he interspersed an attendance of a country school at Goff's Mills with the duties incident to his home life, as his elder brothers had left home to start in life for themselves and his father was an invalid. He was thus early trained in self reliance and habits of industry, working in his father's fields from the age of thirteen years to the age of seventeen. He subsequently studied in Rodgersville Academy, where, as an evidence of his industry as a scholar, it may be cited that during a full term there were but two recitations that were not marked perfect, and also at Haverling Union School, at Bath, N. Y.

Commercial activity, however, attracted the young man, and his twentieth birthday found him head clerk in the extensive dry goods store of Joseph Carter at Bath; this interest was later consolidated with the store owned by Martin Brownwell, and this immense stock of goods was sent to LeRoy, N. Y., there to be placed in a store and closed out. Mr. Bouton was given entire charge of this enterprise, and so well did he execute the task that it was completed the first of March, 1855, when he returned to Bath. There, with his former employer, he entered into partnership and established an extensive grocery, provision and produce business, buying and shipping wool, grain and produce of all kinds. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest in the business and built the largest store in Steuben county, locating purchasing agents at all the stations on the main line of the Erie Railway from Corning to Dunkirk, and on the Buffalo branch from Corning to Buffalo. For two years the superintendent of the Erie Railway reported that over half of the wool, grain and produce passing Corning eastbound on the road belonged to Ed Bouton, as he was familiarly called. When the great panic of 1857 struck New York, closing every bank in the state except the Chemical Bank and John Magee's Steuben County Bank at Bath in twenty-four hours, Mr. Bouton had about \$1,250,000 invested in wool stored in Pine street, the decline in the price of which in one day amounted to fully \$100,000. The Erie Railway

required consignees to pay freight and remove goods in twenty-four hours, but at this time Mr. Bouton's shipments filled and blocked the entire Duane street pier in two days, and there was not a commission merchant in New York City who could receive the goods and pay the freight. Mr. Moran, the president of the Erie Railway, authorized Mr. Bouton to move his goods and pay the freight at his convenience. He rented and quickly filled a large storehouse on Dey street. All business was paralyzed and nearly all shippers but Mr. Bouton ceased trying to do business. Soon the hotels, boarding houses and private families were seeking supplies of butter, eggs, cheese and kindred articles, of which Mr. Bouton held the principal available supply in the city. John Magee, who left an estate valued at \$80,000,000, had such implicit confidence in Mr. Bouton's great energy and strict integrity, and deemed his business so beneficial to the community that he promptly rendered financial aid, requiring no security except that all advances should be paid in a reasonable time. In 1859 Mr. Bouton sold out his business in Bath, and going to Chicago, engaged in the grain commission business, owning vessel property on the lakes, and doing a grain and lumber shipping business.

Mr. Bouton had in his family records numberless examples for his action in 1861, when he closed up and sacrificed his newly established business to engage in the War of the Rebellion, for it is said that of the many Boutons throughout New England during the Revolutionary war there was not an able-bodied man who was not serving his country, and the records of the War Department show that every northern state and over half of the southern states were represented by Boutons in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, three of them attaining the rank of brigadier-general. It is undoubtedly a historical fact that for some fourteen centuries members of this family have proven themselves valiant soldiers on many of the important battlefields of the civilized world, and always on the side of loyalty, religious liberty and better government. Mr. Bouton at once raised a battery for service in the Civil war, familiarly known as Bouton's battery, its official designation being Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. At the time he organized this famous battery it was costing the state of Illinois \$154 per capita to recruit, trans-

port and maintain troops previous to being mustered into the United States service. Bouton's battery cost the state only \$13.20 per capita, the balance of the expense being paid out of the private purse of General Bouton. This battery rendered important service throughout the entire struggle, from the battle of Shiloh to those of Nashville and Franklin, three years later, in the first named conflict performing deeds of valor which meant no little in the winning of the Union forces. A detailed account of the participation of Bouton's battery is herewith given, inasmuch as its action during the first day of the conflict was one of the most important factors in giving the victory on the following day: At about three in the afternoon of the first day the Union forces were compelled to retire from a timbered ridge about a third of a mile out from Pittsburg Landing. Some eight hundred yards in front of this ridge was the green point where the Hamburg and Purdy Roads formed a junction. Here was concentrated a large Confederate force. When the Union forces fell back from this ridge, Bouton's Battery, having a commanding position, held its ground and a detachment of the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry remained in supporting distance in the rear. If the Confederates gained the ridge their guns could sweep the Landing and the intervening space, and necessarily the fate of the Union army depended upon the possession of this ground, until night, or until Buell came. A Rebel battery of six six-pounder guns took position well in front and opened fire at about six hundred yards distant on Bouton's left front, which was promptly answered. It seemed that all other firing in the vicinity for the time was suspended, and the two opposing batteries occupied all attention. For a half hour the combat raged furiously, when a Mississippi battery of four twelve-pounder howitzers took position and opened fire on Bouton's right front at short range, thus bringing him under a heavy cross fire. The latter then wheeled his right section of two guns under First Lieut. Harry Rogers, and brought it to bear on the Mississippi battery. The failure of both batteries to drive him from the ridge called for Jackson's Brigade of Mississippi Infantry, which charged his battery in front, advancing between the two batteries on the right and left. This charge was met with guns double shotted with canister, which sent them back in broken disorder. The fight

between the batteries went on until the approach of night, just as Bouton fired his last round of ammunition. Then he fell back to the main line in front of the Landing, taking off two guns (one disabled) by hand, with the aid of men from the Fifty-third Ohio, the horses on these guns having been killed. Bouton's Battery had been reported captured some two hours before, and when he turned up all right and it was ascertained that he had held the ridge against such odds, such a cheer of triumph was given as made the welkin ring. It meant victory for the morrow. The next day, with five guns re-supplied with ammunition, Bouton's Battery made a dash across an old cotton field, under a terrific fire of both infantry and artillery, and occupied and held a position from which two batteries had been driven, and with canister at short range materially aided in driving Breckinridge from nearly the same ground occupied by Sherman's division at the commencement of the battle. In this famous artillery duel Bouton's Battery fired five hundred and forty rounds of ammunition, being more than reported by any other Union battery during the entire battle. In has been stated by General Halleck that in his opinion one thousand men saved the day at Shiloh, most conspicuous in the number being Bouton's Battery of Chicago.

Captain Bouton, commanding his battery in person, first attracted the attention of his superior officers and brought to him another honor of distinction. In consultation with General Thomas on the one hand and his six division commanders on the other, Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding Department of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, made choice of Captain Bouton, at that time chief of artillery of the Fifth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Sherman's old Shiloh Division, to command one of six colored regiments which had been organized in May, 1863. It was a happy choice that placed Captain Bouton in this position, for he brought to bear the same thoroughness, capacity for discipline and general ability which had distinguished him thus far in his military career. Less than two years later General Marcy, inspector-general of the United States army, after a thorough personal inspection, pronounced three of the colored regiments in General Bouton's command, "in drill, discipline and military bearing equal to any in the service, regular or

volunteer." Another instance of his courage on the field was an occurrence of July 13, 1864, a month after the disaster to the Union troops at Guntown, Miss., when in command of about four thousand, five hundred men, white and colored, he made a march of twenty-two miles in one day, from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Miss., guarding a heavy train of three hundred wagons and fighting at the same time four distinct battles, each successful and against superior odds. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower, commanding corps and division, respectively, declared this achievement unsurpassed within their knowledge.

During his army career General Bouton was several times mentioned in terms of commendation, especially for strict integrity, by both President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, on one occasion Secretary Stanton saying that he was one of the few army officers who had been able to handle Confederate cotton without being contaminated. In recommending General Bouton's promotion to brigadier-general, General Grant said: "I consider General Bouton one of the best officers in the army, and there is not one whose promotion I can more cheerfully recommend." Generals Halleck and Sherman pronounced him the best artillery officer in the army, General Halleck saying that he had never seen a better battery than Bouton's either in Europe or America, and that less than a thousand men had saved the day at Shiloh, most conspicuous among the number being Bouton's Battery of Chicago. General Sherman said on one occasion: "Bouton was as cool under fire and as good an artillery officer as I ever knew, and there is no living man whom I would rather have handle my artillery in a hard fight." General Washburn said that General Bouton's defense of the rear of the vanquished Union forces, under General Sturgis, on their retreat from Guntown, Miss., to Germantown, Tenn., for two days and nights, a distance of eighty-one miles, with but a handful of men against the incessant and impetuous attacks of General Forrest's victorious army, constituted one of the most heroic deeds recorded in history. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower both pronounced him the best brigade commander they had ever seen. When General Smith's veterans of the Sixteenth Corps were, for the third time, repulsed before the Spanish Fort at Mobile, he said to Colonel Ken-

drick: "I wish to God Bouton were here; he would go in there like a whirlwind."

To show how the general was regarded by the Confederates, the following incident may be narrated: Soon after his promotion to be a brigadier-general, and when thirty years of age, he had some pictures taken at Oak gallery in Memphis, Tenn. One of these was obtained by the Confederate General N. B. Forrest from one of Bouton's officers, who was taken a prisoner of war. This picture General Forrest sent to Mobile, where hundreds of copies were made and distributed among the Confederate soldiers in the southwest. When Mobile was captured, both Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the Sixteenth Corps, and Colonel Kendrick, formerly of General Bouton's command, reported finding many of the pictures with the order endorsed upon them to kill or capture this officer at any cost or hazard.

General Bouton's business ability, however, was not lost during his service in the war, and it was brought into play at a time when his country had most need for it. Memphis, an important river port, and geographically central to a large and wealthy cotton-growing country, was a point not easily controlled satisfactorily to the general government and in the interest of the people. After many failures and losses, and when confusion and distrust had long run riot, General Bouton was appointed provost-marshal of the city, which made him, for the time, dictator in affairs military and civil, including all trade privileges and care of abandoned property, of which there was much; prisons, scouts, detectives, the police and sanitary regulation of the city; in short, everything in and immediately adjacent to the city. With the most careful management an expenditure of \$9,000 a month was necessary to efficient government. In the exercise of his usual fidelity and the appointment of only the most trustworthy subordinates in every department, he soon introduced order; collected and disbursed moneys; paid all past indebtedness, heavy as it was, and current expenses; and at the end of six months handed the government of the city over to the newly elected municipal officers and turned over several thousand dollars to the special fund of the War department. Another service which marked General Bouton as a man of unusual business sagacity was an act of his while serving as provost-marshal. Col. Sam Tate, of the Rebel

army, came in to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, and having done this he expressed a desire to recover control of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, of which he was president. The government, no longer needing the road for military purposes, General Bouton drew up a plan or agreement at the suggestion of Gen. John E. Smith, by which not only this but other southern roads in this section, were finally returned to their owners. One of the first and principal stipulations in the agreement was that no claim should ever be made against the government for the use or damage to said roads while they were being used for military purposes. All parties in the interest of the company having signed the agreement, General Bouton proceeded in person to New Orleans and to Nashville and secured the approval of Generals Canby and Thomas, department commanders. Colonel Tate then went to Washington to complete with General Grant, the secretary of war, and the quarter-master-general, all arrangements for the transfer of the property. No sooner had he done this than he presented a claim against the government which President Johnson, an old friend of his, ordered paid. Enemies of General Johnson charged that he received a part of this, and during the impeachment trial desired General Bouton's evidence on the contract. But, at the suggestion of General Grant, he never appeared. After Johnson's death it developed that he had never received a dollar of Tate's money.

On February 28, 1866, on the voluntary recommendation of Generals Grant, Sherman and Rollins, General Bouton was offered a colonelcy in the regular army, which he declined. This was over five months previous to Gen. Nelson A. Miles' appointment to a colonelcy in the regular army, so that the acceptance of this position would have enabled General Bouton at the present time to occupy the position of retired commander-in-chief of the army.

It was in August, 1868, that General Bouton first came to Southern California to make his home and ever since has assisted materially in the development and upbuilding of the section. He first engaged in the sheep raising industry, and the following year his ranges covered the Boyle Heights country, while in 1870 he had a camp on the ground now occupied by the thriving little city of Whittier. In 1874 he purchased land in

the San Jacinto valley and ranged his sheep over the present sites of Hemet and San Jacinto. Among his other possessions he for many years owned the ocean front at Alamitos bay from Devil's Gate to the inlet of the bay, while the famous artesian wells north of Long Beach were bored by him, and what is generally known as the Bouton water introduced into Long Beach and Terminal Island. It was in the early '70s that General Bouton experimented with and succeeded in producing on his old place, at the corner of College and Yale streets, what became known as the Eureka lemon, a fruit of superior growth and quality, the buds of which he at that time distributed to several nurserymen. For a number of years General Bouton has been extensively engaged in mining in Arizona and that portion of San Bernardino county bordering on the Colorado river, and in this line has met with the success which has characterized all his other efforts. He has, too, remained a potent factor in the development of the city of Los Angeles; has perfect confidence in its future; and in his efforts gives freely of time and money to further every movement advanced for its welfare. The General has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Fox, whom he married January 20, 1859; she was born in Avoca, N. Y., and died in California August 14, 1891. In San Diego, Cal., March 22, 1894, General Bouton was united in marriage with Miss Elsa Johnson, who is connected with some of the best families in Sweden. One child, a son, has been born to them.

The characteristics of a warrior are to a certain extent those of a pioneer, and both these opportunities have been in large measure General Bouton's to exercise. When he came to Southern California there were but two houses on Boyle Heights where he ranged his sheep; throughout this portion of the state was the same wilderness lands. To him and others of like calibre is owed the present-day greatness of this section, for no burden was too heavy, no undertaking too difficult for these hardy pioneers, and in their achievement is the unparalleled development of Southern California. A story which illustrates the daring of General Bouton is the following, which appeared in the St. Louis Republican January 8, 1891, in an article entitled, "Stories of Pioneer Daring:" "An equally remarkable display of pure nerve was the exploit

of Gen. Edward Bouton in a lonely pass in Southern California in 1879. A quiet, gentle-voiced, mild-mannered man, one would hardly suspect in him the reckless daring which won him distinction in some of the most desperate engagements of the Civil war. It was he of whom General Sherman said in my hearing: 'He was the most daring brigadier we had in the west.' The terrific artillery duel between General Bouton's battery and two rebel batteries at Shiloh, and the desperate three hours at Guntown, Miss., when he and his brigade stood off the savage charge of nearly ten times as large a force, with the loss of nearly two-thirds of their number, will be remembered as one of the most gallant achievements of the great war. And the courage which does not depend on the inspiration of conflict and of numbers is also his.

"In July, 1879, he had occasion to visit his great sheep ranch in the wild San Gorgonio Pass, California. The country was then infested with notorious Mexicans and American bandits, and travelers always went armed. General Bouton and his partner were driving along the moonlit forest road, when three masked men sprang suddenly from the bushes and thrust in their faces a double-barreled shotgun and two six-shooters, at the same time seizing their horses. It was understood that the general was carrying \$18,000 to buy a band of nine thousand sheep, and this the highwaymen were after. They made the travelers dismount and fastened their arms behind them with chains, closing the links with a pair of pinchers. Another chain was similarly fastened about General Bouton's neck, and one of the desperadoes, a cocked revolver in hand, led him along by this, while the other two held shotgun and revolver ready to shoot at the slightest resistance from the prisoner. So the strange procession started off, the highwaymen desiring to march their prisoners away from the road to some secluded spot where their bodies could be safely concealed. Their intention to rob and then murder, fully established by later developments, was perfectly understood by the captives, and the general decided if he must die he would die trying. As they trod the lonely path in silence, he felt along the chain which secured his wrist, with utmost caution, lest the bandit behind with a cocked shotgun should perceive his intent. Slowly and noiselessly he groped until he found a link

which was not perfectly closed, and, putting all his strength into a supreme effort (but a guarded one) he wrenched the link still wider open and managed to unhook it. Without changing the position of his hands perceptibly he began to draw his right cautiously up towards his hip pocket. Just as it rested on the grip of the small revolver concealed there, the highwayman behind saw what he was at, and with a shout threw the shotgun to his shoulder. But before he could pull the trigger, Bouton had snatched out his pistol, wheeled about, and shot him down. The desperado who was leading Bouton by the chain whirled around with his six-shooter at a level, but too late, a ball from the general's revolver dropped him dead. The third robber made an equally vain attempt to shoot the audacious prisoner, and was in turn laid low by the unerring aim. It was lightning work and adamantine firmness, three shots in half as many seconds, and every shot a counter."

Thus it will be seen that the traits which have made of General Bouton a soldier, pioneer and the founder of a western civilization, are an inheritance, and not the accident of nature. The career of the Bouton family has ever been synonymous with civilization. When it spread abroad among the nations it carried with it a higher grade of civilizing influences, which have left their impress upon the people with whom they came in contact, and the name has always been the harbinger of civil and religious liberty. Their descendants are by comparison numerous as the leaves of the forest, and dispersed in almost every clime. It has taken deep root, and its fruits are found in other as well as in their own native Burgundian soil. For the principle of civil and religious liberty Sir William Boughton in 1356 joined the standard of Edward III of England, when he invaded France, and for the same principle Herard Bowton followed the fortunes of William III of England, who, under Tehomborge at Portiers and at the battle of the Boyne fought for liberty. Again in the western world and amid a new civilization the name became distinguished in patriotism, and loyalty from the Revolution to the close of Civil strife, and when the days of warfare are ended the name becomes equally distinguished in the simple, practical duties of an American citizen's life. Such is Gen. Edward Bouton today, and as such he occupies a prominent place in the esteem of his fellow citizens—honored for the magnificent

record he has given to the world and for the example of manhood he has left for his coming generation, and again honored for the part he has played in the civic life of the nation.

HON. MEREDITH P. SNYDER. There are names so closely associated with the permanent development of Los Angeles that the mention of the city's growth brings to the old residents thoughts of the personality of these citizens and their important contribution to local progress. None has been more active than Mr. Snyder in promoting measures for the welfare of the city; none has been more deeply interested in municipal affairs, and few have been more influential in fostering enterprises necessary to the city's material, commercial and educational growth. Hence in local annals his name is worthy of perpetuation, and a complete history of the place could not be written without giving due mention to the citizenship of this prominent man.

The Snyder family is of southern origin, North Carolina becoming the scene of their labors during the colonial period of our country. At Lexington Court House, in that state, October 22, 1859, Meredith P. Snyder was born, the son of K. D. and Elizabeth (Heicher) Snyder. Both parents passed away when their son was but a lad in years, and the estate being rendered worthless by the devastating effects of the Civil war he was compelled to seek a livelihood early in life. Of a studious nature through inheritance he devoted all the time he could possibly spare to securing an education, accumulating sufficient means to give him considerable collegiate training, although he did not graduate. In 1880 he became a resident of Los Angeles, where he has since made his home and successfully established for himself a place among the representative men of this city. His first occupation was as clerk in a furniture store, after which he engaged in like capacity for B. F. Coulter Dry Goods Company and had charge for four years of the drapery department. Following this clerkship he engaged in the real-estate business for eight years, when, for a similar period, he was at the head of the M. P. Snyder Shoe Company, a business which is still successfully carried on although under different management.

A Democrat in his political convictions, Mr. Snyder early became associated with this party

in Los Angeles and was chosen to represent the people in various positions of trust and responsibility. For twelve years he was the leader of the Democratic party in the city and practically controlled their movements. Elected in 1891 a member of the police commission he served acceptably until the expiration of his term, when he was re-elected. Two years later he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council, where he took an active part in all movements tending toward the upbuilding of the town. Careful and discriminating in his public office as he has always been in business life, he considered the worth of all measures introduced before giving them his support, and after having once made up his mind nothing could swerve him from his point. An evidence of his standing as a citizen and his prominence in the Democratic party was his nomination in the fall of 1896 for the office of mayor. His election by a large majority followed and in January, 1897, he took his seat and began an administration which has meant no little in the welfare of the city. Although exercising a controlling influence in local affairs this influence was used only for the best purposes and for the distinct good of the municipality. Between the expiration of this term and his re-election in 1899 he engaged in the real-estate business, his interests being confined to acreage subdivisions, in which he met with success. Again chosen to the office in 1899 he began his administration in 1900, and was re-elected in 1902, closing his third term as mayor of the city of Los Angeles in 1905. His record is one which may well be emulated by aspirants to this office, because he had always in mind the welfare of the municipality, its growth and upbuilding, and with this his aim made a success of his work. His reasons for political actions have always been based upon sound judgment and common sense, a careful study of the point in question from all view points, after which he has taken decisive action. He is universally esteemed by thoughtful men whether of his party or another, and justly named among the men who have done much for the upbuilding of the city.

Like all men who work for the good of a municipality Mr. Snyder's hobby was and is municipal ownership of the water supply. Before his entrance into official politics he served as secretary of a municipal water works club and very

strongly advocated a supply of pure water, firmly believing that the city would need an unlimited supply. Not liking the methods employed by the old water company he fought them for twelve years, endeavoring to induce them to sell out to the city. He was elected to the office of mayor on the platform of municipal water works ownership. He finally induced the old company to set a figure of \$2,000,000, at which time he opened a campaign, taking the platform and working to have the city bonded for that amount. When success attended his efforts and the bonds were floated in New York City by attorneys Dillon and Hubbard it was found they were faulty and could not be disposed of until they were out of the hands of the water company. After considerable discussion the water company agreed to deed the works to a trustee and the city selected the same man and even though Mr. Snyder had fought them for years, yet the water company chose him as the party and for fifteen days he was sole owner, without bond, of that all-important source of the city's development. By this means the bonds could be negotiated and from this the present system has developed. He appointed the first commission which was the one that brought about the present Owens river project. In 1904 Mr. Snyder organized the California Savings Bank and became its president. A company had secured the charter for a bank but were unable to effect its organization, finally giving the entire matter into the hands of Mr. Snyder. They began with a capital stock of \$300,000 and in the brief time that has elapsed have become one of the strong banking institutions of this city. Their growth has been phenomenal and they now find their building, located at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, inadequate for their needs. In the near future they contemplate the erection of a new building. Mr. Snyder is vice-president and director of the Gardena Bank & Trust Company and one of the original stockholders in the Central Bank.

The home of Mr. Snyder is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss May Ross, with whom he was united in 1888. She is a daughter of William W. Ross, who served in the body guard of President Lincoln during the Civil war and later became a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kans., where he served as mayor and in other prominent positions. Her uncle, Hon. Edmund G. Ross, was governor of New Mexico and also served as

United States senator. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one son, Ross. In his fraternal relations Mr. Snyder is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and various others, being very prominent in these circles. In his business transactions he has been open and always in favor of a square deal. While a prominent Democrat his election as mayor was upon a much broader basis; it was "For the people and by the people." While in office he gave his undivided attention to the people's interests with the same fidelity that he would give to his own. Such men as he build for all time and leave a monument to their memory in substantial form, as well as a heritage to their posterity and an example worthy of emulation.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CHAPMAN. The records of the Chapman family can be traced back to the year 1650, when the first representative, Benjamin Chapman, left England for America and made settlement in South Carolina. He was followed soon afterwards by his brother James, and some years later came John, who settled near Salem, Mass. One of the latter's thirteen children was Isaac, the great-grandfather of Christopher C. Among the eight children in the family of Isaac Chapman was Jacob Kimble Chapman, a ship carpenter by trade. By his marriage with Julia Griffith there were eight children, of whom the eldest was Sidney S.

Sidney S. Chapman was born near Amherst, Ohio, November 12, 1827, and in boyhood removed to Illinois with his parents. His marriage, March 30, 1848, united him with Rebecca Jane Clarke, born in Kentucky November 20, 1829, the daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke.

Of the ten children born to these parents Christopher C. was the sixth in order of birth. He was born in McDonough county, Ill., August 23, 1858, and at the age of ten years removed to the village of Vermont, in Fulton county, Ill., with his parents. In 1872 the family removed to Chicago, and in that city Mr. Chapman made his home until his removal to California in 1895. During his residence in Chicago he was connected with various enterprises, and for some years had charge of the lithographing department in the publishing house of Chapman Brothers.

In Chicago, on November 9, 1887, Mr. Chapman married Miss Anna J. Clough, a resident of

that city. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Providence, R. I. Both died in Chicago in 1866. They were the parents of three children, Athelia M., Anna J. and Robert W., the last mentioned now living in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two children: Llewellyn Sidney, born in Chicago, May 22, 1891; and Columbus Clough, born in Fullerton, Cal., February 11, 1899. In politics Mr. Chapman is a Republican.

JOSEPH MESMER. The name of Mesmer is well known among the business men of Los Angeles, where both father and son have taken a prominent part in the material advancement of the city's best interest. The pioneer, Louis Mesmer, brought his family to Southern California in August, 1859, and since that date he has not only accumulated personal independence along financial lines, but has as well given his best efforts toward the general upbuilding of the city. A native of Germany, born in Surburg, Canton Sulz, in what was then the province of Alsace, France, on the 20th of February, 1829, he was still a youth in years when he left the paternal home in the village of Surburg and went to the city of Hagenau, nearby, where he served a four years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of bread baker. Following this he met with success in various parts of his native country, but with an ambition beyond his opportunities he steadfastly turned his face toward the western world. Ultimately he embarked at Havre for New York City, thence he went to Syracuse and from there to Buffalo, in the last-named city accepting employment at his trade as a journeyman. After acquiring proficiency in the English language, he removed to Ohio and in Tippecanoe City established a bakery which he conducted successfully for a period of three years.

Attracted to the remote west he left his family in Tippecanoe City (having in the meantime married Miss Katherine Forst), and in the spring of 1858 sailed from New York City via the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco. The gold fields throughout the entire Pacific coast held his attention for some time, but not meeting with the success anticipated, he abandoned mining and went to Victoria, British Columbia, and opened a bakery. Here his opportunities for making money

were most abundant, and desiring at this time to send for his family he disposed of his interests and returned to San Francisco. Upon the arrival of his wife and his son, Joseph, he severed his business connection in that city and came to Southern California and located at Los Angeles, which at that time was a small frontier town containing about thirty-two hundred inhabitants, consisting principally of Mexicans, Digger Indians and about seven hundred Americans and foreigners. The main portion of the city then extended from First street north to College street, and from the edge of the hills on the west to Alameda street on the east, comprising an area of about twenty-five of the present city blocks. There were no through cross streets running east and west from Alico street on the north to Ninth street on the south, the latter named street at that time being a lane twenty-five feet wide. First street extended from Fort street (now Broadway) on the west to Los Angeles street on the east, and Los Angeles street was but three blocks long, extending from Arcadia and Alico streets to First street. San Pedro street was just as it is now except that it has been widened. There were a number of residences on Main street south of First street to what was then called Ogier's lane and is now Winston street; also on San Pedro to Third street, on Alico street east to Lyon, and on Macy street east to Los Angeles river. This also was the only avenue to the eastern portions of the county. There was a small group of houses located on the southwest corner of Spring and Sixth streets, a few on the Mission road just north of Macy, and others scattered among the orchards, vineyards and gardens.

The principal business district was bounded by Commercial street, which was only one block long and was located between Main and Los Angeles streets; Los Angeles street, one block north from Commercial to Arcadia and Alico street; and Negro Alley, which extended north from Alico to Plaza streets. Nearly all of the houses were built of adobe blocks, which are made of earth and straw and molded and dried in the sun, of a size twenty inches long, fourteen inches wide and five inches thick. There were about a dozen brick houses and a few frame dwellings. Upon his arrival in the city Mr. Mesmer went with his family to the Lafayette hotel (now St. Elmo), Louis Eberhardt proprietor, and after looking

about for a short time in search of a promising business opening, decided to purchase the Ulyard bakery, which was located on the southwest corner of Main and First streets where the Natick house now stands. On the opposite corner lived Dr. Frechmann, whose daughter, Bertha (now the widow of Fred Morsch), attended the public school on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets, where the Bryson block now stands, often taking young Joseph Mesmer to school with her. Mr. Mesmer conducted the Ulyard bakery for two years, meeting with great success. In 1861 he undertook (the first and only time it has been attempted in this city) to make matzas (Passover bread eaten by the Jewish people during Passover), which he sold to Jews all over Southern California. The same year he disposed of this business to the father of ex-Mayor Thomas E. Rowan, and purchased the New York bakery, near the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, the former proprietors having been Peter Baltz and Henry Kuhn. From this bakery bread was supplied not only to a large number of city patrons, but also to the government troops at Camp Leighton, which was located about where the Playa del Rey car tracks now cross First street, near the town of Palms, Los Angeles county. Later the business at and surrounding Camp Leighton became so extensive that he found it advisable to build a bake oven and temporary building on the camp premises. This oven stood for many years after Camp Leighton had been abandoned, a solitary mark of the place which had once been the scene of important military activities.

After conducting the New York bakery for about a year Mr. Mesmer sold that business and established another near the southwest corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets, just north of John Goller's wagon shop, continuing also the business at Camp Leighton. The location at Los Angeles and Commercial streets was occupied for six months, then the bakery was removed to where the old First National Bank building now stands on Main street south of Commercial street. From there he continued to supply his city customers and the federal troops who had meanwhile changed their quarters from Camp Leighton to Highland Park, about where the Occidental College grounds were located. After conducting the bakery at the Main street location

for fifteen months Mr. Mesmer decided that he could make more money by establishing a trading expedition into Arizona than he could in the bakery business, and so he, in partnership with a very good friend by the name of Yander, purchased two big prairie schooners and loaded them with provisions to sell to the miners and campers of Arizona. They succeeded in disposing of their stock at satisfactory prices and were much elated over their success. However, when homeward bound, sand storms arose, covering up the springs along the road, and as a result their horses died of thirst on the Mojave desert and the men were forced to abandon their wagons. Crestfallen and discouraged and financially much worse off than before they started, they returned to Los Angeles on the over-land territorial stage. During Mr. Mesmer's absence Mrs. Mesmer conducted the bakery business, also a boarding house. Shortly after his return Mr. Mesmer purchased the United States hotel from Otto Stressforth and during the following five years built up a large and lucrative business. At the same time he purchased all of the present Main street frontage and built thereon the United States hotel building. After this period of good business prosperity Mr. and Mrs. Mesmer sold their business and rented the property to Hammel & Bremermann and decided that their well earned labors entitled them to a visit to their native land. Taking their three children, Joseph, Louis Anthony and Mary Agnes Christina (the latter two having been born in Los Angeles), they went to New York via the Panama route. From March, 1869, to May, 1870, was spent visiting friends and relatives in the east and in the old country, and the return trip was made from New York by rail to San Francisco, the Union & Central Pacific Railroad having been just completed at that time. Shortly after his return to Los Angeles Mr. Mesmer purchased the Dr. R. T. Hayes home on Fort street, the site which is now occupied by the Mason Opera House building, and the family resided there for over twenty years.

Joseph Mesmer, who was the oldest son of his parents, was born in Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio, November 3, 1855, and was brought by his father to Los Angeles in 1859. During the years that his parents conducted the United States hotel he was known by, and knew more people than any other person in the city, and as a boy attended the weddings of the parents of many

of the men and women now prominent in Los Angeles business, social and professional circles. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Newell in 1860; Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dockweiler in 1862; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Meyer in 1862 or 1863; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Burkhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lehman in 1863; Mr. and Mrs. John Rumph, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roeder and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Breer all about the years 1864 and 1865. At the weddings of the last two couples named, relatives and friends drove out to the Boniface Hoffman place at San Gabriel, opposite the old Mission Church, where under the large sycamores the marriages were celebrated in the usual festive picnic way, dancing, singing and playing games in regular old German fashion. He also attended the weddings of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heinsch, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Leck, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kuhrt, Mr. and Mrs. John Benner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Cazaux, Mr. and Mrs. James Craig, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith, all of which took place between 1864 and 1868. In his boyhood days, while roaming around the country or delivering bread to customers, Mr. Mesmer traveled over almost every yard of territory now within the confines of this city. He could at that time speak the Spanish language as fluently as a native born.

The education of Mr. Mesmer was received in the public schools of Los Angeles and while in Europe he attended college at Strassburg, Germany. After his return from Europe he entered the employ of Ralph Leon and remained with him until his father required his services in the wine business, in which he was then engaged, and after working at that employment for about five years he then established a business of his own, opening The Queen Shoe Store. On March 22, 1879, he was married to Miss Rose Elizabeth Bushard, the wedding taking place in St. Vibiana Cathedral; the large edifice was crowded with friends of the contracting parties anxious to witness the ceremony. They are now the proud parents of five children: Louis Francis, Mary Josephine, Junietta Elizabeth, Beatrice Evalynne and Aloysius James Joseph.

In 1887 Mr. Mesmer was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame a charter for the city of Los Angeles; in 1893 he was

appointed a park commissioner. He has always been most active in all public matters and has been conspicuously active in the opening, widening and improving of the streets, more than a dozen of our public thoroughfares owing their opening and widening to his efforts. To him also is due the credit of securing the \$280,000 in subscriptions toward the purchase of the free site for the postoffice and federal building. He also assisted in securing subscriptions to the amount of \$32,000 toward assisting the Chamber of Commerce in the purchase of a building site. It was mainly through his efforts that the Alcatraz Paving Trust was broken up. This act alone has saved to the property owners in the paving of the streets fully twenty-five per cent, besides allowing the purchase of a local product instead of sending money away for Alcatraz bitumen. He was also largely instrumental in securing the locating of the Public Market at Third and Central avenue.

On January 30, 1906, Mr. Mesmer sold out The Queen Shoe Store after a successful business career of twenty-seven years. He is now president of the St. Louis Fire Brick and Clay Company; also is vice-president of the Western Lock and Hardware Company, both of which manufacturing establishments give promise of future greatness. Although solicited in the past by several of the large banking institutions of this city to become a bank director Mr. Mesmer repeatedly declined until he allowed the use of his name as a director in the Home Savings Bank. He is a member of the California and Jonathan Clubs and belongs to the fraternal order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Institute and several other charitable and beneficial societies. He has also been many times honored with the presidency of numerous political, social and improvement clubs. Accompanied by his family Mr. Mesmer in 1905-6 made an extended trip of over thirteen months, visiting many of the important cities of the United States, Canada and Europe, and over twelve countries. The entire trip was replete with pleasure.

SPENCER ROANE THORPE. The south has given to the Pacific coast many men of culture and broad mental attainments and among them few have excelled the late Spencer Roane Thorpe, whose versatility of mind and force of

personality impressed every member of his circle of acquaintances and every locality of his residence. The traits which made him a leader among men came to him as an endowment from a long line of gifted ancestors both on the paternal and maternal sides. Through his father, Thomas James Thorpe, he traced his lineage to England and to a long line of barristers and counselors-at-law. Through his mother, who was Sarah Ann Roane, a daughter of Lafayette Roane, he was a descendant in the third generation of Judge Spencer Roane, a Revolutionary hero, who later became one of the jurists of Virginia. The wife of Judge Roane was Ann Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry of Virginia. The statue of Patrick Henry and the portrait of Judge Spencer Roane in the state house at Richmond show the important place these two patriots held in the early history of the Old Dominion. One of the counties in what is now West Virginia received its name from the Thorpe family.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1842, Spencer Roane Thorpe received his education principally in St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Ky. At the opening of the Civil war, fired with an enthusiastic devotion to the land of his birth and the home of his ancestors, he gave himself to the cause of the south. For one year he served as a member of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. Upon the disbanding of that regiment he joined Morgan's Cavalry, in which he was promoted to be a lieutenant and later commissioned captain. In the battle of Corydon, Ind., he was three times wounded and left on the field for dead. In that way he fell into the hands of the Federal troops and was sent to a hospital, but was soon transferred to Johnson Island, where he suffered the fearful hardships of a cold winter, insufficient nourishment and other privations. When released from the island he was a physical wreck and never afterward did he fully recover from the effects of that time of suffering.

Going to Louisiana and seeking an opening for the earning of a livelihood, Mr. Thorpe taught school until he was physically and financially able to take up the study of law, which he pursued under the preceptorship of Judge E. N. Cullom of Marksville, La. After having been admitted to the bar he took up professional practice and continued in the same until he left the south. Meanwhile he devoted much time to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the French

language, with which he became thoroughly conversant. Indeed, his command of the language was so perfect that the United States government retained his services as attorney in all the French cases that arose on account of the Civil war, and in all of these cases he was successful. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient money he began to invest in lands and city property and became the owner of a fine plantation. For some time he was a member of the board of trustees of the Louisiana State University, and for one term he held the office of district attorney.

During 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe made their first trip to the Pacific coast and spent six months in California. In 1883 they returned as permanent residents, settling in San Francisco, but in 1886 they removed to Ventura county and settled three miles east of Ventura, buying lands in the Santa Clara valley that have since become famous. The walnut grove of one hundred and fifty acres which Mr. Thorpe set out and improved is said to be the finest orchard of the kind in the entire county, and he also owned farms in various parts of the valley on both sides of the river. In 1889 he established his residence in Los Angeles, although afterward he continued to spend considerable time in Ventura county in the supervision of his extensive landed interests, and he died on his Moorpark ranch September 1, 1905, at the age of sixty-three years. Of genial and companionable personality, he enjoyed intercourse with his fellows and maintained a warm interest in the various organizations of which he was a member, namely: the Masons, the United Confederate Veterans, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The marriage of Mr. Thorpe was solemnized at Marksville, La., January 20, 1868, and united him with Miss Helena Barbin, who was born and reared in that town, and received an excellent education in private schools supplemented by study in the Convent of Presentation at Marksville. She was one of nine children, five of whom survive, she being the only member of the family in California. Her father, Ludger, the first white child born at Marksville, was the son of an attorney who was sent to Marksville as the judge of the parish. The first member of the Barbin family in America came from Paris to New Orleans and held a commission from the king of France as a custom-house official. The mother of Mrs. Thorpe was a native of the parish of Avoyelles

and bore the maiden name of Virginia Goudeau, her father, Julian, being an extensive planter of that parish and a descendant of French ancestors early established in New Orleans. Mrs. Barbin died some years ago, but the father is still living and now makes New Orleans his home.

Mrs. Thorpe is allied with movements for the upbuilding of the race and is also prominent in social circles and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Since the death of her husband she has made her home in Santa Paula, but spends a considerable portion of each year in Los Angeles. In her family there are five children, namely: Helena, wife of Dr. Edwin J. Riche, of Marksville; Andrew Roane, attorney-at-law, of Eureka, Cal.; Virginia Roane, wife of Harry L. Dunnigan, of Los Angeles; Spencer Guy, teller of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company; and Carlyle, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Santa Paula. The eldest son received his education at St. Vincent's College and later entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of D. D. S. However, he did not take up dental practice, but instead turned his attention to the study of law and in due time received admission to the bar in San Francisco, since which time he has engaged in professional work at Eureka, this state, where he ranks among the leading members of the profession.

LEWIS J. MERRITT. The Merritts are descended from French Huguenot stock on the paternal side, ancestors having fled from France at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to Kent, England. The branch of the family from which Mr. Merritt of Pasadena is descended came to America and settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century; the great-grandfather served seven years in the Revolutionary war and died at the age of one hundred years. The grandfather, Thomas, was one of the first settlers of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he married Hepzibeth Jewitt. Lewis J. Merritt was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 9, 1848, and the following year his parents removed to Warren county, Pa., thence in 1853 to Ashtabula county, Ohio. The last move was made in order to secure better school privileges for the children of the family, but they did not

remain in that location long; the father, in 1855, went to the head of Lake Superior and in 1856 the mother and eight sons followed him and settled in Oneota, Minn., then the frontier. They were among the first white families of Minnesota in the vicinity of Lake Superior and upon the land which they developed into a farm a part of the city of Duluth now stands, thriving and prosperous with its harbor teeming with commerce. In those early days the mode of travel was by steamboats on the lake or over the Indian trails, the mail being carried on the backs of Indians over the trails in the winter and by steamboats during the summers.

In 1858 and '59 the government cut a military road from Superior to St. Paul, but it was not until 1870 that the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad was built; the latter was later known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and now as the Northern Pacific Short Line. In this isolated country Mr. Merritt reared his family, engaging in the lumbering business. For many years the only doctor and nurse at the head of the lake was Mrs. Merritt, who often went through storms in winter, by dogsleigh or in a small steamboat in summer, to attend the sick, her name being remembered today among those who experienced the hardships of that pioneer time. Lewis J. Merritt was educated in the common schools until he was thirteen years old when he began to work in sawmills, contracting for the sawing of laths in the summer and attending school during the winter. When fifteen years old he shipped as a sailor on a sailing vessel and followed this life for four or five years. December 26, 1869, he was married to Eunice Annette Wood, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, they being the first white couple married in St. Louis county, Minn. In 1871 a daughter, Annice, was born in Oneota, and August 17, 1872, a son, Hulett Clinton, was born. In 1873 Mr. Merritt went west to aid in building Custer Barracks at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., and the following year he moved his family to Atchison county, Mo., where he engaged in farming for about thirteen years and then returned to Duluth and in company with his brothers, Leonidas, Alfred and Cassius C., for three years was occupied in prospecting for iron. The success he achieved may be seen in the great Missabe Range, first discovered and opened up by the Merritt

brothers. The first iron discovered was Mountain Iron mine in township 58, range 18, the next being Biwabik in township 58, range 16 and then the Missabe mountains, township 58, range 17. These great properties hold the key to the iron situation in the Northwest.

In 1889 Mr. Merritt and his son, H. C., formed a company known as L. J. Merritt & Son and in the years that followed their operations placed them among the most successful and prominent business men of the Northwest. Mr. Merritt was for several years a director in the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, an \$80,000,000 corporation, now merged into the United States Steel corporation in which Mr. Merritt is one of the heavy stockholders. The manner in which Mr. Merritt amassed a fortune shows his possession of more than ordinary business ability, as well as indefatigable effort, and entitle him to the position he holds among the leading financiers of the Northwest. He has also placed his name among the citizens of worth and ability, having given no little effort toward the material upbuilding of Duluth, the Merritt family having built the Duluth Missabe & Northern Railroad, now the largest dividend payer per mile of any railroad in the United States, netting \$22,000 per mile in 1907. In fact, the general development of Duluth was only made possible by the opening up of the great iron mines, which virtually made the city of the lakes. In the fall of 1896 he removed to Pasadena, where he guides his business interests in the east by occasional visits and a mind trained to the understanding of details even at a distance. He completed one of the most beautiful homes in Pasadena, the city of beautiful homes, finishing many of the rooms in solid mahogany, a part of which came from Peru and some from Guatemala, others in weathered oak, and still others in myrtle wood. The residence, with its grounds, is one of the most complete and attractive homes in the city. Mr. Merritt has four children living: Hulett C., also a large stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, and who resides in a magnificent home on South Orange Grove avenue in Pasadena; Bertha; Lewis N.; and Evelyn. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a stanch adherent of Republican principles.

ROBERT STEERE. As a merchant of Los Angeles, Robert Steere was connected for many years with the commercial interests of this city and while acquiring a competence won a place of importance among the business men and representative citizens. A native of New York, he was born in Laurens, Ostego county, December 27, 1833, a son of Rufus and Eliza Ann (Brown) Steere, both of whom were descendants of old Rhode Island families, the former, born in 1799, being the seventh in line of direct descent from Roger Williams. Rufus Steere was reared on his father's farm near Gloucester, R. I., but in young manhood removed to Otsego county, N. Y., when it was a pioneer country, and there engaged in the manufacture of leather, operating a tan yard for many years.

Robert Steere was reared in his native county, receiving a primary education in the schools in the vicinity of his home. Upon the completion of his studies he gave his father assistance in the tan yard for several years, and upon the death of the latter in 1850 took charge of the business and successfully conducted the same for two years. He then apprenticed himself to learn the tinner's trade in Laurens, N. Y., and in the winter of 1854 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained three years engaged in this line of work. In search of a better business location he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he found employment at his trade. Later going to Nebraska he joined a government surveying party and for five months was engaged in chain carrying. He then resumed his trade and followed the same until 1859, in which year he, with two others, built a yawl at Sioux City, running down the Missouri river to Omaha, Neb. There Mr. Steere fitted out an ox-team with a party of seven to cross the plains, leaving that place on May 7. They had intended to locate at Pike's Peak, but en route met many returning emigrants who gave them discouraging accounts regarding the mines there, and accordingly they continued their journey through to California by the Lander's cut-off. The journey was one of hardship and trial, the trip across the forty-mile desert with no water and no stopping place being particularly trying and also disastrous, as the heat proved so intense that they lost all but one ox. This animal they used the best they could, each man, however, being compelled to carry the greater part of his luggage, except that which they were forced to

leave behind them on the plains. With great effort this lone ox was urged across the Humboldt desert and lived through the terrible ordeal; they disposed of him for \$20 and with the money bought flour at fifty cents per pound, and with the bacon they had on hand served what they called a camper's meal, which was highly relished by the half starved men. After resting a day or two they engaged passage with a freighter for Placerville, Cal., where they arrived September 6. Being short of means, and lodging places being scarce, they secured a room in what seemed to them a palace after their long and wearisome trip under the open sky—the loft of an old brewery, which they occupied for a time. Each man soon set out for himself in an effort to make a livelihood, Mr. Steere finding as his only employment the blacking of stoves, taking a contract for fifty of them for a hardware firm of Placerville. He followed his trade that winter and in the following spring located at Mud Springs (now Eldorado), Cal., where he engaged as a clerk in a store for three years. At the close of that time he purchased the business and successfully conducted the same until 1868. In the meantime he was appointed postmaster of the place and also agent for Wells Fargo & Co. Express, and June 4, 1864, he was made deputy internal revenue collector of the fourteenth division of the Fourth district of California and held the last-named office until 1868. Being taken ill about that time he decided to return east, and accordingly, March 18, took passage on a steamer bound for New York, where, in his old home, he spent the following six months; thence he traveled westward to Bloomington, Ill., where he had a brother living. He remained in that locality for seven years, when he again made the journey to the Pacific coast, this time, however, traveling by rail over the route which had required so much time, patience and self-sacrifice for the early pioneers of the west.

Arriving in Sacramento, Cal., in June, 1875, he accepted a position in a furniture store of that city, where he remained until November, when he came to Los Angeles, and in this city his home has ever since remained. For five years he engaged in the furniture business, carrying a line of new and second hand goods, in partnership with John Baldy, under the firm name of Steere & Baldy. This business was located in the old adobe on the west side of Main street, where

the McDonald building now stands, and was successfully conducted until the disposal of the enterprise. Mr. Steere then retired to private life, and until his death, spent his time in looking after his investments, which were principally in improved property in Los Angeles. He accumulated a comfortable competence and lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors in young manhood.

June 4, 1864, Mr. Steere was united in marriage with Miss Anna Higgins, in Sacramento, Cal., a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States with her parents when about six years of age. Her father, John Higgins, was a pioneer of Michigan, his death occurring in Marshall, the home of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Steere became the parents of two children, Ada and Robert, both of whom are now deceased, the eldest dying at the age of six years. Both himself and wife were members of the Roman Catholic Church and liberally support many charities. Mr. Steere was a Republican in his political affiliations and although he never cared personally for official recognition yet he sought to advance the interests of his party. In the cause of the municipal government he served for two years as a member of the city council. He was a man of business ability, judgment and energy, and while he acquired a financial success held the more honored position among the citizens of Los Angeles as a man of integrity and honor and a reliable citizen.

ARTHUR MCKENZIE DODSON. The record of the Dodson family in California is a record of persevering industry and untiring energy. Fathers and sons unitedly have labored to promote their mutual welfare and have counted no labor too difficult when by its successful accomplishment the general prosperity might be promoted. The history of the family in this country dates back to the colonial times, the first representative coming over on the Mayflower and establishing the name in New England, where the Fletchers and McKenzies, into which families the Dodsons married, also became prominent and influential citizens. In this connection it is worthy of note that John Fletcher was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Arthur McKenzie Dodson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, remaining in the east until

the year previous to the finding of gold in California. The year 1848 found him a miner in this state, but from the fact that he gave up this life two years later and was ever after engaged in commercial pursuits, it is safe to presume that his efforts in this direction were not all that he had anticipated. Coming to the old pueblo of Los Angeles in 1850, he opened one of the first butcher and grocery establishments in the place and was the pioneer soap manufacturer here also. A later enterprise was the establishment of a wood and coal yard at what is now the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, in the very heart of the city. This in fact was the nucleus of a little town to which he gave the name of Georgetown, in honor of "round house" George, then a prominent character in that locality. At a later date Mr. Dodson removed to the San Fernando valley and began raising wheat and barley, this being the first attempt at farming in the valley. Still later he became superintendent of the O'Neill ranches in San Diego county, but meeting with an accident there he was compelled to give up the management. After recovering from the injury he went to Tucson, Ariz., and engaged in the cattle business, and it was while there that his death occurred about 1886.

The marriage of Mr. Dodson united him with Reyes Dominguez, a member of one of the oldest families of the state, she being a native of this county and a daughter of Nazario Dominguez, well known to all early residents in this part of the state. He and his brothers, Pedro and Manuel, owned the Rancho San Pedro, which extended from Redondo to Compton and on to Long Beach. Mrs. Dodson died in Los Angeles in 1885, having become the mother of twelve children, only three of whom are now living. James H. and John F. are in partnership in business and reside in San Pedro, and Emma, now Mrs. Thompson, resides in Hobart Mills, Nevada county, Cal.

JOHN ALEXANDER WILLS. Remembered as an early pioneer of California, a man of erudition and scholarly attainments, and a citizen whose efforts were always given toward the advancement of public interests, John Alexander Wills is named among the representative men of the state as well as among the successful lawyers of the nation. A native of Pittsburg, Pa., he was

born October 21, 1819, a son of John and Eliza (Hood) Wills, both descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestry; the father was an early merchant of that day, but died in 1822 leaving a widow and three sons. The mother reared her sons to manhood and inculcated in them the strong principles and integrity which were noticeable in their business and social lives thereafter. John Alexander Wills received his early education through the medium of the public schools, after which, in 1833, he entered Washington College, located at Washington, Pa., and graduated therefrom with honors in 1837 as the valedictorian of his class. He was then less than eighteen years of age and shortly after his graduation he attended the Constitutional Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and visited Washington, D. C., that he might gratify his love of forensic eloquence and hear the most famous speakers of the day, among whom were Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Prentiss.

Early resolving to take up the study of law, he entered the law department of Harvard College in 1838, and was there taught by the distinguished Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. He numbered among his classmates such men as William C. Deming, William M. Evarts, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Richard H. Dana, James Russell Lowell, William W. Story, Jordan M. Pugh, Elihu B. Washburn and William Ingersoll Bowditch. After leaving Harvard, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in July, 1840, he entered the law office of Walter H. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and following this practiced in the courts of Pittsburgh, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States District Court until the fall of 1853. In November of the last-named year he left Pittsburgh and became a pioneer of California, locating in San Francisco, where he practiced law for three years. His decision to return east in the month of May of 1856 led to his appointment as one of the delegates from California to attend the approaching Republican convention to be held in Philadelphia in June of that year, for although he began life a Democrat he early became an aggressive opponent of slavery, joining in 1842 the Liberty party, in 1848 the Free Soil party, and in 1852 the Republican party. Thenceforward he took an active part in all the political campaigns up to 1872, and

also made several speeches in Los Angeles during the campaign of 1888. During the National convention of 1856, having been made chairman of the California delegation, he was placed on the platform committee and was assigned the duty of drafting resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad and against slavery in the territories—two subjects of importance to California—Mr. Wills originating the expression which has since become famous in history—"those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery." There has since risen a discussion as to the origin of this expression and Mr. Wills in a paper upon the subject, written by request for the Historical Society of Southern California, says with truth: "If it can be shown that the phrase in question was used in congress or elsewhere before the 18th day of June, 1856, then others may have some claim to concurrent authorship; but if not, then it can only be one of those cases of parallelism in thought and expression which sometimes occur when the idea of plagiarism cannot reasonably be supposed."

Mr. Wills located in Chicago and began the practice of his profession in that city, where he became connected with the famous Sandbar case vs. Illinois Central Railroad, which he finally argued before the United States supreme court, being associated with Edwin M. Stanton in the case. Removing then to Washington, D. C., he was appointed special counsel for the government because of his studies in California of the Spanish and Mexican land laws of this state. This position he held under five successive attorney-generals: Speed, Bates, Stansberry, Hoar and Evarts, which covered the period of consideration of that class of cases which continued from 1862 to 1878. Here he was able to save millions of acres of public land for the nation by defeating the many fraudulent land grants of California and Colorado. In 1870 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In 1862 he became one of the national volunteers to defend the southern border of Pennsylvania from invasion and served as a private soldier in a company formed in Washington, Pa., commanded by Major H. Ewing, known as the "Silver Grays," which belonged to the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was recommended by James G. Blaine and others for the United States Supreme Bench, but Grant,

owing to tremendous pressure from Pennsylvania, especially Philadelphia, appointed Judge Strong.

The failure of Jay Cooke in 1873 swept away a large part of Mr. Wills' fortune, and from that year to 1878 he was fully occupied in the settlement of his financial affairs. In 1880, Mr. Wills, with his wife and daughter, spent a year in European travel, and upon their return he retired from the bar to devote himself to reading, study and the composition of an exhaustive work on jurisprudence, which he hoped to make the crowning work of his life. This great project of his later years was to aid in the "invention of some method whereby justice shall, *ipso facto*, be made law." It was in 1884 that Mr. Wills first came to Southern California, establishing his home on historic Fort Hill, where he spent the remaining years of his life, passing away November 26, 1891. Although a resident of Los Angeles such a comparatively brief time, yet he took an active interest in public affairs here and became one of the helpful citizens. One of his most important works in this city was the part he took in the establishment of the first crematory here, remaining a director of the Cremation Society up to the time of his death, and by his example testifying to his belief in this sanitary reform which is rapidly spreading throughout the civilized world. He was a life-long advocate of temperance, liberty of thought and action, with charity for all, willing to investigate all innovations and showing by his large library, covering all topics, the breadth and scope of his literary attainments. During the years he spent in Washington he became a student of modern spiritualism and came to be a firm believer in it, which faith continued to the time of his death.

Mr. Wills' wife was in maidenhood Miss Charlotte LeMoyne, eldest daughter of the distinguished physician and surgeon, philanthropist and reformer, Dr. Francis Julius LeMoyne, of Washington, Pa., who was the originator of cremation and built the first crematory in the United States. By their marriage, which occurred in 1848, they became the parents of two children, William LeMoyne Wills, M. D., a practicing physician, and Madeline Frances Wills, both of Los Angeles. Both are following in the footsteps of their worthy parents and ancestors, doing all they can in philanthropic work and reform movements which tend to purify political and social conditions.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND. Foremost in enterprises which have for their end the upbuilding of the best interests of the city, Stephen Townsend is named among the representative citizens of Long Beach, and as such is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He has been a resident of California since 1876, first locating in Pasadena, where he proved an important factor in the development and upbuilding of its best interests, securing its first franchise and building its first railway, and later the Altadena and other street car lines; establishing the Pasadena Warehouse and Milling Company and conducting the same successfully; and as a member of the city board of trustees advancing plans which were acceptable to both the conservative and radical element and were acted upon to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1895 he became associated with the interests of Long Beach, in which city he foresaw a future unsurpassed by any other of the towns of Southern California. His efforts, since locating here, have resulted in the material upbuilding of the city, as well as a financial gain for himself, and has at the same time built up a place of prominence in the municipal and social life of the city.

Mr. Townsend is the descendant of English ancestry, the first members of both paternal and maternal families having located in this country during its colonial period. Descendants drifted into the middle west, and in the state of Ohio, David, the father of Stephen Townsend, was born and reared to manhood as a farmer's son. He married Sidney Madalin, also a native of Ohio, and until 1855 they remained residents of that state and Indiana. In the last-named year they immigrated to Iowa and in Cedar county, near Iowa City, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He continued in that location until the year 1876, when he brought his family to California and became a member of the Indiana Colony, now Pasadena, where he engaged in horticulture up to the time of his death. He was survived twenty years by his wife, who passed away in 1903, at the age of eighty-three years. Of their thirteen children four are now living, the oldest son, Stephen Townsend, having been born in Hamilton county, Ind., October 19, 1848. He was but seven years old when the family located in Iowa, where he received his education in the public schools and later the Iowa State University. Upon leaving school he began to farm on his own

responsibility upon land purchased in Franklin county, where he made his home for three years. Following this he was similarly occupied in Cedar county for two years, when in 1876, he accompanied the family to California. The west appealed to him with its broader opportunities and responsibilities and he readily became one of the most prominent men of the place, developing his latent power of management and executive ability. Prior to his location in Long Beach he purchased twenty acres of land on the Anaheim road, adjoining the city limits and one mile from the beach. The year following his location here he engaged in the real-estate business, laying out various subdivisions, blocks one, ten, fourteen and twenty-four and twenty-five as well as the Tutt tract of fifteen acres; Heller & Hays tract of fifteen acres; and is interested in the subdivision of Ocean Pier tract; West; Riverside tract; and the Mooreland tract of fifty acres, also Huntington Beach. Since his location here he has been associated with various real-estate men, the firm first being known as Bailey & Townsend; a few months later as Townsend & Campbell, and after two years he engaged with his brother, W. H. Townsend. Following this he was alone until 1901, when he became associated with what was known as the Townsend-Robinson Investment Company, now Townsend-Van de Water Company, in which connection he has since remained. This is an incorporated company, with capital stock of \$50,000; they opened a subdivision to the city of Long Beach of forty acres, this being one of the largest additions to the city. Mr. Townsend is one of the organizers and directors of the Orange County Improvement Association of Newport, of which he acted as president, serving in the same capacity for the La Habra Land & Water Company, and is ex-president of The Sunset Beach Land Company.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Townsend is vice-president of the First National Bank of Long Beach and president of the First National Bank of Huntington Beach. He organized and is president of the Land & Navigation Company that purchased eight hundred acres of the Seaside Water Company, where is now being dredged the harbor for Long Beach. He also carries stock

in many other companies and takes an active interest in all movements tending to promote the welfare of this section of Southern California. The real-estate firm which he organized is one of the most substantial of its kind in this part of California and carries on an extensive business, the high character of ability enlisted in the work making it one of the most successful enterprises of Long Beach. In addition to his engrossing real-estate interests he has been active in the municipal life of Long Beach, in 1903 being elected president of the board of trustees, which office he filled with efficiency. In Iowa, October 19, 1869, Mr. Townsend was united in marriage with Anna M. Carroll, a native of Indiana. They became the parents of five children, two of whom died in early childhood and Frances Maye died in 1901, aged twenty-eight years; in 1894 she graduated from the College of Music of Southern California University. Ester Belle is the wife of Dr. A. T. Covert, of Long Beach, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal class of 1893. Vinton Ray, who graduated from the University at Berkeley in 1903, graduated from the medical department of Southern California University; in 1905 he married Ada Campbell, the daughter of W. L. Campbell.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as a member of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and served on the building committee of the new Long Beach Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and served as president of the Long Beach Hospital Association, of which he was one of its organizers, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Townsend is a prominent and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was president of the Ladies' Social Circle, is associated with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Ebell Club. It can truly be said of Mr. Townsend that he is representative of the best in American citizenship, living up to a high standard in public and private life, making his influence felt throughout the community for its betterment and moral uplift.

DR. CLARENCE H. WHITE. One of the prominent men in the oil industry which has brought wealth to Southern California is Dr. Clarence H. White; a graduate from the medical department of several universities, a practicing physician for many years and the organizer and president of the Lake View No. 2 Oil Company.

A descendant of a New England Puritan family, who settled in the Plymouth Colony from England in 1620, Dr. White was born at Wellsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1848. He was the son of Welcome Washington and Abigail (Hoard) White, and attended the public schools of Erie county until 1863, and later graduated from Newton's Academy, Sherborne, N. Y. He took a course at Stratton's Business College, Erie, Pennsylvania, from 1865 to 1866, after which he began his medical studies. He matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1868 and studied there one year. He later went to the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He attended the University of Buffalo from 1874 to 1875. From 1875 to 1877 he was superintendent of schools in Mecosta county, Michigan. In 1879 Dr. White again took up his medical studies and graduated with honors at the Fort Wayne Medical College (University of Indiana) in 1881. In 1894 he took a post graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, specializing in abdominal surgery. He also completed work in other well known post graduate schools. In 1881 Dr. White commenced the practice of medicine in Reed City, Michigan, where he remained from 1881 to 1895, being chief surgeon and manager of the American Hospital Association of Reed City from 1882 to 1886, and surgeon of the Pere Marquette Railroad and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad between the years 1881 and 1895. In 1895 Dr. White removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he practiced medicine until the year 1906. He was president of the United States Pension Examining Board of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan from 1881 to 1895, and of the White & Brainard Lumber Company, Benton, Arkansas, from 1901 to 1906, and was on the surgical staff of the following hospitals: Butterworth Hospital, Union Benevolent Association, the Children's Home and Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and Grand Rapids Detention Home and Hospital, all of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Dr. White is still engaged in the practice of medicine since coming to California, his office being located at rooms Nos. 532-3-4-5 Wesley Roberts building, West Fourth street, Los Angeles. Dr. White served ably as mayor of Reed City, Michigan, from 1882 to 1886, and as city physician at Grand Rapids, Michigan, from 1898 to 1899, having also been a member of the Health Board of Grand Rapids during the same year, and president of the Osceola Medical Association from 1880 to 1881, and president of the Medical Association of Northern Michigan from 1882 to 1884.

Dr. White was president of the Grand Rapids Medical College for eleven years, during which time he was also professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in that institution. He was likewise vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society from 1894 to 1895, a member of the Peninsula Club, the Lakeside Club and the Lincoln Club of Grand Rapids.

Dr. White first visited Los Angeles in 1906, and in 1910 became interested in the original Lake View Oil Company, being one of the nine persons who furnished the necessary capital to bring into existence the original Lake View gusher. When this, the most noted oil well in California, passed into the hands of the Union Oil Company, upon said company's buying fifty-one per cent of the stock, Dr. White, in 1910 organized the Lake View No. 2 Oil Company, of which he is a principal stockholder and the president, the other officers of the company being: E. A. Phillips, vice-president; Floyd G. White, a son of Dr. White, secretary and manager; D. W. Wickersham, treasurer, and Charles R. Sligh and Charles B. Judd of Grand Rapids, Michigan, directors, the offices of the company being located at 1010-11-12 Wright & Callender building, Los Angeles, California. Dr. White has carefully arranged that the principal owners in this new company should be his personal friends in Los Angeles and Grand Rapids, and his son Floyd G. White is and has been since the first the able and successful manager and secretary.

Upon the lease of the Lake View No. 2 Oil Company located in the Maricopa flats, in the Midway-Sunset oil fields of Kern county, California, is situated a second celebrated gusher. This Lake View No. 2 gusher is the greatest oil well brought in during the year of 1914, and is under perfect control, gushing thirty thousand

barrels of oil daily, though now shut off, as the company has four million barrels of oil in its sumps for a market. This company has two wells, both gushers, and sells its products to the Standard Oil Company.

Aside from the presidency of the Lake View No. 2 Oil Company and director of the Lake View Oil Company, Dr. White has many other interests which claim his attention, prominent among them being the practice of medicine, he being a profound medical student and a well known prac-

ticing physician. He is also a director of the California-Michigan Land and Water Company and president of the Grand Rapids Society of Southern California. He is known as a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to both the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the City Club and Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles. In his political affiliations he upholds the principles of the Republican party. He resides with his family at No. 107 North Union avenue, Los Angeles.⁷

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